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AN

AUTHENTIC HISTORY

OF

LANCASTER COUNTY,

IN THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

J. I. MOMBERT, D. D.

MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, PA.:
J. E. BARR & CO.
1869.

MAP OF
LANCASTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.
DAUPHIN COUNTY
LEBANON COUNTY
BERKS COUNTY
CHESTER COUNTY
YORK COUNTY
MARYLAND
Susquehanna River
MOUNT JOY
RAPHO
WEST DONEGAL
EAST DONEGAL
WEST HEMPFIELD
EAST HEMPFIELD
MANHEIM
ELIZABETH
PENN
WARWICK
EPHRATA
COCALICO
WEST COCALICO
EAST COCALICO
BRECKNOCK
CAERNARVON
WEST EARL
EAST EARL
EARL
UPPER LEACOCK
EAST LEACOCK
SALISBURY
LANCASTER
LAMPETER
NEW LAMPETER
MANOR
PEQUEA
SUSQUEHANNA
CONESTOGA
PROVIDENCE
EDEN
BART
DRUMORE
COLERAIN
LITTLE BRITAIN
FULTON
Wrightsville
Columbia
Marietta
Lancaster
Ephrata
Lititz
Manheim
Mount Joy
Elizabethtown
Strasburg
Gap
Paradise
Bird-in-Hand
Intercourse
Leola
Kinzers
Gordonville
Blue Ball
Churchtown
Cornwall
Mt. Gretna
Mt. Joy
Maytown
Marietta
Peach Bottom
Steelville
Lime Ville
Compassville
Cambridge
Morgantown
Reamstown
Denver
Adamstown
Mohnton
Wernersville
Shoemakersville
Kutztown
Fleetwood
Boyertown
Douglassville
Pottstown
Phoenixville
Coatesville
Downingtown
Parkesburg
Oxford
Nottingham
Christiana
Paradise
Ronks
Bird-in-Hand
Gap
Ephrata
Lititz
Manheim
Mount Joy
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PREFACE.

The historical part of this work really terminates with the Revolution, the events subsequent to that period being embodied in the later Divisions.

The most diligent search has failed to bring to light the Military Record of the County during the wars with Great Britain in 1812–1814, and with Mexico. In this connection it is also proper to state that in the absence of *complete* and *authentic* lists of the sons of Lancaster County in the Regular Service of the United States, it has been thought expedient to leave that part of the Military Record unnoticed. For want of authentic information several of the lists of public officers begin at a comparatively late date. The hope is indulged that after the lapse of several years, when a new edition of this work shall be called for, these and other deficencies may be supplied. Much valuable material, now scattered and inaccessible, might be procured and rendered permanently available by the formation of local historical societies in every section of the County affiliated to a General Historical Society at Lancaster.

By far the larger portion of the material is new; it might easily have been doubled, but restricted to prescribed limits, I have been guided by the principle to select documents of the greatest interest to the largest number of people.

As the volume has been greatly enriched and my labors much lightened by valuable contributions from numerous quarters, for which due credit has been attempted to be given in every instance, I beg here thankfully to acknowledge all the favors and facilities extended to me by individual friends named at the proper places, also by the officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Isaac B. Gara, late Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Professor S. S. Haldeman, who has read the proofs of those sections relating to the Natural History of the County, embraced within pages 528 to 544, and pages 580 to 604.

The labors of Mr. I. D. Rupp have been of great use to me, and I have tried, wherever extracts from his work have been made, to give due credit.

I shall deem it a favor to receive from any quarter well authenticated statements relating to the numerous topics of interest treated in this work which, with becoming diffidence, is now submitted to the public in the hope that it may be kindly received as a humble contribution to the local history of this Great Commonwealth.

J. I. MOMBERT.

LANCASTER, PA., May 27, 1869.

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AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE ABORIGINES.

1. THE question "How was America peopled?" has engaged the attention of many distinguished writers and engendered a veritable wilderness of theories. Before stating these, a few observations on the discovery of the New World may not be out of place, as different nations claim the honor of having visited this continent prior to the arrival of Christopher Columbus.

From a passage in Diodorus Siculus, [B. C. 100] stating that some "Phœnicians were cast upon a most fertile island opposite to Africa—after having passed the islands which lie beyond the straits of Hercules, we will speak of those which lie much farther into the ocean. Towards Africa, and to the West of it, is an immense island in the broad sea, many days' sail from Lybia. Its soil is very fertile, and its surface variegated with mountains and valleys. Its coasts are indented with many navigable rivers, and its fields are well cultivated; delicious gardens and various kinds of plants and trees." This is supposed to refer to America. But this is by no means the oldest tradition; for Hanno, flourishing about B. C. 800, at the height of Carthaginian greatness, is said to have explored the coast of Africa and starting from the straits of Hercules to have sailed Westward 30 days. Hence it has been inferred that Hanno visited America.

The account of Plato [B. C. 400] is generally regarded entitled to respect. Speaking of the first discovery of the Atlantic, he says: "In those first times, the Atlantic was a most broad island, and there were extant most powerful kings in it, who, with joint forces, appointed to occupy Asia and Europe: and so a most grievous war was carried on, in which the Athenians, with the common consent of the Greeks, opposed themselves, and they became the conquerors. But that Atlantic island, by a flood and earthquake, was indeed suddenly destroyed, and so that warlike people were swallowed up." And elsewhere: "An island in the

mouth of the sea, in the passage to those straits, called the pillars of Hercules, did exist; and that island was greater and larger than Lybia and Asia; from which there was an easy passage over to other islands, and from those islands to that continent, which is situated out of that region." "Neptune settled in this island, from whose son, Atlas, its name was derived, and divided it among his ten sons. To the youngest fell the extremity of the island, called *Gadir*, which, in the language of the country, signifies *fertile* or *abounding in sheep.* The descendants of Neptune reigned here, from father to son, for a great number of generations in the order of primogeniture, during the space of 9,000 years. They also possessed several other islands; and passing into Europe and Africa, subdued all Lybia as far as Egypt, and all Europe to Asia Minor. At length the island sunk under water; and for a long time afterwards the sea thereabouts was full of rocks and shelves." In a work ascribed to Aristotle, [B. C. 384] the Carthaginians are said to have discovered a great island beyond the Pillars of Hercules, very fertile, but uninhabited, full of forests, navigable rivers and abounding in fruit. Seneca is supposed [about A. D. 1] to have uttered a prophecy concerning America:

——"*Venient annis*
Saecula seris, quibus oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhisque novos
Detegat orbes; nec sit terris
Ultima Thule."

MEDEA, III, 375.

In English—"The time will come when the sea will loosen the chains of nature and a mighty continent shall stand forth; Typhis shall discover new worlds; nor shall Thule be any longer the extremity of the known world."

Leaving these ancient and legendary notices, we pass to more recent claims. "The Scandinavians, after having colonized Iceland in A. D. 875 and Greenland in 983, had by the year 1000 discovered America as far down as 41° 30′ N. L., a point near New Bedford in Massachusetts, and if the account of a missing sailor, who, after some absence, returned in a state of vinous excitement and flourishing bunches of grape, can be believed, they must have come much further South. The chronicler says that owing to this circumstance the captain of the ship called that country *Vinland.* The next claimants to the discovery of America are the Welsh. In Cardoc's history of Cambria it is stated that Madoc, son of Owen Gwynnedd, Prince of Wales, set sail westward in A. D. 1170, with a small fleet, and after a voyage of several weeks, landed in a region totally different, both in its inhabitants and productions, from Europe. He is supposed to have reached the coast of Virginia. Neither this

however, nor the earlier Scandinavian expeditions, can be said even to have formed a connecting link between the America of the red man and the America of his white brother."[1]

The Chinese are actually reported to have visited America in A. D. 1270, when China being overrun by the Tartars, a body of one hundred thousand men, refusing obedience to the invaders, are supposed to have set sail in a thousand ships to find a new country or perish in the enterprise, and to have ultimately settled in Mexico.[2]

The Normans and the Germans also have claimed the discovery of America long before the voyages of Columbus, but it is needless to discuss claims which cannot be verified, and it is sufficient for our purpose to state that no authentic account of actual discovery has been established prior to the landing of Columbus at Guanahani, or Cat Island, in the Bahamas on the 11th of October, 1492.

2. Resuming the question, "How was America peopled?" we enter a field in which speculation and theory have run riot. A brief survey of it, without discussion, is all we propose to furnish.

Thomas Morton, author of "New Canaan," a book published in 1637, argues for the Latin origin of the Indians, and the value of his reasoning may be inferred from the circumstance that because he fancied he heard the Indians make use of the word *Pasco-pan* he concluded that their ancestors were acquainted with the god *Pan*.

Williamson[3] says: "It can hardly be questioned that the Indians of North America are descended from a class of the Hindoos, in the southern parts of Asia." He holds that they could not have come from the North because the South American Indians are unlike those of the North. The correctness of this conclusion may be determined by the following testimony of Humboldt who states that "the Indians of New Spain bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru and Brazil. Over a million and a half of square leagues, from Cape Horn to the river St. Lawrence and Behring's Strait, we are struck at the first glance with the general resemblance in the features. We think we perceive them all descended from the same stock, notwithstanding the prodigious diversity of their languages. In the portrait drawn by Volney of the Canadian Indians we recognize the tribes scattered over the savannahs of the Apure and the Carony. The same style of features exists in both Americas."

Thorowgood [1652], Adair [1775] and Boudinot [1816], claim for the Indians Hebrew descent and identify them with the lost tribes.

Cotton Mather gravely accounts for the origin of the Indians by the craft and subtlety of the devil, "who decoyed those miserable savages

[1] Chambers' Cycl. S. V. *America*. [2] Hist. of China and Univ. Hist., Vol. XX.
[3] Hist. of N. Carolina, I, 216.

hither, in hopes that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them."

Swinton,[1] in a dissertation upon the peopling of America, after stating the different opinions of various authors who have advocated in favor of the "dispersed people," the Phœnicians and other Eastern nations, observes, "that, therefore, the Americans in general were descended from some people who inhabited a country not so far distant from them as Egypt and Phœnicia, our readers will, as we apprehend, readily admit. Now, no country can be pitched upon so proper and convenient for this purpose, as the north-eastern part of Asia, particularly Great Tartary, Siberia, and more especially the peninsula of Kamtschatka. That probably was the tract through which many Tartar colonies passed into America, and peopled the most considerable part of the new world."[2]

Robertson[3] sums up an excellent sketch of this difficult question in these words: "Though it be possible that America may have received its first inhabitants from our continent, either by the north-west of Europe or the north-east of Asia, there seem to be good reasons for supposing that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the southern confines of Labrador, migrated from the latter rather than the former. The Esquimaux are the only people in America who, in their aspect or character, bear any resemblance to the northern Europeans. They are manifestly a race of men, distinct from all the nations of the American continent, in language, in disposition, and in habits of life. Their original, then, may warrantably be traced up to that source which I have pointed out. But, among all the other inhabitants of America, there is such a striking similitude in the form of their bodies and the qualities of their minds, notwithstanding the diversities occasioned by the influence of climate, or unequal progress in improvement, we must pronounce them to be descended from one source. There may be a variety in the shades, but we can everywhere trace the same original color. Each tribe has something peculiar which distinguishes it, but in all of them we discern certain features common to the whole race. It is remarkable that in every peculiarity, whether in their persons or dispositions, which characterize the Americans, they have some resemblance to the rude tribes scattered over the north-east of Asia, but almost none to the nations settled in the northern extremities of Europe. We may, therefore, refer them to the former origin, and conclude that their Asiatic progenitors, having settled in those parts of America where the Russians have discovered the proximity of the two continents, spread gradually over its various regions. This account of the progress of population in America, coincides with the traditions of the Mexicans

[1] Died 1774. [2] Univ. Hist., XX. Drake.
[3] Hist. of America, I. 261. Published in 1788.

concerning their own origin, which, imperfect as they are, were preserved with more accuracy, and merit greater credit than those of any people in the new world. According to them, their ancestors came from a remote country, situated to the north-west of Mexico. The Mexicans point out their various stations, as they advanced from this, into the interior provinces, and it is precisely the same route which they must have held, if they had been emigrants from Asia. The Mexicans, in describing the appearance of their progenitors, their manners and habits of life, at that period, exactly delineate those of the rude Tartars, from whom I suppose them to have sprung."

Barton[1] bestowed much labor on the comparison of all known Indian dialects with those of different Asiatic and North European nations on the plan of selecting English words, such as God, Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, etc., and then giving the equivalents in the various Indian, European and Asiatic dialects. Without expressing an opinion on the soundness of his reasoning, I give his conclusion, which is "that the Americans and many Asiatic and European nations are the same people." In this connection mention may be made of Jefferson's view that the nations of America are of greater antiquity than those of Asia, and that Asia was peopled from America, not America from Asia.

Schoolcraft,[2] whose whole life has been devoted to Indian affairs and whose volumes, published by authority of Congress, contain by far the most authentic data of information on this interesting subject, reaches the conclusion that the summary of traits of Indian manners, customs and character appears to connect their origin with the oriental world.

Bancroft[3] concludes a masterly sketch on the Aborigines with the following reflections: "The American and the Mongolian races of men, on the two sides of the Pacific, have a near resemblance. Both are alike strongly and definitely marked by the more capacious palatine fossa, of which the dimensions are so much larger, that a careful observer could, out of a heap of skulls, readily separate the Mongolian and American from the Caucasian, but could not distinguish them from each other. Both have the orbit of the eye quadrangular, rather than oval; both, especially the American, have comparatively a narrowness of the forehead; the facial angle in both, but especially in the American, is comparatively small; in both, the bones of the nose are flatter and broader than in the Caucasian, and in so equal a degree, and with apertures so similar, that, on indiscriminate selections of specimens of the two, an observer could not, from this feature, discriminate which of them be-

[1] New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America, by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., Philadelphia, 1797.

[2] Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge, Vol. V, Philad., 1865.

[3] History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 317.

longed to the old continent; both, but especially the Americans, are characterized by a prominence of the jaws; the elongated occiput is common to the American and the Asiatic; and there is to each the same obliquity of the face. Between the Mongolian of Southern Asia and Northern Asia there is a greater difference than between the Mongolian Tâtar and the North American. The Iroquois is more unlike the Peruvian than he is unlike the wanderer on the steppes of Siberia. Physiology has not succeeded in defining the qualities which belong to every well-formed Mongolian, and which never belong to an indigenous American; still less can geographical science draw a boundary line between the races. The Athapascas cannot be distinguished from Algonquin Knisteneaux, on the one side, or from Mongolian Esquimaux, on the other. The dwellers on the Aleutian Isles melt into resemblances with the inhabitants of each continent, and at points of remotest distance, the difference is still so inconsiderable, that the daring Ledyard, whose ardent curiosity filled him with the passion to circumnavigate the globe and cross its continents, as he stood in Siberia with men of the Mongolian race before him, and compared them with the Indians who had been his old play-fellows and school-mates at Dartmouth, writes deliberately, that 'universally and circumstantially, they resemble the Aborigines of America.' On the Connecticut and the Oby, he saw but one race.

"He that describes the Tungusians of Asia seems also to describe the North American. That the Tschukchi of Northeastern Asia and the Esquimaux of America are of the same origin, is proved by the affinity of their languages—thus establishing a connection between the continents previous to the discovery of America by Europeans. The indigenous population of America offers no new obstacle to faith in the unity of the human race."

Having thus far attended exclusively to theories and opinions originating with scholars and writers of Caucasian extraction, a brief summary of *Aboriginal* tradition on the subject under notice may prove interesting and instructive, although the reader will soon perceive that not much light need be expected from that quarter.

Schoolcraft [1] states that what may be regarded in the traditions of the Indians, respecting the world, their origin and their opinions of man, as entitled to attention, is that they believe in a Great Merciful Spirit, by whom the earth, the animals and man were created, and in a great evil spirit, able to disturb the benevolent purposes of the Great Good Spirit. They state, generally, that there was a deluge at an ancient epoch, which covered the earth and drowned mankind, except a limited number. They speak most emphatically of a future state, and appear to have some confused idea of rewards and punishments, which are allegorically repre-

[1] Vol. I. 17—59.

sented. They regard the earth as their cosmogonic mother, and declare their origin to have been in caves, or in some other manner within its depths. They consider themselves, generally, as aborigines. By one authority they climbed up the roots of a large vine from the interior to the surface of the earth; by another, they casually saw light, while under ground, from the top of a cavern in the earth. Most of the tribes plant themselves on traditions of local origin. Seeing many quadrupeds, which burrow in the earth, they acknowledge a similar and mysterious relation. Tecumseh affirmed, in accordance with this notion, that the earth was his mother; and Michabon held that the birds and beasts were his brothers. A few of the tribes, North and South, have something of a traditional value to add to these notions, expressive of an opinion of *foreign* origin.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie in his voyages among the Arctic tribes relates of the Chepeweyans, that "they have a tradition that they originally came from another country, inhabited by very wicked people, and had traversed a great lake, which was narrow and shallow, and full of islands, where they had suffered great misery, it being always winter, with ice and deep snow." "Their progress (the great Athapasca family) is easterly, and according to their own tradition, they came from Siberia; agreeing in dress and manners with the people now found upon the coasts of Asia."

John Johnston, for many years agent of the Shawanoes, an Algonquin tribe, says: "The people of this nation have a tradition that their ancestors crossed the sea. They are the only tribe with which I am acquainted, who admit a foreign origin. Until lately they kept yearly sacrifices for their safe arrival in this country. From where they came, or at what period they arrived in America, they do not know. It is a prevailing opinion among them that Florida had been inhabited by white people, who had the use of iron tools. Blackhoof (a celebrated chief) affirms that he has often heard it spoken of by old people, that stumps of trees, covered with earth, were frequently found, which had been cut down by edged tools." "It is somewhat doubtful," says Johnston at a subsequent page, "whether the deliverance which they celebrate has any other reference, than to the crossing of some great river, or an arm of the sea."

Montezuma[1] told Cortez of a foreign connection between the Aztec race and the nations of the Old World. His speech is as follows: "I would have you to understand before you begin your discourse, that we are not ignorant, or stand in need of your persuasions, to believe that the great prince you obey, is descended from our ancient Quetzalcoatl, Lord of the Seven Caves of the Navatlaques, and lawful king of those seven nations which gave beginning to our Mexican empire. By one of his prophecies, which we receive as an infallible truth, and by a tradition of

[1] History of the Conquest of Mexico. Book III.—p. 61.

many ages, preserved in our annals, we know that he departed from these countries, to conquer new regions in the East, leaving a promise, that in the process of time, his descendants should return, to model our laws, and mend our government."

On this subject Mr. Schoolcraft[1] writes thus: "The tradition of the origin of the empire in bands of adventurers from the Seven Caves, rests upon the best authority we have of the Toltec race, supported by the oral opinion of the Aztecs in 1579. An examination of it by the lights of modern geography, in connection with the nautical theory of oceanic currents and the fixed courses of the winds in the Pacific, gives strong testimony in favor of an early expressed opinion in support of a migration in high latitudes. It is now considered probable that those caves were seated in the Aleutian Chain. This chain of islands connects the continents of Asia and America at the most practicable points; and it begins precisely opposite to the Asiatic coast north-east of the Chinese empire, and quite above the Japanese group, where we should expect the Mongolic and Tata hordes to have been precipitated upon those shores. On the American side of the trajet, extending south of the peninsula of Onalaska, there is evidence, in the existing dialects of the tribes, of their being of the same generic group with the Toltec stock."

"Thus we have traditionary gleams of a foreign origin of the race of the North American Indians, from several stocks of nations, extending at intervals from the Arctic circle to the valley of Mexico. Dim as these traditions are, they shed some light on the thick historical darkness which shrouds that period. They point decidedly to a foreign—to an Oriental, if not a Shemitic, origin. Such an origin had from the first been inferred. At whatever point the investigation has been made, the Eastern hemisphere has been found to contain the physical and mental prototypes of the race. Language, mythology, religious dogmas—the very style of architecture, and their calendar, as far as it is developed, point to that fruitful and central source of human dispersion and nationality."[2]

3. Passing from this general consideration of the origin of the North American Indians to the Indians of Pennsylvania, who will be repeatedly referred to in the course of this history, it seems proper that a sketch of them should be inserted at this place, in order that the reader may be placed in a position to form an independent judgment on questions relating to that ill-fated race. The subjoined account is taken from Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, who has drawn his information from the writings of Heckewelder and other Moravian missionaries.

"Although divided into many tribes, the Indians inhabiting the vast expanse between Canada and Virginia, traced their origin to two sources, the *Lenni Lenape* and *Mengwe*. The former, known among their deriva-

[1] Vol. I.—p. 22. [2] Vol. 2—p. 26.

tive nations also by the name of the *Wapanachki*, corrupted by the Europeans into *Openaki*, *Openagi*, *Abenaquis*, *and Apenakis*, and among the whites, by the name of Delawares, held their principal seats upon the Delaware river, and were acknowledged by nearly forty tribes as their 'grandfathers,' or parent stock. They relate, that many centuries past, their ancestors dwelt far in the western wilds of the American continent, but emigrating eastwardly, arrived after many years on the *Namæsi Sipu* (the Mississippi), or river of fish, where they fell in with the Mengwe, who had also emigrated from a distant country, and approached this river somewhat nearer its source. The spies of the Lenape reported the country on the east of the Mississippi to be inhabited by a powerful nation, dwelling in large towns, erected upon their principal rivers.

"This people, tall and stout, some of whom, as tradition reports, were of gigantic mould, bore the name of *Alligewi*, and from them were derived the names of the Allegheny river and mountains. Their towns were defended by regular fortifications or intrenchments of earth, vestiges of which are yet shown in greater or less preservation. The Lenape requested permission to establish themselves in their vicinity. This was refused, but leave was given them to pass the river, and seek a country farther to the eastward. But, whilst the Lenape were crossing the river, the Alligewi, becoming alarmed at their number, assailed and destroyed many of those who had reached the eastern shore, and threatened a like fate to the others should they attempt the stream. Fired at the loss they had sustained, the Lenape eagerly accepted a proposition from the Mengwe, who had hitherto been spectators only of their enterprise, to conquer and divide the country. A war of many years duration was waged by the united nations, marked by great havoc on both sides, which eventuated in the conquest and expulsion of the Alligewi, who fled by the way of the Mississippi, never to return. Their devastated country was apportioned among the conquerors; the Mengwe choosing their residence in the neighborhood of the great lakes, and the Lenape possessing themselves of the lands to the south.

"After many ages, during which the conquerors lived together in great harmony, the enterprising hunters of the Lenape crossed the Alleghany mountains, and discovered the great rivers Susquehannah and Delaware, and their respective bays. Exploring the *Sheyichbi* country, (New Jersey,) they arrived on the Hudson, to which they subsequently gave the name of the *Mohicannittuck* river. Returning to their nation, after a long absence, they reported their discoveries; describing the country they had visited as abounding in game and fruits, fish and fowl, and destitute of inhabitants. Concluding this to be the country destined for them by the Great Spirit, the Lenape proceeded to establish themselves upon the four great rivers, the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah and Po-

tomac, making the Delaware, to which they gave the name of *Lenape-wihittuck*, (the river or stream of the Lenape,) the centre of their possessions.[1]

"They say, however, that all of their nation who crossed the Mississippi did not reach this country; a part remaining behind to assist that portion of their people who, frightened by the reception which the Alligewi had given to their countrymen, fled far to the west of the *Namæsi Sipu*. They were finally divided into three great bodies; the larger, one-half of the whole, settled on the Atlantic; the other half was separated into two parts, the stronger continued beyond the Mississippi, the other remained on its eastern bank.

"Those on the Atlantic were subdivided into three tribes; the Turtle or *Unamis*, the Turkey or *Unalachtgo*, and the Wolf or *Minsi*. The two former inhabited the coast from the Hudson to the Potomac, settling in small bodies in towns and villages upon the larger streams, under chiefs subordinate to the great council of the nation. The Minsi, called by the English, Monceys, the most warlike of the three tribes, dwelt in the interior, forming a barrier between their nation and the Mengwe. They extended themselves from the Minisink, on the Delaware, where they held their council seat, to the Hudson on the east, to the Susquehannah on the southwest, to the head waters of the Delaware and Susquehannah rivers on the north, and to that range of hills now known in New Jersey by the name of the Muskenecun, and by those of Lehigh and Coghnewago in Pennsylvania.

"Many subordinate tribes proceeded from these, who received names from their places of residence, or from some accidental circumstance, at the time of its occurrence remarkable, but now forgotten. Such were the Shawanese, the Nanticokes, the Susquehannas, the Shackamaxons, the Neshamines, the Mantas, and other tribes, resident in or near the province of Pennsylvania at the time of its settlement.

"The Mengwe hovered for some time on the borders of the lakes, with their canoes in readiness to fly should the Alligewi return. Having grown bolder, and their numbers increasing, they stretched themselves along the St. Lawrence, and became, on the north, near neighbors to the Lenape tribes.

"The Mengwe and the Lenape, in the progress of time, became enemies. The latter represent the former as treacherous and cruel, pursuing pertinaciously an insidious and destructive policy towards their more generous neighbors. Dreading the power of the Lenape, the Mengwe resolved, by involving them in war with their distant tribes, to reduce their strength. They committed murders upon the members of one tribe, and induced the injured party to believe they were perpetrated by

[1] Heckewelder's account of the Indians.

another. They stole into the country of the Delawares, surprised them in their hunting parties, slaughtered the hunters, and escaped with the plunder.

"Each nation or tribe had a particular mark upon its war clubs, which, left beside a murdered person, denoted the aggressor. The Mengwe perpetrated a murder in the Cherokee country, and left with the dead body a war club bearing the insignia of the Lenape. The Cherokees, in revenge, fell suddenly upon the latter, and commenced a long and bloody war. The treachery of the Mengwe was at length discovered, and the Delawares turned upon them with the determination utterly to extirpate them. They were the more strongly induced to take this resolution, as the cannibal propensities of the Mengwe had reduced them, in the estimation of the Delawares, below the rank of human beings.[1]

"Hitherto each tribe of the Mengwe had acted under the direction of its particular chiefs; and, although the nation could not control the conduct of its members, it was made responsible for their outrages. Pressed by the Lenape, they resolved to form a confederation which might enable them better to concentrate their force in war, and to regulate their affairs in peace. Thannawage, an aged Mohawk, was the projector of this alliance. Under his auspices, five nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, and Senecas, formed a species of republic, governed by the united counsels of their aged and experienced chiefs. To these a sixth nation, the Tuscaroras, was added in 1712. This last originally dwelt in the western parts of North Carolina, but having formed a deep and general conspiracy to exterminate the whites, were driven from their country, and adopted by the Iroquois confederacy.[2] The beneficial effects of this system early displayed themselves. The Lenape were checked, and the Mengwe, whose warlike disposition soon familiarized them with fire arms procured from the Dutch, were enabled, at the same time, to contend with them and to resist the French, who now attempted the settlement of Canada, and to extend their conquests over a large portion of the country between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

"But, being pressed hard by their new, they became desirous of reconciliation with their old enemies; and, for this purpose, if the tradition of the Delawares be credited, they effected one of the most extraordinary strokes of policy which history has recorded.

"The mediators between the Indian nations at war are the women. The men, however weary of the contest, hold it cowardly and disgraceful to seek reconciliation. They deem it inconsistent in a warrior to speak of peace with bloody weapons in his hands. He must maintain a deter-

[1] The Iroquois or Mengwe sometimes ate the bodies of their prisoners. Heckewelder, 2 N. Y. Hist. Col. 55.

[2] Smith's New York. Dougl. Summ.

mined courage, and appear at all times as ready and willing to fight as at the commencement of hostilities. With such dispositions, Indian wars would be interminable, if the women did not interfere and persuade the combatants to bury the hatchet and make peace with each other. On these occasions, the women pleaded their cause with much eloquence. 'Not a warrior,' they would say, 'but laments the loss of a son, a brother, or a friend. And mothers, who have borne with cheerfulness the pangs of child-birth, and the anxieties that wait upon the infancy and adolescence of their sons, behold their promised blessings crushed in the field of battle, or perishing at the stake in unutterable torments. In the depth of their grief, they curse their wretched existence, and shudder at the idea of bearing children.' They conjured the warriors, therefore, by their suffering wives, their helpless children, their homes, and their friends, to interchange forgiveness, to cast away their arms, and, smoking together the pipe of amity and peace, to embrace as friends those whom they had learned to esteem as enemies.

"Prayers thus urged seldom failed of their desired effect. The function of the peace-maker was honorable and dignified, and its assumption by a courageous and powerful nation could not be inglorious. This station the Mengwe urged upon the Lenape. 'They had reflected,' they said, 'upon the state of the Indian race, and were convinced that no means remained to preserve it unless some magnanimous nation would assume the character of the *woman*. It could not be given to a weak and contemptible tribe; such would not be listened to: but the Lenape and their allies would at once possess influence and command respect.'

"The facts upon which these arguments were founded, were known to the Delawares, and, in a moment of blind confidence in the sincerity of the Iroquois, they acceded to the proposition, and assumed the petticoat. The ceremony of the metamorphosis was performed with great rejoicings at Albany, in 1617, in the presence of the Dutch, whom the Lenape charge with having conspired with the Mengwe for their destruction.

"Having thus disarmed the Delawares, the Iroquois assumed over them the rights of protection and command. But still dreading their strength, they artfully involved them again in war with the Cherokees, promised to fight their battles, led them into an ambush of their foes, and deserted them. The Delawares, at length, comprehended the treachery of their arch enemy, and resolved to resume their arms, and, being still superior in numbers, to crush them. But it was too late. The Europeans were now making their way into the country in every direction, and gave ample employment to the astonished Lenape.

"The Mengwe deny these machinations. They aver that they conquered the Delawares by force of arms, and made them a subject people. And, though it be said they are unable to detail the circumstances of this

conquest, it is more rational to suppose it true, than that a brave, numerous, and warlike nation should have voluntarily suffered themselves to be disarmed and enslaved by a shallow artifice; or that, discovering the fraud practised upon them, they should unresistingly have submitted to its consequences. This conquest was not an empty acquisition to the Mengwe. They claimed dominion over all the lands occupied by the Delawares, and, in many instances, their claims were distinctly acknowledged. Parties of the Five Nations occasionally occupied the Lenape country, and wandered over it at all times at their pleasure.

"Whatever credit may be due to the traditions of the Lenape, relative to their migration from the west, there is strong evidence in support of their pretensions to be considered as the source whence a great portion of the Indians of North America was derived. They are acknowledged as the 'grandfathers,' or the parent stock, of the tribes that inhabited the extensive regions of Canada, from the coast of Labrador to the mouth of the Albany river, which empties into the southernmost part of Hudson's bay, and from thence to the Lake of the Woods, the northernmost boundary of the United States; and also by those who dwelt in that immense country, stretching from Nova Scotia to the Roanoke, on the sea-coast, and bounded by the Mississippi on the west. All these nations spoke dialects of the Lenape language, affording the strongest presumption of their derivation from that stock. The tribes of the Mengwe interspersed throughout this vast region are, of course, excepted. They were, however, comparatively few in number.

"Their language is said to be rich, sonorous, plastic, and comprehensive in the highest degree. It varies from the European idioms chiefly in the conjugation of the verbs, with which not only the agent and patient may be compounded, in every possible case, but the adverbs are also blended; and one word is made to express the agent, the action, with its accidents of time, place, and quantity, and the object effected by them. And, though greatly pliant, it is subjected to rules, from which there are few exceptions. It has the power of expressing every idea, even the most abstract. The Old and New Testaments have been translated into it, and the Christian missionaries have no difficulty, as they assert, of making themselves understood on all subjects by the Indians.[1]

[1] As a specimen, I subjoin a translation of the Lord's Prayer, in the language of the Six Nation Indians:

Soŭngwăŭnchă, căurŏunkyăugă, tĕhsĕĕtăroăn, săulwŏnĕyŏŭstă, ĕs ă, săwănĕyŏu, Ăkĕttăŭhsĕlă, ĕhnĕăŭwoŭng, nă, căurŏunkyăŭgă, nŭgh, wŏnshăŭgă, nĕăttĕwĕhnĕsălăŭgă, taŭgwăunăutŏrŏnŏantŏŭghsĭck, tŏantăngwĕlĕĕwhĕyoŭstaŭng, chĕnĕĕyeŭt, chăquătaŭtălĕywhĕyŏustăŭnnă, toŭghsău, taŭgwaussarĕnĕh, tăwantŏttĕnăugăloŭghtŏŭnggă, năsăwnĕ, săchĕăutăugwăss, contĕhsălhăŭnzăĭkăw, ĕsă, săwŭŭnĕyŏu, ĕsă, săshaŭtztă, ĕsa, soŭngwăsŏŭng, chĕnnĕăuhăŭnga, ăuwĕn.

"A cultivated language usually denotes great civilization. But our aborigines seem to have confined their efforts to the improvement of their speech. This was a consequence naturally flowing from their form of government and political institutions, in which the most absolute liberty prevailed. The public welfare was confided to the aged and experienced chiefs, whose resolutions were obeyed in full conviction of their wisdom. They have no law but public opinion, and the redress of injuries belongs to the injured. Among such a people, particularly, eloquence is the handmaid of ambition, and all power must depend upon the talent of persuasion. To this cause we may ascribe the cultivation, and the many beauties, which are said to mark the Indian tongues of North America.

"In other respects, these tribes had advanced little beyond the rudest state of nature. They had no written language, unless rude drawings may be thus considered. Their intercourse with each other was regulated by a few simple rules of justice and courtesy. Their passions generally preserved an even and moderate tenor; but, occasionally, becoming intense, they produced enormous crimes, or deeds of heroism. In the commerce of the sexes, love, as a sentiment, was almost unknown. Marriage was a physical convenience, continued by the will of the parties, either sex having the power to dissolve it at pleasure. The treatment of the women, however, if not marked by tenderness, was not cruel. A full proportion of labor, it is true, was imposed upon them, but it was of that kind which necessarily falls to their lot, where the men are absent from their homes in search of sustenance for their families: it consisted of domestic and agricultural services. Children were educated with care in the knowledge of the duties and employments of their future life. Their lessons were taught in a kind and familiar manner, their attention awakened by the hope of distinction, and their efforts rewarded by general praise. Threats nor stripes were ever used. Lands and agricultural returns were common property; peltries and the other acquisitions of the chase, belonged to individuals."

"[1] It is well known they were very much averse to *European* religion and customs, unless in such things as they could comprehend and clearly understand were for their real benefit; yet, in this, sometimes, their passions prevailed over their better understanding; instance, their drunkenness, &c. But though the hoped and desired success did not so fully attend the labours bestowed on them, and the means used, both by William Penn himself, in person, and by divers others of the more pious and early settlers, whose good example was very remarkable, with the later endeavors since continued, to inform the judgment of the *Indians*, in these provinces, in religious affairs, to acquaint them with the principles and and advantage of *Christianity*, to restrain them from some things, ac-

[1] Proud's Hist. of Pennsylvania, I, p. 310–sq.

knowledged by themselves to be manifestly pernicious, particularly from abusing themselves with *strong liquor*, by law, as well as advice, &c., so much as might reasonably have been wished, or expected; yet these very labours and means were far from being useless, or entirely without good effect; for the consequence declared that the *Indians*, in general, were sensible of the kind regard paid them, and of the good intended thereby; which they shewed and proved by their future conduct, and steady friendship; as appears in the preceding history,[1] though they generally refused in a formal manner to embrace *European manners*, *religion* and *opinions:* 'For, governed by their own customs, and not by laws, creeds, &c., theygreatly revered those of their ancestors, and followed them so implicitly, that a new thought, or action, seldom took place among them.'

"They are thought (says William Penn) to have believed in a God and immortality; and seemed to aim at a public worship: in performing this, they sometimes sat in several circles, one within another: the action consisted of singing, jumping, shouting and dancing; which they are said to have used mostly as a tradition from their ancestors, rather than from any knowledge or enquiry of their own into the serious parts of its origin.

"They said the great King, who made them, dwelt in a glorious country to the southward; and that the spirits of the best should go thither and live again. Their most solemn worship was a sacrifice of the *first fruits*, in which they burned the first and fattest buck, and feasted together upon what else they had collected. In this sacrifice they broke no bones of any creature which they ate; but after they had done they gathered them together and burned them very carefully. They distinguished between a *good and evil Manetta*, or *Spirit;* worshipping the former for the good they hoped; and, it is said, some of them, the latter, that they might not be afflicted with the *evil* which they feared; so slavishly dark are some of them represented to have been in their understandings! But whether this last be true, in a general sense, or peculiar only to some parts, it was certainly not the case at all among the *Indians* within the limits of these provinces, or, at least, very much concealed from the first and early settlers of them.

"But in late years it is less to be admired that the *Indians*, in these provinces and their vicinity, have shown so little regard to the *Christian* religion, but rather treated it, as well as its professors, with contempt and abhorrence, when it is duly considered what kind of *Christians* those generally are, with whom they mostly deal and converse; as, the *Indian* traders, and most of the inhabitants of the back counties of this and the neighboring provinces, who have chiefly represented the profes-

[1] S. Smith.

sors of *Christianity* among them, for many years![1] *viz.* such of the lowest rank, and least informed, of mankind, who have flowed in from *Germany*, *Ireland*, and the *jails of Great Britain*, and settled next them, as well as those who flee from justice in the settled, or better inhabited parts of the country, and retire among them, that they might be out of the reach of the laws, &c., the least qualified to exhibit favorable ideas of this kind; but it is most certain they have done the contrary; insomuch that, it were to be wished the cause of the late unhappy *Indian war* within the limits of these provinces, did not take its rise, in no small degree, from the want of common justice, in the conduct of too many of these people towards them; for notwithstanding the general ignorance of the *Indians* in many things, especially of *European* arts and inventions, yet in things of this kind they rely more on experience than theory; and they mostly formed their judgment of the *English*, or *Europeans*, and of their *religion* and *customs*, not from the words, but from the actions and *manners* of those with whom they most conversed and transacted business.[2]

[1] The trade between the *English* and the *Indians*, in later years especially, has been mostly carried on by the vilest, and most abandoned part of the community: the *Indians* have long had but very little opportunity to converse with any other kind of *Christians*, besides these, who go most among them: from the lives and conduct of these they judge of *Christianity*, and *European* manners, &c. This is mentioned in a treatise, printed in *London*, in 1759, as one cause, among others, of the first war, that commenced with them in *Pennsylvania*, about the year 1754; wherein is likewise expressed—"It would be too shocking to describe the conduct and behaviour of the traders, when among the *Indians*, and endless to enumerate the abuses the *Indians* had received and borne from them, for a series of years. Suffice it to say, that several of the tribes were, at last, weary of bearing. And as these traders were the persons, who were, in some part, the representatives of the *English* among the *Indians;* and by whom they were to judge of our *manners* and *religion*, they conceived such invincible prejudices against both, particularly against our *holy religion*, that when *Mr. Serjeant*, a gentleman in *New England*, took a journey, in 1741, to the *Shawanese*, and some other tribes living on *Susquehanna*, and offered to instruct them in the *Christian religion*, they rejected his offer with disdain. They reproached *Christianity*. They told him the traders would lie, cheat, and debauch their women, and even their wives, if their husbands were not at home. They said further, that the *Senecas* had given them their country, but charged them withal, never to receive *Christianity* from the *English*," &c.

[2] The following has been printed in *Pennsylvania*, as a genuine speech of an *Indian Chief* in that province; but whether it be really so, or not, it certainly contains arguments, which have been used by some of these people, and, in this place, may serve, in part, to give some *idea* of their sentiments on the subject: it is thus first introduced, *viz:*

"In, or about the year of our Lord 1710, a *Swedish Missionary* preached a sermon at an *Indian* treaty, held at *Conestogoe* in *Pennsylvania*; in which sermon he set forth *original sin*, the necessity of a *Mediator;* and endeavored, by certain arguments, to induce the *Indians* to embrace the *Christian religion*. After he had ended his discourse, one of the *Indian* chiefs made a *speech* in reply to the sermon; and the discourses, on both sides were made known by interpreters. The *Missionary*, upon his return to *Sweden*, published his sermon, and the *Indian's* answer. Having written them in *Latin*,

"For, however ignorant and averse to *European* refinement and ways of thinking, on religious subjects, the *Indians*, in general, might appear to have been, yet, as in all other nations of mankind, it is most certain there were some among them of a more exalted way of thinking, and enlightened understandings, who, notwithstanding the great absurdities among the generality, were not without some degree of a just sense and acknowledgment of the providential care and regard of the *Almighty*

he dedicated them to the university of *Upsala*, and requested them to furnish him with arguments, to confute such strong reasoning of the *Indians*. The *Indian speech*, translated from the Latin, is as follows," *viz:*

"A *speech* delivered by an *Indian chief*, in reply to a sermon, preached by a *Swedish Missionary*, in order to convert the *Indians* to the *Christian religion:*

"Since the subject of his (the Missionary's) errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him the reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion, which he would have us abandon.

"Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well, in this life, shall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue: and on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here, will undergo such punishments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This hath been constantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth, through every successive generation of our ancestors. It could not have taken its rise from fable; for human fiction however artfully and plausibly contrived, can never gain credit long, among any people, where free enquiry is allowed; which was never denied by our ancestors; who, on the contrary, thought it the sacred, inviolable, natural right of every man to examine and judge for himself. Therefore we think it evident that our notion, concerning future rewards and punishments, was either revealed immediately from heaven to some of our forefathers, and from them descended to us, or, that it was implanted in each of us, at our creation, by the Creator of all things. Whatever the methods might have been, whereby God hath been pleased to make known to us his will, and give us a knowledge of our duty, it is still, in our sense, a *divine revelation.*

"Now we desire to propose to him some few questions: Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, constant and warm in the pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit everlasting happiness, were all *damned?* Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators, in good works, and influenced by the same motives as they were, earnestly endeavoring, with the greatest circumspection, to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of *damnation?* If these be his sentiments, they are surely as impious as they are bold and daring.

"In the next place, we beg that he would explain himself more particularly concerning the *revelation* he talks of. If he admits no other than what is contained in his *written book*, the contrary is evident from what has been shewn before: but, if he says God has revealed himself to us, but not sufficient for our salvation; then, we ask, to what purpose should he have revealed himself to us in any wise? It is clear that a *revelation* insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition than we should be in without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God should point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us the way to arrive at that end. But, supposing our understandings to be so far illuminated as to know it to be our duty to please God, who yet hath left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this *Missionary*, therefore, conclude that we shall be *eternally damned?* Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us, for not doing those things which he himself acknowl-

Creator over the human race, both in a general and particular capacity, and, even, of divine *grace* and influence on the human mind, and that independent of foreign information, or instruction: of this their immediate sense and understanding of mental objects, which it is most manifest many of them possessed, even of the highest nature, are very demonstrative; besides, part at least of their traditions, from their ancestors, whose prime original, so far as it is founded in truth, must necessarily

edges were impossible by us to be done? It is our opinion that every man is possessed of sufficient knowledge for his salvation. The *Almighty*, for any thing we know, may have communicated the knowledge of himself to a different race of people, in a different manner.

"Some say they have the will of God in *writing;* be it so; their *revelation* has no advantage above ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save; otherwise the end of the revelation would be frustrated. Besides, if they be both true they must be the same in substance; and the difference can only lie in the mode of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in his *written revelation* which we are entirely ignorant of. But these *written commands* can only be designed for those who have the *writings;* they cannot possibly regard us. Had the *Almighty* thought so much knowledge necessary to our salvation, his goodness would not long have deferred the communication of it to us; and to say that, in a matter so necessary, he could not, at one and the same time, equally reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing less than an absolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifest, without the help of any *book*, or the assistance of any *bookish man* whatever.

"We shall, in the next place, consider the arguments which arise from a consideration of *Providence.* If we are the work of God, (which I presume will not be denied,) it follows from thence that we are under the care and protection of God, for it cannot be supposed that the *Deity* should abandon his own creatures and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then, to say, that the *Almighty* hath permitted us to remain in a fatal error, through so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant; how is it consistent with his justice to force life upon a race of mortals, without their consent, and then *damn them eternally*, without ever opening to them a door of salvation? Our conceptions of the *gracious God* are more noble; and we think that those who teach otherwise do little less than *blaspheme.* Again, it is through the care and goodness of the *Almighty*, that from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preserved, unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing. By the same care we now enjoy our lives; are furnished with the necessary means of preserving those lives. But all these things are trifling, compared with our salvation.

"Therefore, since God hath been so careful of us, in matters of little consequence, it would be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us, in cases of the greatest importance. Admit that he hath forsaken us, yet it could not have been without a just cause. Let us suppose that an *heinous crime* was committed by one of our ancestors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people; in such case, God would certainly punish the *criminal*, but would never involve us, who are innocent, in his guilt. Those who think otherwise must make the *Almighty* a very *whimsical, ill-natured being.* Once more, are the *Christians* more virtuous? or, rather, are they not more vicious than we are? If so, how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favors without reason, and with so much partiality? In a word, we find the *Christians* much more depraved, in their morals, than ourselves; and we judge of their doctrine by the *badness of their lives.*"

have first arisen from the divine intelligence, though communicated in different degree to different parts of the human race, and though much of such tradition may be mixed with imagination and absurdity.

"The following letter of *Conrad Weiser*[1] to a friend, respecting the *Indians*, on this subject, is informing. The author was born in *Germany*, and was many years *Indian* interpreter for the province; and consequently was well acquainted with these people: he was highly esteemed by both the *English* and *Indians*, as a person of integrity, skill and ability, in the discharge of divers important trusts which had been committed to him by both parties, for a long series of years: the letter translated from the *German* language, is thus expressed, *viz:*

"'ESTEEMED FRIEND: I write this, in compliance with thy request, to give thee an account of what I have observed among the *Indians*, in relation to their belief and confidence in a *Divine Being*, according to the observations I have made, from 1714, in the time of my youth, to this day, (about the year 1746).

"'If by the word *religion* people mean an assent to certain creeds, or the observance of a set of *religious* duties; as, appointed prayers, singings, preaching, baptism, &c., or even *Heathenish worship*, then it may be said the *Five Nations*, and their neighbors, have no *religion*. But if by *religion* we mean an *attraction* of the soul to God, whence proceeds a confidence in, and hunger after, the knowledge of him, then this people must be allowed to have some *religion* among them, notwithstanding their sometimes savage deportment. For we find among them some tracts of a confidence in God alone; and, even, sometimes, though but seldom, a vocal calling upon him: I shall give one or two instances of this, that fell under my own observation.

"'In the year 1737, I was sent the first time to *Onondago*, at the desire of the Governor of *Virginia*. I departed in the latter end of February, very unexpectedly, for a journey of five hundred English miles, through a wilderness where there was neither road nor path, and at such a time of the year when creatures (animals) could not be met with for food. There were with me a *Dutchman* and three *Indians*. After we had gone one hundred and fifty miles on our journey, we came to a narrow valley, about half a mile broad and thirty long; both sides of which were encompassed with high mountains, on which the snow lay about three feet deep: in it ran a stream of water also about three feet deep; which was so crooked that it kept a continued winding course from one side of the valley to the other. In order to avoid wading so often through the water, we endeavored to pass along on the slope of the mountain; the snow being three feet deep, and so hard frozen on the top that we could walk upon it: but we were obliged to make holes in the snow with our

[1] For his biography see Division III. s. v. *Weiser*.

hatchets, that our feet might not slip down the mountain; and thus we crept on. It happened that the *old Indian's* foot slipt; and the root of a tree by which he held, breaking, he slid down the mountain as from the roof of a house; but happily he was stopped in his fall, by the string which fastened his pack hitching on the stump of a small tree. The other two *Indians* could not go to his aid, but our *Dutch* fellow-traveller did; yet not without visible danger of his own life. I also could not put a foot forward, till I was helped; after this we took the first opportunity to descend into the valley; which was not till after we had labored hard for half an hour with hands and feet. Having observed a tree lying directly off from where the *Indian* fell, when we were got into the valley again we went back about one hundred paces, where we saw that if the *Indian* had slipt four or five paces further, he would have fallen over a rock one hundred feet perpendicular, upon craggy pieces of rocks below. The *Indian* was astonished, and turned quite pale; then with out-stretched arms, and great earnestness he spoke these words: "*I thank the great Lord and Governor of this world, in that he has had mercy upon me, and has been willing that I should live longer.*" Which words I, at that time, put down in my journal: this happened on the 25th of March, 1737.

"'In the 9th of April following, while we were yet on our journey, I found myself extremely weak, through the fatigue of so long a journey, with the cold and hunger, which I had suffered; there having fallen a fresh snow about twenty inches deep, and we being yet three days journey from *Onondago*, in a frightful wilderness; my spirit failed, my body trembled and shook; I thought I should fall down and die; I stept aside, and sat down under a tree, expecting there to die. My companions soon missed me; the *Indians* came back, and found me sitting there. They remained awhile silent; at last the old *Indian* said, 'My dear companion, thou hast hitherto encouraged us, wilt thou now quite give up? remember that evil days are better than good days: for when we suffer much, we do not sin; sin will be driven out of us by suffering; but good days cause men to sin; and God cannot extend his mercy to them; but contrarywise, when it goeth evil with us, God hath compassion upon us.' These words made me ashamed; I rose up, and traveled as well as I could.

"'The next year I went another journey to *Onondago*, in company with Joseph Spanhenberg and two others. It happened that an *Indian* came to us in the evening, who had neither shoes, stockings, shirt, gun, knife, nor hatchet; in a word, he had nothing but an old torn blanket and some rags. Upon enquiring whither he was going, he answered to *Onondago*. I knew him, and asked him how he could undertake a journey of three hundred miles so naked and unprovided, having no provisions, nor any arms to kill creatures for his sustenance? He answered, he had been

among enemies, and had been obliged to save himself by flight; and so had lost all. This was true, in part; for he had disposed of some of his things among the *Irish* for strong liquors. Upon further talk, he told me very cheerfully, 'that *God* fed every thing which had life, even the rattle snake itself, though it was a bad creature; and that *God* would also provide, in such a manner that he should get alive to *Onondago;* he knew for certain that he should go thither; that it was visible *God* was with the *Indians* in the wilderness; because they always cast their care upon him; but that, contrary to this, the Europeans always carried bread with them.' He was an *Onondago Indian;* his name was *Onontagketa;* the next day we traveled in company; and the day following I provided him with a knife, hatchet, flint, and tinder, also shoes and stockings, and sent him before me, to give notice to the council, at *Onondago*, that I was coming; which he truly performed, being got thither three days before us.

"'Two years ago I was sent by the Governor to *Shamokin*, on account of the unhappy death of *John Armstrong*, the *Indian trader*, (about 1744). After I had performed my errand, there was a feast prepared; to which the Governor's messengers were invited: there were about one hundred persons present, to whom, after we had in great silence devoured a fat bear, the eldest of the chiefs made a speech, in which he said, 'that, by a great misfortune three of their brethren, the *white men*, had been killed by an *Indian;* that nevertheless the sun was not set, (meaning there was no war); it had only been somewhat darkened by a small cloud, which was now done away; he that had done evil was like to be punished, and the land to remain in peace: therefore he exhorted his people to *thankfulness to God;* and thereupon he began to sing with an awful solemnity, but without expressing any words; the others accompanied him with their voices: after they had done, the same *Indian*, with great earnestness, or fervor, spoke these words: '*Thanks, thanks, be to thee, thou great Lord of the world, in that thou hast again caused the sun to shine, and hast dispersed the dark cloud—the Indians are thine.*'"

"The strongest passion of an Indian's soul is revenge. To gratify it, distance, danger, and toil are held as nothing. But there is no manliness in his vengeance. He loves to steal upon his enemy in the silence of the forest, or in his midnight slumbers, and to glut himself, like a ravenous wolf, in undistinguished slaughter. In war, not even the captive was spared, unless he were adopted to supply the place of a deceased member of the capturing nation. If not thus preserved, he was destined to perish, in protracted torture, under the hands of women and children. On the other hand, hospitality and respect for the property of others, were their distinguishing virtues. Strangers were treated with great attention and kindness, their wants liberally supplied, and their persons considered sacred. To the needy and suffering of their own tribes they cheerfully

gave; dividing with them their last morsel. Theft in their communities was rare, and is said to have been almost unknown before their acquaintance with the whites."

4. It is difficult to disentangle the web of conflicting evidence respecting the nationality of the Indians, who from time to time occupied the soil of Lancaster county. This subject has been investigated with commendable research by R. Conyngham, whose valuable notes are preserved in Hazard's Register, and by William Parker Foulke, in his "Notes respecting the Indians of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania," published in the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. IV. part 2, pp. 188—219. The following data are chiefly drawn from the latter.

The Iroquois had at the beginning of the seventeenth century penetrated from the North, as far as the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, and were pursuing, with varying success, hostile enterprises against the tribes located near the head of the latter inlet, and upon the Susquehanna, Potomac, and other streams, whose waters are discharged by the Chesapeake into the ocean. Captain Smith, in his explorations of the bay, in 1608, found the western shore deserted from the Patapsco upward, and opposite on the eastern shore, and east of the Susquehanna, were settlements of the Nanticokes or Tockwoghs, fortified against the Iroquois or Massawomeks, as they called them. At two days' journey up the Susquehanna, or about 21 miles in a right line from the mouth of the river, were settled the Susquehannocks, numbering 600 warriors, who were palisaded in their towns to resist the incursions of their Northern enemies. On Smith's map a village of Quadroques is marked about 5½ or 6 leagues (20 miles) higher up, and about 5 leagues (17 miles) above these dwelt the Tesinigh, distant from the embouchure of the Susquehanna, in a straight line, about 50 or 57 miles. These three villages were situated between the northern and southern boundaries of Lancaster county. We have no data to determine the nationality of those Indians.

In 1631, Claiborne, so long a source of internal disquiet to the colony of Lord Baltimore, obtained a license to trade with Indians in parts for which no patent had been granted, and he established his chief trading post in what is now Kent County, in the State of Maryland. He also located a post at the mouth of the Susquehanna, whence he trafficked with the Susquehannocks and other Indians, at or near the head of the bay. At the same period the Swedes planted settlements upon the Delaware River and Bay; Fort Christina, in the same latitude, with the settlement of the Susquehannocks mentioned by Captain Smith, and distant from it less than 50 miles in a straight line, was surrounded by Maquas or Iroquois Indians who, according to Campanius, lorded it over the other Indians so that they scarcely dared to stir without the approbation of the former. It appears from the treaty at Lancaster in 1744, printed in full

at a subsequent page, that almost all the land from the Patuxent and Choptank rivers was sold by the Susquehannocks to the government of Maryland, and it is evident from the speech of Canassatego, an Iroquois chief, that the Iroquois had not yet subdued the Susquehannocks, in 1654, for he said: "We have had your deeds interpreted to us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the Conestogœ or Susquehannah Indians had a right to sell those lands to you, for they were then theirs; but since that time we have conquered them and their country now belongs to us."

Evans, in his Analysis (2d ed. A. D. 1755) says that Bell, in the service of Maryland, at the fort, remains of which were still standing in 1755 on the east side of the Susquehanna, about 3 miles below Wright's ferry, (now Columbia) "by the defeat of many hundreds, gave them a blow that they (the Five Nations) never recovered of."

In 1664 the province of New Netherlands fell under the dominion of the English and assumed its present title of New York; and public intercourse was then for the first time opened between the English and the Five Nations. A firm alliance was contracted by these parties, which, while it secured the rising power of the English, afforded to the Confederacy a valuable ally against the French of Canada and their Algonquin auxiliaries. Freely supplied with firearms and ammunition, the Iroquois did not rest satisfied with their hostilities on the side of the St. Lawrence, but resumed with renewed vigor, their old enterprises against the Southern tribes. Notwithstanding a treaty of amity concluded between Maryland and the Five Nations in 1677, some of the Oneidas, Onandagos and Senecas, who were not present at the time of the negotiation, fell upon the Susquehannocks, who were in league with Maryland, killed four of their number, took six prisoners, five of whom, falling to the share of the Senecas, were in conformity with the treaty sent back, but the sixth was detained by the Oneidas. Overtures and remonstrances on the part of Maryland and Virginia proved unavailing, for after a few years hostilities broke out with increased violence, and only ceased with the final overthrow of the Susquehannocks by the Five Nations.

It appears from a minute examination of imperfect and somewhat contradictory data, exhibited at length by Foulke, that the Lancaster lands fell into the power of the Five Nations at some time between 1677 and 1684. The evidence, on the whole, favors the assertion that the Conestogo Indians and Susquehannocks were members of the same stock, and not of the Iroquois stock, by whom they were conquered, and probably supplanted. The process of supplanting falls within the last two decades of the seventeenth century, for the minutes of the Provincial Council, as far back as 1701, show that, on the 23d of the 2d month of

that year, William Penn formed a solemn treaty with Connodaghtoh, king of the Susquehannah Minquays *or* Conestogo Indians, Wopaththa (alias Opessah), King of the Shawanese, Weewhinjough, chief of the Ganawese, inhabiting at the head of the Patowmeck; also, Ahoakassongh, brother to the emperor or great king of the Onandagoes of the Five Nations, and others. The Minquays and Shawanese had by that time become residents of Lancaster County. Some Ganawese, in consequence of the encroachments of the Virginians, found soon after this hospitable shelter in the neighborhood of Conestogo. Secretary Logan visited them at their settlement, some miles above Conestogo, at a place called Connejaghera, above the fort.

In the spring of 1706 the Conestogos, Shawanos, and Ganawese Indians, upon the Susquehanna, came to confer with the government at Philadelphia. The chief of the Conestogos exhibited a white belt with twenty-one rows, with three hands wrought in it in black. He said that this was a pledge of peace formerly delivered by the Onandagos to the Nanticokes, when they made them tributaries; that the Nanticokes were under some apprehension of danger from the Five Nations, and had brought this belt with them to Conestogo, with another like it, in order that, whichever route the Confederates should take, one of the belts might be exhibited to them before they passed through Pennsylvania, and that they might see that they had made peace and that the provincial government was at peace with the neighboring Indians.

In 1707 Gov. Evans visited Conestogo and met there some Nanticokes from Seven Towns who had waited ten days to see him and were on their way to Onandago whither they were carrying, as a tribute, twenty belts of wampum. From the Governor's report it appears that he first arrived at Pequehan, a Shawanese settlement, where he saw Opessah and some other chiefs, at 9 miles from Pequehan, at a place called Dekanoagah, on the Susquehanna, he met in conference some Senecas, Shawanese, Canois and Nanticokes. He returned to Pequehan and stayed there until the morrow. While there some Shawanese arrived from Carolina to settle.

In 1717 Governor Keith met chiefs of "the Conestogo *or* Mingo Indians, the Delawares, Shawanese and Ganawese, all inhabitants upon or near the river Susquehanna" in conference at Conestogo.

At a council held at Conestogo in 1721–22, by Mr. Logan and Col. French, there were present Conestogos, Shawanese, Ganawese, Cayugas and Delawares.

The warrant for the survey of Springetsburg manor, issued in 1722, recites that the *three* nations of Indians on the north side of the Susquehanna, the Conestogos, Shawanese and Conoys, were disturbed, etc.

At a conference held in 1723 Whiwhingee, a Ganawese chief, enumer-

ates *four* nations on the Susquehanna, viz.: Conestogos, Shawanos, Ganawese and Delawares.

In 1728 disturbances arose between the Conestogos and Shawanese, and the latter reported the arrival of a hostile band of Flathead Indians.

In 1729 the county of Lancaster was marked off; and it should be remembered that most of the foregoing notices have respect to the district of country then known as Chester county and comprising within its limits Lancaster county.

In 1734 the Ganawese are spoken of as settled between Pextang and Conestogo.

In 1742, at the treaty of Philadelphia, there were some Shawanese; four Conestogos who spoke the Oneyiut (or Oneida) language; and four "Canoyido" or Nanticokes of Conestogo.

In 1744, Canassatego stated that the Conoy Indians had resolved to remove to Shamokin, and at a conference held in the same year at Philadelphia with some Delawares from the Upper Susquehanna, one of the chiefs stated that the Conoys from below had moved higher up, to be near them.

The foregoing data are produced here for the sole purpose of determining the nationality of the Indians of Lancaster county: fuller particulars and much matter relating to them, but having no direct bearing on the question under consideration, are reserved for the next chapter. Meanwhile the details given warrant the following general statement:

"It appears that for some period before the year 1608,[1] down to about the year 1680, Lancaster County, or that portion of it which lies upon the Susquehanna, was inhabited by a number of Indians known to the Colonists as *Susquehannocks*. These people were objects of attack to the Five Nations. They were in possession of arms, obtained originally from the French; who were, therefore, indirectly at least, known to them. About the year 1631, a regular traffic was opened with them from Claiborne's trading post; and upon the settlement of Maryland under Lord Baltimore, wars, treaties and purchases were had with them from that colony. They were sometimes in arms against their neighbors of the aboriginal stock. They at length became dependent upon the protection of the whites against the New York Confederacy; and finally, before the arrival of William Penn, they were overthrown and absorbed by the Five Nations. A settlement was soon planted by the conquerors at Conestogo, which subsequently became the chief post and place of council of the Indians seated on the Susquehanna, below its fork. The residents there were of the Five Nations; chiefly of the Seneca tribe, but comprising sometimes Oneidas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras. About

[1] Foulke, l. c. p. 212, sq.

the year 1698, some Shawanese from the southward applied to the Conestogos, and through these to William Penn's government, for permission to settle near Conestogo; which being granted, they established themselves upon Pequea Creek, under Opessah, their principal chief. They remained there during at least a quarter of a century, branching off, however, above Conestogo, and westward of the river. Opessah retained his position at their head until the year 1711, when he abdicated, and an election took place, which resulted in the nominal elevation of Lakundawanna to the successorship; but the people being refractory, there was an interregnum in effect, which lasted several years. As early as 1728, a few of them emigrated to the Ohio, and these were gradually followed by the remainder; so that before the middle of the eighteenth century they had wholly removed from the county of Lancaster.

"Soon after the arrival of the Shawanese, or about the year 1700, some Ganawese, from the Potomac, were upon application to the Proprietor, and upon the security of the Conestogos and Shawanese, permitted to remove within the province. They fixed their principal village between Pextang and Conestogo, and kept it there for at least thirty years. The Nanticokes of Maryland, made frequent visits to Conestogo, and at length some of them settled near it, those called Conoys (who are sometimes confounded with the Nanticokes, as in the reports of treaties, and sometimes distinguished from them, as by Mr. Heckewelder, who says they were the same as the Ganawese,) subsequently appeared in the same vicinity, as did also a body of Delawares. The former began to shift their ground before the year 1744; the latter, although occasionally mentioned as present in conference with the provincial government, never occupied a prominent post, and they soon retired to the Juniata. As early as 1711 there were Palatines settled near the Pequea, who were promptly admitted to the friendship of the neighboring tribes. From first to last the paramount authority of the Five Nations is manifested in the superintendence of their organ, the Conestogo Council, and in the respect yielded to this by the surrounding Indians. Peace and free intercourse were manifested amongst all of them, until after their villages began to be disturbed by the general movement of their brethern to the North and West.

"It must be obvious that any traditions respecting the tribes above mentioned, while they remained within the limits of Lancaster county, had their origin prior to the year 1763; and if of much older date than this, they must have been derived through persons who were living whilst the Indian settlements presented that diversity of aspect which has just been sketched. The first border settlers were not very competent judges of historical matters, nor very nice critics upon aboriginal peculiarities; and whatever facts were within the sphere either of their

perception or their comprehension, come to us now over a tract of nearly a century of time. While, therefore, we yield something to that probability of truth which locality or integrity may create, we have little reason to prefer any account orally transmitted, in circumstances and during an interval of time such as have existed in the present case, if that account is inconsistent with the general testimony of writers upon the subject. Perhaps, in this respect, no part of our State was more unfavorably situated than Lancaster county, prior to the year 1750. Ten years before this, the Indians had been embarrassed by the advance of the borderers; and probably still earlier there were apparent symptoms of that antipathy, which has generally marked the intercourse of frontiermen and savages. At least four or five considerable villages of different tribes were within the county; smaller villages were scattered around these. Different dialects, different customs, were in close proximity. That must be a singularly fortunate tradition which, faithful to its original, could convey to us living at the middle of the nineteeenth century, accurate details of the customs of one of those villages—uncorrupted specimens of one of those dialects as they were in the first quarter of the eighteenth century."

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THE ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM PENN.

In an official report drawn up by a Dutch Chamber [A. D. 1598] from documents and papers placed in their hands, December 15, 1644, it is said that "New Netherland, situate in America, between English Virginia and New England, extending from the South (*Delaware*) River, lying in latitude 38½°, to Cape Malabar, in latitude 41½°, was first frequented by the inhabitants of this country in the year 1598, and especially by those of the Greenland Company, but without making any fixed settlements, only as a shelter in the winter; for which purpose they erected there two little forts on the South and North Rivers, against the incursions of the Indians."[1]

Sir Walter Raleigh's discovery of the Delaware cannot be substantiated by evidence.

Lord Delaware, on his passage to Virginia, is said to have touched at Delaware Bay in 1610, and "from this circumstance the Bay *probably* received his name, and may have given to him the credit of its discovery, as it was so called in a letter from Captain Argall, written from Virginia in 1612."[2] But, if this be true, it was a year after the well-known visit of Henry Hudson, who is now almost universally regarded as the discoverer of the Delaware. Henry Hudson, an Englishman by birth, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, reached the Delaware in the "Yagt Halve Maan" (*Yacht Half-Moon*) on August 28, 1609. The journals of Hudson and of Robert Juet, his mate, have been preserved in the Transactions of the N. Y. Historical Society. The honor of the discovery and the right to the land are claimed by the English on account of Hudson's birth, and by the Dutch on account of his having been at the time in their service and sailed under their flag.

The Delaware River and Bay have been known by different names. The Indians called it Poutaxat, Mariskitton, and Makerisk-Kiskon, Lenape-Wihittuck or the stream of the Lenape; the Dutch called it Zuydt or South River, Vassan River, Prince Hendrick's or Charles' River; the Swedes denominated it New Swedeland Stream; Heylin, in his Cosmography, calls it Arasapha; and the English named it Delaware. Campanius says it was so named after Mons. de la Warre, a captain under Jacques Cartier, and that it was discovered in 1600. If this be true, it

[1] O'Callaghan quoted by Hazard. [2] N. Y. Histor. Collections, 1609.

is singular and curious that it should have received the same name from two persons of different nations, each giving it his own; for Thomas West, Lord Delaware, is also said to have discovered and given his name to this river. The bay has also been known as New Port May and Godyn's Bay.[1]

Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, [1614] commanding the Fortune owned by Hoorn, a merchant of Amsterdam, under authority of the States General of Holland, in company with other vessels, proceeded on an exploring expedition to the mouth of Manhattan river, whence his companions sailed eastward, but Mey south and arrived at Delaware bay; from him the eastern cape was called Cape May, and the western cape Cornelis, the principal cape being named Hinlopen, either after a town in Friesland, or after Ilmer Hinlop.[2] The cape now called Henlopen was then Cornelis. On the return of the fleet, Captain Hendrickson, commanding the Onrust (*Restless*), went to the Delaware for a more minute examination of the coast, and for information regarding the country, as well as the native trade.

This year, [1618] Lord Delaware, died off the Western Isles, or as some say, off the capes of Delaware, on a voyage from England to Virginia. There was some suspicion that he had been poisoned.[2]

The great West India Company was chartered this year, [1621] under whose power and government the first settlements on the Delaware were made. The charter may be seen in Hazard's Historical Collections, I. pp. 121—131, 149, 181.

Concurrent testimony, which may be seen in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, fixes upon this year [1623] as the date of the first European settlement on the Delaware.

Captain Mey, (the same who is mentioned above) in virtue of an agreement made between the managers and adventurers of the West India Company, and sanctioned by the States General, was jointly with Adrian Jorisz Tienpont placed at the head of a new expedition to America and duly provided with the necessaries, safely reached the Delaware on board of the ship "New Netherlands." Ascending the river about 15 leagues from its mouth, he built Fort Nassau on the Eastern Shore, at a place called Techaacho, upon or near Sassackon, now Timber Creek, which empties into the Delaware a few miles below Coaquenaku, now Philadelphia. There are no data to determine the duration of Mey's stay, or the nature of his operations.

Peter Minnewit, a native of Wesel, on the Rhine, was appointed director of New Netherland, and leaving the Texel January 9th, 1626, landed at New Amsterdam on May 4th, of the same year. His first official act consisted in purchasing the site of modern New York, the

[1] Gordon. Hazard. [2] Hazard.

ancient New Amsterdam, from the Indians for the sum of 60 Dutch guilders or 24 dollars gold, unquestionably, as Kapp observes,[1] the best land speculation ever made in New York or in America. Minnewit, who placed the new colony on a firm foundation, and greatly promoted its growth by his judicious measures, continued in office until 1632, when he returned to Holland.

During this year the charter of the Swedish West India Company, upon the plan of the Dutch West India Company, was obtained [June 14th, 1626,] at the instance of William Usselinx, an Antwerp merchant and original projector of the latter, from Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Usselinx took this course in consequence of his disappointment in the conduct of the managers of the Dutch Company. The Charter of the Swedish Company is printed in the "Argonautica Gustaviana," (a very rare work, the only copy known to be in this country, is in the library of Harvard College) and a summary of it may be seen in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, p. 16-sq.

"In 1629, the West India company granted, by charter, special privileges to all persons who should plant any colony in New Netherlands;[2] giving to the patroon, or founder, exclusive property in large tracts of land, with extensive manorial and seigniorial rights. Thus encouraged, several of the directors, among whom Goodyn, Bloemært, Pauuw, and Van Renselær, were most distinguished, resolved to make large territorial acquisitions, and sent out Wouter Van Twiller, of Niewer Kerck, a clerk of the Amsterdam department of the company, to direct its public affairs, and to make a selection of lands for the benefit of individual directors.

"One of the three ships which came over in 1629, visited an Indian village on the south-west corner of Delaware bay, and purchased from the three chiefs of the resident tribe, in behalf of the Heer Godyn, a tract of land, extending from *Cape Hinloop* to the mouth of the river, being in length thirty-two, and in breadth two, English miles. In the succeeding year, several extensive purchases were made, for Godyn and Bloemært, from nine Indian chiefs, of land at Cape May, in length sixteen miles along the bay and sixteen miles in breadth; for the director Pauuw, Staten Island and a large tract on the western side of the Hudson, in the neighborhood of Hoboken; and for Van Renselær, very extensive tracts along the river, above and below Fort Orange. The impolicy of these large and exclusive appropriations was subsequently felt and condemned, and their ratification seems to have been obtained by admitting other directors to participate in them. The territory of Godyn was denominated Swanwendæl (Valley of Swans), that of Pauuw, Pavonia, and that of Van Renselær, Renselærwick.

[1] Geschichte der deutschen Einwanderung, etc. [3] Gordon.

"For the purpose of prosecuting their plans of colonization, the above named and several other directors entered into an association, to which they admitted, on equal terms, David Pieterson De Vries, an experienced and enterprising navigator. Their immediate design was to colonize the Delaware river; to cultivate tobacco and grain, and to establish a whale and seal fishery. The command of the vessels appointed to carry out the colonists, was given to De Vries, who left the Texel on the 12th December, 1630, and arrived in the Delaware bay in the course of the winter. He found the country deserted by Europeans. Fort Nassau was abandoned, and in possession of the Indians. Captain Mey had departed, bearing with him the affections and regrets of the natives, who long cherished his memory. De Vries and his companions selected a spot on Lewis' creek, (called by the Dutch Hoerne Kill,) for their settlement, and unimpeded by the season, which he reports as uncommonly mild, they erected a house, surrounded with palisades, and called it Fort Oplandt, serving as a fort, a house of commerce, and place of rendezvous. The whole plantation, as included within the limits of Godyn's purchase, extended to the Little Tree corner, or Boompjes Hoeck, corrupted into Bombay Hook.

"On the return of De Vries to Holland, the colony was left under the command of Giles Osset, who set upon a post or pillar the arms of the States General, painted on tin, in evidence of their claim and possession. An Indian, ignorant of the object of this exhibition, and, perhaps, unconscious of the right of exclusive property, appropriated to his own use this honored symbol. The folly of Osset considered this offence, not only as a larceny, but as a national insult; and he urged his complaints and demands for redress, with so much vehemence and importunity, that the harrassed and perplexed tribe brought him the head of the offender. This was a punishment which Osset neither wished nor had foreseen, and he ought justly to have dreaded its consequences. In vain he reprehended the severity of the Indians, and told them, had they brought the delinquent to him, he would have been dismissed with a reprimand. The love of vengeance, inseparable from the Indian character, sought a dire gratification; and, though the death of the culprit was doomed and executed by his own tribe, still they beheld its cause in the exaction of the strangers. Availing themselves of the season in which a greater part of the Dutch were engaged in the cultivation of the fields, at a distance from their house, the Indians entered it, under the amicable pretence of trade, and murdered the unsuspicious Osset, with a single sentinel, who attended him. Thence proceeding to the fields, they fell upon the laborers, in the moment of exchanging friendly salutations, and massacred every individual. This conduct of the Indians, with its extenuating circumstances, as related by themselves to De Vries, is sufficiently atro-

cious; but it is neither improbable nor inconsistent with the disposition the aborigines had frequently displayed towards foreigners, that the desire of possessing the white man's wealth was as powerful a stimulant to violence as the thirst for vengeance.

"In December, 1632, De Vries again arrived from Holland. He found no vestiges of his colonists, save the ashes of their dwelling, and their unburied carcasses. Attracted by the firing of a cannon, the savages approached his vessel with guilty hesitation. But having at length summoned courage to venture on board, they gave a circumstantial narrative of the destruction of his people. De Vries deemed it politic to pardon what he could not safely punish; and was, moreover, induced, by the pacific disposition of his employers, to seek reconciliation. He made a new treaty with the Indians, and afterwards, with a view to obtain provisions, ascended the river above Fort Nassau. He had nearly fallen a victim here to the perfidy of the natives. Pretending to comply with his request, they directed him to enter the Timmerkill creek (Cooper's,) which furnished a convenient place for an attack, but warned by a female of the tribe of their design, and that a crew of a vessel (supposed to be from Virginia) had been there murdered, he returned to Fort Nassau, which he found filled with savages. They attempted to surprise him, more than forty entering his vessel; but, aware of their intention, he ordered them ashore with threats, declaring that their Mannetto, or Great Spirit, had revealed their wickedness. But subsequently, pursuing the humane and pacific policy which had hitherto distinguished him, he consented to the wishes they expressed, of forming a treaty of amity, which was confirmed with the customary presents on their part; but they declined his gifts, saying they did not now give presents that they might receive others in return.

"Failing to procure the necessary provision, De Vries, leaving part of his crew in the bay to prosecute the whale fishery, sailed to Virginia, where, as the first visiter from New Netherlands, he was kindly received, and his wants supplied. Upon his return to the Delaware, [April, 1633,] finding the whale fishery unsuccessful, he hastened his departure, and with the other colonists returned to Holland, visiting Fort Amsterdam on his way. Thus, at the expiration of twenty-five years from the discovery of the Delaware by Hudson, not a single European remained upon its shores."

Director Minnewit, suspected to have favored the claims of the patroons, having been recalled, left the now flourishing colony of New Amsterdam in the spring of this year, [1632.]

The same year Lord Baltimore obtained a grant for Maryland, under which he claimed the lands on the west side of Delaware River, the fruitful source of continual controversies between him and the Dutch, and

journalists among the Friends incidentally speaks of him as having naturally an excess of levity of spirit for a grave minister."[1]

Penn immediately after his arrival despatched two persons to Lord Baltimore,[2] to ask of his health, offer kind neighborhood, and agree upon a time of meeting the better to establish it. While they were gone on this errand he went to New York to pay his duty to the Duke, in the visit of his government and colony. He returned from New York towards the end of November.

To this period belongs the "*Great Treaty*," which took place at Shackamaxon, (now called Kensington), or more correctly Sachamexing, derived from *Sakima* or *Sachem*, the Delaware for a king or chief, and *ing*, the Indian termination indicating locality or the place where; the *x* before *ing* is inserted for euphony's sake. Thus *Sakimaxing* or *Sachamexing* signifies the meeting place of chiefs. It seems to have been a place of resort for the Indians of different nations to consult together and settle their mutual differences and on this account it was probably selected by Markham and Penn[3] after him as the place for holding their successive treaties. There were at least three Indian tribes present: The Lenni Lenape, living near the Delaware; the Mingoes from Conestogo, and the Shawnees from the Susquehanna. William Penn was accompanied by a few friends.

"It is near the close of November, [1682], the lofty forest trees on the banks of the Delaware have shed their summer attire,[4] the ground is strewed with leaves, and the Council fire burns brightly, fanned by the autumnal breeze. Under the wide branching elm[5] the Indian tribes are assembled, but all unarmed, for no warlike weapon is allowed to disturb

[1] The deponent referred to is the grandmother of Samuel Preston, Esq., formerly of Bucks county. She died in 1774, at the age of 100 years, in full mind and memory. William Penn and sundry Indians were present at her marriage. She described Penn as of rather short stature, but the handsomest, best looking, most lively gentleman, she had ever seen. There was nothing like pride about him, but affable and friendly with the humblest in life.—Watson's Annals, I. 55.

[2] W. Penn's letter to the Lords of Plantations, &c.

[3] Mem. Hist. Soc. Pa. III. pt. 2. p. 183.

[4] Compiled by Janney.

[5] This tree was long revered by the colonists and Indians. During the revolutionary war the British general Sincoe, who was quartered at Kensington, so regarded it, that whilst his soldiers were felling the trees of the vicinity for fuel, he placed a sentinel under this, that not a branch of it might be touched. In 1810 it was blown down, and cups, and workstands, and other articles of furniture, were made from it, to be preserved as memorials. It was then ascertained to be two hundred and eighty-three years old, having been one hundred and fifty-five years old at the time of the conference.—*Notice by Sir B. West, reported by R. Vaux, esq,, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, 1825—p. 97—*Clarkson.*

The Penn Society of Philadelphia, at the suggestion of R. Vaux, esq., have erected a marble monument on the spot where the "*Treaty Elm*" stood, on the bank of the

the scene. In front are the chiefs, with their counsellors and aged men on either hand. Behind them, in the form of a half-moon, sit the young men and some of the aged matrons; while beyond, and disposed in still widening circles, are seen the youth of both sexes. Among the assembled chiefs there is one who holds a conspicuous rank: the Great Sachem Taminend, one of nature's noblemen, revered for his wisdom and beloved for his goodness. But see! a barge is approaching, bearing at its masthead the broad pennant of the Governor; the oars are plied with measured strokes, and near the helm sits William Penn attended by his Council—among them are Markham, his Secretary, Holme, Surveyor-General, Simcox, Haigue, Taylor and Pearson. On the river bank, waiting with others to join them, is Lacy Cock, the hospitable Swede, whose dwelling is near the treaty-ground. They are plainly dressed, and the proprietary is only distinguished from the rest by a sky-blue sash of silk network that encircles his waist. They land and advance toward the Council fire: the Governor, having his cousin Markham on the right, and his friend Pearson on the left, is preceded by some of his attendants, bearing presents, which they spread upon the ground.

"They pause when they approach the Council fire—Taminend puts on his chaplet, surmounted by a small horn, the emblem of kingly power, and then through an interpreter, he announces to William Penn that the nations are ready to hear him."

Penn, holding in his hand a roll of parchment, containing the confirmation of the treaty of purchase and amity, addressed them thus:[1] "The Great Spirit who ruled the heavens and the earth, the Father of all men, bore witness to the sincerity of his wishes to dwell with them in peace and friendship, and to serve them with all his power. Himself and followers had met them unarmed, because their religion forbade the use of hostile weapons against their fellow creatures; they came not to injure others; that was offensive to the Great Spirit; but to do good, in which

Delaware, near the intersection of Hanover and Beach streets, Kensington. The monument bears the following inscriptions:

On the North.
Treaty Ground
of
William Penn
and the
Indian natives,
1682.

On the South.
William Penn
Born 1614.
Died 1718.

On the West.
Placed by the Penn
Society,
A. D. 1827,
To mark the site
of the
Great Elm Tree.

On the East.
Pennsylvania,
Founded
1681.
By deeds of Peace."— *Gordon.*

[1] Clarkson.

he delighted: having met in the broad pathway of truth and benevolence, they ought to disdain deception, and to regulate their conduct by candor, fraternity, and love." Unrolling the parchment, he explained the articles of the treaty and terms of purchase. "By these," he continued, "they were protected in their lawful pursuits, even in the lands they had alienated.[1] Their right to improve their plantations and to procure subsistence would be, in all respects, similar to that of the English. Should disputes unfortunately arise between the two people, they should be adjusted by a jury, composed of equal numbers of Indians and Englishmen." From the merchandise before him, he then paid for the land, and made them many presents. Laying the roll of parchment upon the earth, he bade them observe it as a sign that the land should be thenceforth common to both people. "He would not," he added, "like the people of Maryland, call them his children or his brethren; for some parents chastised their children too severely, and brethren would disagree; nor would he compare their friendship to a chain which the rain might rust, or the fall of a tree destroy; but that he would consider them as of one flesh and blood with the Christians, and the same as if one man's body were divided in two parts." Resuming the parchment, he presented it to the chief sachem, and desired that it might "be carefully preserved for three generations, that their children might know what had passed, as if he had remained to repeat it."[2]

"This treaty forms a brilliant ray of the halo which graces the head of Penn. It has been honorably noticed by eminent authors. 'This,' says Voltaire, 'was the only treaty between these people and the Christians that was not ratified by an oath, and which was never broken.'[3] 'William Penn thought it just,' writes the Abbé Raynal, 'to obtain an additional right, by a fair and open purchase from the aborigines; and thus he signalized his arrival by an act of equity, which made his person and his principles equally beloved. Here the mind rests with pleasure upon modern history, and feels some indemnification for that disgust, melancholy, and horror, which the whole of it, particularly that of the European settlements in America, inspires.' It has been erroneously supposed that this was the first instance of the purchase of lands from the aboriginal Americans. But, in this particular, Penn followed the

[1] Gordon quoting Clarkson.

[2] In ratification of this treaty, the Indians, according to their national custom, delivered by their chief Sachem to William Penn a broad belt of Wampum. It consists of eighteen strings of white Wampum and has in its centre delineated in purple colored beads two figures, that of an Indian grasping with the hand of friendship the hand of a man in the European costume wearing a hat. The belt had been carefully preserved in the Penn family, and was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by Granville John Penn on April 13, 1857. The proceedings are published in Mem. Hist. Soc. Pa. VI. p. 205—sq.

[3] Gordon.

example of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey; and the Dutch, Swedes, and Fins of the Delaware. His merit consists in the justice and kindness which characterized all his intercourse with the natives. These have made an indelible impression. His memory is still gratefully cherished by their descendants, amid the distant wilds to which they have been driven by the tide of population. The great and good *Onas*, as they rendered the word Penn in their language, was an exemplar, which they frequently held up for imitation to his lieutenants and successors: and by this name they continued to distinguish the future Governors of Pennsylvania."[1]

Penn on the fourth of December [1682] convened a General Assembly at Chester, of which Nicholas Moore, president of the Society of Free Traders, was chosen speaker. During a session of four days this assembly enacted three laws: 1. An act for the union of the province and territories; 2. An act of naturalization; 3. The great law, or code of laws, consisting of sixty-nine sections, and embracing most of the laws agreed upon in England and several others afterward suggested.

"1. The inhabitants of the territories, anxious to participate in the benefits of the provincial constitution, solicited to be incorporated with the province on the third day of the session, and a bill, prepared by the proprietary, was immediately offered and adopted.[2] This act should rather be considered as confirmatory than as the origin of the union. For the freemen of the territories formed a part of the assembly, and acted with those of the province on all measures, from the commencement to the close of the session. As this measure strengthened the authority of Penn, so, in some degree, it legitimated his conduct. Tracing political power to its only true source, the will of the people, he was ready to forget that no power to rule the territories was given to him by the deeds of feoffment from the Duke of York; nor did he nicely scan the rights of the royal prerogative, infringed by himself and the people, over whom his power was thus established.

"2. The 'Act of Union,' alone, was not deemed sufficient to effect an entire amalgamation of the inhabitants of the province and territories. For, although, by the capitulation of the Dutch with Colonel Nichols, in 1664, and by the treaty between England and the States General, the inhabitants of the west border of the Delaware became English subjects, they were considered by Penn so far a distinct people, as to require an act of naturalization to make them citizens of his commonwealth. By such an act, the Dutch, Swedes, and Fins of the territories entered into full possession of provincial rights. And, with jealousy and fear, in-

[1] William Penn was called by the Iroquois *Onas*, by the Delawares *Miquon*, both words signifying a quill or pen. Mem. Hist. Soc. Pa., III. pt. 2. p. 349.

[2] Gordon.

spired by their weakness, the house resolved that the future naturalization of foreigners should be made by special laws."

3. The "Great Law," as already characterized, was the work of Penn and long formed the basis of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania. Its first section, justly celebrated for its provision for "liberty of conscience," ran as follows:

"Almighty God being only Lord of conscience, Father of lights and spirits, and the Author as well as Object of all divine knowledge, faith and worship, who only can enlighten the mind, and persuade and convince the understanding of people in due reverence to His sovereignty over the souls of mankind, It is enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person now or at any time hereafter living in this province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, and that professeth him or herself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly under the civil government, shall in anywise be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice, nor shall he or she at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect, without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice in matter of religion, such shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly. But to the end that looseness, irreligion and atheism may not creep in under pretence of conscience, in this province, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."[1]

On the 19th of December [1682] Penn by appointment met Lord Baltimore at Westriver, but their interview led to no solution of the vexatious question of boundary, as is evident from the subjoined extract from Penn's letter to "the Lords of the Committee of Plantations" in London.

"The first thing I did was to present the King's letter, which consisted of two parts; one that the Lord Baltimore has but two degrees; and the other, that beginning at Watkins' Point, he should admeasure his said degrees at sixty miles to a degree. This being read to him, first privately, then publicly, he told me the King was greatly mistaken and that he would not leave his patent to follow the King's letter, nor could a

[1] Hazard's Annals, p. 620.

letter void his patent; and by that he would stand. This was the substance of what he said from first to last during the whole conference."[1]

"This question of boundary was vexatious and of long continuance, and was not treated by Lord Baltimore with that delicacy and forbearance which characterized William Penn. For Baltimore would not delay the exercise of the rights which he claimed, until inquiry should be made into their legality; but, by proclamation, offered lands in the territories for sale, at half the price demanded for those unquestionably within his own patent;[2] and in the following year, he used force to dispossess several persons, who refused to acknowledge his title, and threatened others who would not pay him quit-rent.[3] The claims of Baltimore were not without color. Maryland was granted to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, by patent, dated June 20th, 1632, and was now held by his son Charles. The charter, in the description of the northern boundaries, had the following clause: 'unto that part of Delaware bay on the north, which lie *under the fortieth degree* of northern latitude;' but it had also a clause restricting the grantee to the occupation of such lands as had not been previously settled by European nations. Penn's charter included the country from the 'beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude,' and, of course, from the end of the thirty-ninth degree. The words 'under the fortieth degree,' gave to Baltimore, as he supposed, a right to the lands up to the beginning of the forty-first degree. To this construction Penn opposed the restricting clause in the Maryland charter, and averred that the territories had been settled by Europeans in 1627, five years before the date of that grant. He also endeavored to restrain the degree in Baltimore's grant to sixty miles, alleging that to be the mode of computation at the time it was given.[3]

"The proprietary had a deep interest in this contest. Should Baltimore prevail, he would be deprived of one degree by five, equal to twenty-four thousand one hundred and sixteen square miles. But this possible curtailment of his province did not affect him so deeply as the prospective loss of ports and commercial advantages upon the Chesapeake, which he supposed to be included in his charter.[3] During his life, however, no effectual means were adopted for terminating the dispute. In 1732, his heirs and Lord Baltimore entered into an agreement, by which nearly one-half of the Delaware peninsula, north and west of Cape Henlopen, was assigned to the former, and the southern boundary of the province was fixed on that parallel of latitude which is fifteen miles south of the most southern parts of the city of Philadelphia. But the performance of this agreement was procrastinated by Baltimore, under various

[1] Gordon.
[2] Balt. Procl. 15th May 1682. Penn's Letter to Com. of Plantation, 14th June 1683.
[3] Proud.

pretexts, and the proprietaries were driven, in 1735, to the English court of chancery for relief. In 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke decreed specific performance, and determined several questions which had arisen out of the agreement during the controversy.[1] But the Maryland proprietary contrived also to delay the execution of this decree. A supplementary bill was filed, pending which Frederick, Lord Baltimore, in 1760, made a new agreement, explanatory of the last. The line, pursuant to these agreements, was run, in 1761, the distance of two hundred and thirty miles."

Penn about this time divided the province and territories, each into three counties; those of the former were called *Bucks*, *Philadelphia* and *Chester;* those of the latter, *New Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*. Sheriffs and other officers having been duly appointed for the several counties, writs[2] for the election of Members of Council and Assembly were issued conformable with the Constitution,[3] and on the 10th day of the First month, 1683 (O. S.)[4] Penn met the Council at Philadelphia, and the Assembly two days later. The number of members for both the Council and Assembly was twelve for each county, viz.: three for the Council and nine for the Assembly, making in all, seventy-two. Their names, with brief notices of the more prominent, are here subjoined:

Names of the Council—William Markham, Christopher Taylor, Thomas Holme, Lacy Cock, William Haige, John Moll, Ralph Withers, John Simcock, Edward Cantwell, William Clayton, William Biles, James Harri-

[1] Gordon.

[2] The following form of these writs is taken from the original, *viz:*

[L. S.] "William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania,
"and the territories thereunto belonging:

"I do hereby, in the King's name, empower and require thee to summon all the freeholders in thy bailiwick, to meet on the 20th. day of the next month, at the falls upon *Delaware* river; and that they then and there elect and chuse out of themselves, twelve persons of most note for wisdom and integrity, to serve as their delegates in the provincial council, to be held at *Philadelphia*, the 10th. day of the first month next; and that thou there declare to the said freemen, that they may all personally appear at an Assembly, at the place aforesaid, according to the contents of my charter of liberties; of which thou art to make me a true and faithful return.

"*Given at* Philadelphia, *the* *day of the* *month*, 1682.
WILLIAM PENN.

"*To Richard Noble, High Sheriff of the county of Bucks; and the other five Sheriffs likewise for their several counties.*"

[3] Proud.

[4] The following extract from the acts of the first General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed Dec. 7, 1682 shows that the first settlers began the year on the first of March.

"And bee it enacted by the authority aforesd that ye days of ye week & ye months of ye year, Shall be called as in Scripture, & not by Heathen names, (as are vulgarly used), as ye first second and third daies of ye week, and first, second & third months of ye year, beginning with ye day called Sunday, and ye month called March.

son, William Clark, Francis Whitewell, John Richardson, John Hillyard.

The Members of Assembly for each county were—

For Bucks—William Yardly, Samuel Darke, Robert Lucas, Nicholas Walne, John Wood, John Clowes, Thomas Fitzwater, Robert Hall, James Boyden.

For Philadelphia—John Songhurst, John Hart, Walter King, Andros Binkson, John Moon, Thomas Wynne, speaker, Griffith Jones, William Warner, Swan Swanson.

For Chester—John Hoskins, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis Rochford, Thomas Bracy, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps.

For Newcastle—John Cann, John Darby, Valentine Hollingsworth, Gasparus Herman, John Dehoaef, James Williams, William Guest, Peter Alrick, Henrick Williams.

For Kent—John Biggs, Simon Irons, Thomas Haffold, John Curtis, Robert Bedwell, William Windsmore, John Brinkloe, Daniel Brown, Benony Bishop.

For Sussex—Luke Watson, Alexander Draper, William Futcher, Henry Bowman, Alexander Moleston, John Hill, Robert Bracy, John Kipshaven, Cornelius Verhoof.

Captain William Markham, from London, was a relation of the proprietor. He was afterwards sometimes his secretary, and sometimes his deputy-governor. He appears to have been a useful person, of good education, character and ability. He had the proprietor's confidence and esteem till his death.

Christopher Taylor is said to have been a person of excellent character and ability; he was born in Yorkshire, had a good education, wrote well in the Latin language. He was an eminent preacher among the Quakers, and wrote several pieces in defence of their religious principles, in England, as well as his brother, Thomas Taylor. He was one of the first and principal settlers in the province, under William Penn; and is said to have been of great service in it, in different respects. He died in 1696.

Captain Thomas Holmes came from Waterford, in Ireland. He was one of the people called Quakers, and surveyor-general of the province, appointed by commission from the proprietor, bearing date the 18th of the second month, 1682.

Lacy (Lasse) Cock appears to have been one of the Swede settlers, prior to William Penn's arrival.

John Simcock came from Ridley, in Cheshire, in England, where he had suffered much for his religion, being a Quaker and a preacher in that society. He had a good education, was one of the proprietor's first commissioners of property, and one of his most trusty friends in the

government. Sometimes he was speaker of the assembly; and is said to have been a very worthy and serviceable person in the province, both in a religious and civil capacity. He lived in Chester county, and died on the 27th of January, 1702.

William Biles was a preacher among the Quakers, among the first settlers there; where he appears to have taken up land under Governor Andros, of New York, prior to William Penn's grant of the province. He is said to have been a very useful person both in the civil and religious line; being often in the Council and Assembly, &c.

James Harrison came from Boulton, in Lancashire, one of the proprietor's first commissioners of property; was divers years in great esteem with him and his agent, at Pennsbury—being a man of good education, and a preacher among the Quakers.

William Haige had been a merchant in London.

Ralph Withers, from Bishop's Canning, in Wiltshire.

Griffith Jones, from Surry.

Francis Whitewell was counsellor for Kent county. He is said to have been a very serviceable person in the government, among the first and early settlers; a preacher among the Quakers; and every way a very useful and worthy member of society. He died in the year 1684; and William Darval was chosen counsellor in his stead.

Thomas Wynne was Speaker of the Assembly during the two first years, and was at other times a member of it. He was one of the people called Quakers, a preacher among them, and came from North Wales; a person of note and good character. He died in the latter part of the year 1692. He was author of some pieces written in defence of the Quakers, in his native country.

John Moon was originally of Lancashire, in England: afterwards of Bristol. He wrote some pieces in defence of the Quakers, in his native country.

John Songhurst came from Sussex, in England; was a writer and preacher among the Quakers. He died in West Jersey, and was buried in Philadelphia, in 1688.—1 *Proud*, 235–6.

The most important business enacted at this session was the adoption a new charter, framed by a joint committee [1683.] It is reprinted in Division X. No. 4. This charter, with another enacted in 1696 were only preparatory to the last *Charter of Privileges*, granted in 1701.

"The Governor and Council, among other regulations, established a *Seal*, for each county, viz: for *Philadelphia*, an *Anchor;* for *Bucks*, a *Tree and Vine;* for *Chester*, a *Plow;* for *New Castle*, a *Cassia;* for *Kent*, *three Ears of Indian Corn;* and for *Sussex*, a *Wheat Sheaf.*

"The first sheriffs appointed for each county, were: for *Philadelphia*, *John Test; Chester*, *Thomas Usher; Bucks*, *Richard Noble; New Castle*, *Edmund Cantwell; Kent*, *Peter Bowcomb; Sussex*, *John Vines.*

"The first *Grand Jury*, in *Pennsglvania*, was summoned on the second of the third month, this year, [1683] upon some persons accused of issuing counterfeit silver money.[1] The Governor and Council sat as a Court of Justice on the occasion. The names of those impannelled and attested to serve on the *Grand Jury* were, *Thomas Lloyd*, Foreman, *Enoch Flower*, *Richard Wood*, *John Harding*, *John Hill*, *Edward Louff*, *James Boyden*, *Nicholas Walne*, *John James*, *John Vanborson*, *Robert Hall*, *Valentine Hollingsworth*, *Alexander Draper*, *John Louff*, *John Wale*, *Samuel Darke*, *John Parsons*, *John Blunston*, *Thomas Fitzwater*, *William Guest*, *John Curtis*, *Robert Lucas*, *Henry Jones* and *Caleb Pusey*.

"A bill or bills, being found by the *Grand Jury*, a *Petty Jury* was therefore impannelled and attested; whose names were: *John Claypoole*, Foreman, *Robert Turner*, *Robert Ewer*, *Andrew Binkson*, *John Barnes*, *Joseph Fisher*, *Dennis Rochford*, *William Howell*, *Walter King*, *Benjamin Whitehead*, *Thomas Rouse* and *David Breintnall*."

At this time Penn was probably renewing his negotiations with the Indians, as would appear from two deeds on record for land purchased. The first dated June 23d, 1683, between William Penn and Kings Tamanen and Metamequan, conveys their land near Neshemanah (Neshaminy) creek, and thence to Pennapecka (Pennypack.)[2] The second dated July 14, 1683 is for lands lying between the Schuylkill and Chester rivers.[3]

"In one of the purchases of land made from the Indians, it was stipulated that it should extend 'as far back as a man could walk in three days.' Tradition relates that William Penn, himself, with several of his friends and a number of Indian chiefs, 'began to walk out this land at the mouth of the Neshaminy, and walked up the Delaware; that in one day and a half, they got to a spruce tree near the mouth of Baker's creek, when William, concluding this would include as much land as he would want at present, a line was run and marked from the spruce tree to Neshaminy, and the remainder left to be walked out when it should be wanted for settlement.' 'It is said they walked leisurely, after the Indian manner, sitting down sometimes to smoke their pipes, to eat biscuit and cheese, and drink a bottle of wine. It is certain they arrived at the spruce tree in a day and a half, the whole distance rather less than thirty miles.' The remainder of the line was not run till the 20th of September 1733, when the Governor of Pennsylvania employed three of the fastest walkers that could be found, one of whom, Edward Marshall, walked in a day and a half the astounding distance of eighty six miles. The name of William Penn has by some persons been unjustly coupled with this disgraceful transaction, which did not take place till many years after his death. The Indians felt themselves much aggrieved by this

[1] Proud. [2] Watson. [3] Mem. Hist. Soc. Pa.

unfair admeasurement of their lands: it was the cause of the first dissatisfaction between them and the people of Pennsylvania; and it is remarkable, that the first murder committed by them in the province, seventy-two years after the landing of Penn, was on this very ground, which had been taken from them by fraud."[1]

The only instance of a prosecution for witchcraft found in the judicial records of Pennsylvania belongs to this period. It seems to have originated among the Swedes.[2] The persons accused were Margaret Matson and Yeshro Hendrickson. Lacy Cock acted as interpreter. A sample of the evidence is here produced: "Henry Drystreett, attested, saith he was told 20 *years ago*, that the witness at the bar was a witch, and that several cows were bewitched by her." "Annaky Coolin, attested, saith that her husband took the heart of a calf that had died, as they thought, by witchcraft and boiled it, whereupon the prisoner at the bar came in and asked them what they were doing; they said boiling of flesh; she said they had better they had boiled the bones, with several other *unseemly expressions*." The Governor gave the jury their charge concerning the case, of which, it is to be regretted, there is no record. "The jury went forth, and upon their returning brought her in guilty of the *common fame of being a witch*, but *not guilty* in manner and form as she stands indicted."

During the spring or summer of this year Penn visited the interior of the province and embodied the result of what he saw, in a letter to the *Free Society of Traders* in London, which, as an authentic description of the country and an account of its actual status, is one of the most interesting documents relating to the period, extant and is, therefore, given in full:

"*A letter from* William Penn, *Proprietor and Governor of* Pennsylvania, *in* America, *to the* Committee *of the* Free Society of Traders *of that province, residing in* London: *containing a general description of the said province, its soil, air, water, seasons and produce, both natural and artificial, and the good increase thereof. With an account of the* natives, *or* aborigines:

"*My kind Friends:*

"The kindness of yours, by the ship *Thomas* and *Ann*, doth much oblige me; for by it I perceive the interest you take in my health and reputation, and the prosperous beginning of this province; which, you are so kind as to think, may much depend upon them. In return of which I have sent you a long letter, and yet containing as brief an account of myself, and the affairs of this province, as I have been able to make.

"In the first place, I take notice of the news, you sent me; whereby I

[1] Janney. Haz. Reg. of Penn'a. VI, 209. [1] Janney.—Col. Rec.

find, some persons have had so little wit, and so much malice, as to report my death; and, to mend the matter, dead a *Jesuit* too. One might have reasonably hoped that this distance, like death, would have been a protection against spite and envy; and, indeed, absence being a kind of death, ought alike to secure the name of the absent, as the dead; because they are equally unable, as such, to defend themselves: but they that intend mischief do not use to follow good rules to effect it. However, to the great sorrow and shame of the inventors, I am still alive, and no *Jesuit;* and I thank God, very well. And, without injustice to the authors of this, I may venture to infer that they that wilfully and falsely report, would have been glad it had been so. But I perceive many frivolous and idle stories have been invented since my departure from *England;* which, perhaps, at this time are no more alive than I am dead.

"But, if I have been unkindly used by some I left behind me, I found love and respect enough where I came; an universal kind welcome, every sort in their way. For here are some of several nations, as well as divers judgments: nor were the natives wanting in this; for their kings, queens, and great men, both visited and presented me; to whom I made suitable returns, &c.

"For the *Province*, the general condition of it, take as followeth:

I. "The country itself, its soil, air, water, seasons and produce, both natural and artificial, is not to be despised. The land containeth divers sorts of earth, as sand, yellow and black, poor and rich: also, gravel, both loamy and dusty; and, in some places, a fast fat earth like our best vales in *England;* especially by inland brooks and rivers: God, in his wisdom, having ordered it so, that the advantages of the country are divided; the back lands being generally three to one richer than those that lie by navigable rivers. We have much of another soil; and that is a black *hazel-mould* upon a stony or rocky bottom.

II. "The air is sweet and clear, the heavens serene, like the south parts of *France*, rarely overcast; and as the woods come, by numbers of people, to be more cleared, that itself will refine.

III. "The waters are generally good; for the rivers and brooks have mostly gravel and stony bottoms; and in number hardly credible. We have also mineral waters, that operate in the same manner with *Barnet* and *North Hall*, not two miles from *Philadelphia.*

IV. "For the seasons of the year having, by God's goodness, now lived over the coldest and hottest that the oldest liver in the province can remember, I can say something to an *English* understanding:

"First, Of the *Fall*—for then I came in—I found it, from the 24th of October to the beginning of December, as we have it usually in *England*, in September, or rather like an *English* mild Spring. From December to the beginning of the month called March, we had sharp, frosty weather;

not foul, thick, black weather, as our north-east winds bring with them in *England;* but a sky as clear as in summer, and the air dry, cold, piercing and hungry; yet I remember not that I wore more cloaths than in *England.* The reason of this cold is given, from the great lakes, that are fed by the fountains of *Canada.* The Winter before was as mild, scarce any ice at all; while this, for a few days, froze up our great river *Delaware.* From that month to the month called June, we enjoyed a sweet Spring; no gusts, but gentle showers, and a fine sky. Yet, this I observe, that the winds here, as there, are more inconstant, Spring and Fall, upon that turn of nature, than in Summer or Winter. From thence to this present month, (August) which endeth the summer, (commonly speaking) we have had extraordinary heats, yet mitigated sometimes by cool breezes. The wind that ruleth the Summer season is the south-west; but Spring, Fall and Winter, it is rare to want the north-western seven days together. And whatever mists, fogs or vapours foul the heavens, by easterly or southerly winds, in two hours time are blown away; the one is followed by the other: a remedy that seems to have a peculiar providence in it, to the inhabitants; the multitude of trees yet standing, being liable to retain mists and vapours; and yet not one-quarter so thick as I expected.

V. "The natural produce of the country, of vegetables, is trees, fruits, plants, flowers. The trees of most note, are the black walnut, cedar, cypress, chesnut, poplar, gum-wood, hickory, sassafras, ash, beech, and oak of divers sorts, as, red white and black; Spanish, chesnut, and swamp, the most durable of all. Of all which there is plenty for the use of man.

"The fruits, that I find in the woods, are the white and black mulberry, chesnut, walnut, plums, strawberries, cranberries, hurtleberries, and grapes of divers sorts. The great red grape (now ripe) called by ignorance, the *fox grape*, because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates, is in itself an extraordinary grape; and by art, doubtless, may be cultivated to an excellent wine, if not so sweet, yet little inferior to the *Frontiniac*, as it is not much unlike in taste, ruddiness set aside; which, in such things, as well as mankind, differs the case much. There is a white kind of *Muskadel*, and alittle black grape, like the cluster grape of *England*, not yet so ripe as the other; but they tell me, when ripe, sweeter, and that they only want skilful *Vinerons*, to make good use of them. I intend to venture on it with my *Frenchman*, this season, who shews some knowledge in those things. Here are also peaches very good, and in great quantities; not an Indian plantation without them; but whether naturally here at first I know not. However, one may have them, by bushels, for little: they make a pleasant drink; and I think, not inferior to any peach you have in *England*, except the true *Newing-*

ton. It is disputable with me, whether it be best to fall to fining the fruits of the country, especially the grape, by the care and skill of art, or send for foreign stems and sets, already good and approved. It seems most reasonable to believe, that not only a thing groweth best, where it naturally grows, but will hardly be equalled by another species of the same kind, that doth not naturally grow there. But, to solve the doubt, I intend, if God give me life, to try both, and hope the consequence will be as good wine as any *European* countries of the same latitude, do yield.

VI. "The artificial produce of the country is wheat, barley,[1] oats, rye, peas, beans, squashes, pumkins, water-melons, musk-melons, and all herbs and roots, that our gardens in *England* usually bring forth.

VII. "Of living creatures, fish, fowl, and the beasts of the woods; here are divers sorts, some for food and profit, and some for profit only; for food, as well as profit, the elk, as big as a small ox; deer, bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels; and some eat young bear, and commend it. Of fowl of the land, there is the turkey, (forty and fifty pounds weight) which is very great; pheasants, heath-birds, pigeons and partridges, in abundance. Of the water, the swan, goose, white and grey: brands, ducks, teal, also the snipe and curloe, and that in great numbers; but the duck and teal excel; nor so good have I ever eat in other countries. Of fish, there is the sturgeon, herring, rock, shad, cats-head, sheeps-head, eel, smelt, perch, roach; and in inland rivers, trout, some say salmon, above the falls. Of shell-fish, we have oysters, crabs, coccles, conchs and muscles; some oysters six inches long; and one sort of coccles as big as the stewing oysters; they make a rich broth. The creatures for profit only, by skin or fur, and that are natural to these parts, are the wildcat, panther, otter, wolf, fox, fisher, minx, muskrat; and of the water, the whale, for oil; of which we have good store; and two companies of whalers, whose boats are built, will soon begin their work; which hath the appearance of a considerable improvement: to say nothing of our reasonable hopes of good cod, in the bay.

VIII. "We have no want of horses; and some are very good and shapely enough; two ships have been freighted to *Barbadoes* with horses and pipe-staves since my coming in. Here is also plenty of cow-cattle, and some sheep; the people plow mostly with oxen.

IX. "There are divers plants, that not only the *Indians* tell us, but we have had occasion to prove, by swellings, burnings, cuts, &c., that they are of great virtue, suddenly curing the patient; and, for smell, I

[1] *Edward Jones*, Son-in-law to *Thomas Wynne*, living on the *Sculkil*, had, with ordinary cultivation, for one grain of *English* barley, seventy stalks and ears of barley: and it is common in this country, from one bushel sown, to reap forty, often fifty, and sometimes sixty. And three pecks of wheat sow an acre here.

have observed several, especially one, the wild myrtle; the other I know not what to call, but are most fragrant.

X. "The woods are adorned with lovely flowers, for color, greatness, figure and variety. I have seen the gardens of *London* best stored with with that sort of beauty, but think they may be improved by our woods: I have sent a few to a person of quality this year, for a trial.

"Thus much of the *country;* next, of the *natives*, or *aborigines.*

XI. "The *natives* I shall consider, in their persons, language, manners, religion and government, with my sense of their original. For their persons, they are generally tall, straight, well-built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin. Of complexion, black, but by design; as the *Gypsies*, in *England.* They grease themselves with bear's fat clarified; and using no defence against sun or weather, their skins must needs be swarthy. Their eye is little and black, not unlike a straight-looked *Jew.* The thick lip, and flat nose, so frequent with the East *Indians* and *blacks*, are not common to them: for I have seen as comely *European*-like faces among them, of both, as on your side the sea; and truly an Italian complexion hath not much more of the white; and the noses of several of them have as much of the *Roman.*

XII. "Their language is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the *Hebrew*, in signification full; like short-hand, in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer: imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter, on any occasion; and I must say, that I know not a language spoken in *Europe*, that hath words of more sweetness or greatness, in accent and emphasis, than theirs: for instance, *Octocockon*, *Rancocas*, *Oricton*, *Shak*, *Marian*, *Poquesien;* all which are names of places, and have grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, *Anna*, is mother; *Issimus*, a brother; *Netcap*, friend; *Usqueoret*, very good; *Pane*, bread; *Metsa*, eat; *Matta*, no; *Hatta*, to have: *Payo*, to come; *Sepassin*, *Passijon*, the names of places; *Tamane*, *Secane*, *Menanse*, *Secatereus*, are the names of persons; if one ask them for anything they have not, they will answer, *Matta ne hatta:* which to translate is, *not I have;* instead of I have not.

XIII. "Of their customs and manners there is much to be said; I will begin with children; so soon as they are born they wash them in water: and while very young, and in cold weather to chuse, they plunge them in the rivers, to harden and embolden them. Having wrapt them in a clout, they lay them on a strait, thin board, a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it fast, upon the board, to make it straight; wherefore all *Indians* have flat heads; and thus they carry

them at their backs. The children will go, very young, at nine months commonly; they wear only a small clout round their waist till they are big; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods; which is about fifteen; then they hunt; and after having given some proofs of their manhood, by a good return of skins, they may marry; else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe the ground, plant corn and carry burdens; and they do well to use them to that young, which they must do when they are old; for the wives are the true servants of the husbands; otherwise the men are very affectionate to them.

XIV. "When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads, for an advertisement, but so, as their faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age, they marry at, if women, is about thirteen, and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder.

XV. "Their houses are mats, or barks of trees, set on poles, in the fashion of an *English* barn, but out of the power of the winds; for they are hardly higher than a man; they lie on reeds, or grass. In travel they lodge in the woods, about a great fire, with the mantle of duffils they wear by day wrapt about them, and a few boughs stuck round them.

XVI. "Their diet is maize, or *Indian* corn, divers ways prepared; sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten and boiled with water; which they call *homine;* they also make cakes, not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and pease, that are good nourishment; and the woods and rivers are their *larder.*

XVII. "If an *European* comes to see them, or calls for lodging at their house, or *wigwam*, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *Itah;* which is as much as to say, *Good be to you*, and set them down; which is mostly on the ground, close to their heels, their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them any thing, to eat, or drink, well: for they will not ask; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen, but say nothing.

XVIII. "They are great concealers of their own resentments; brought to it, I believe, by the revenge that hath been practised among them. In either of these they are not exceeded by the *Italians* A tragical instance fell out since I came into the country: a king's daughter, thinking herself slighted by her husband, in suffering another woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, plucked a root out of the ground, and ate it; upon which she immediately died: and, for which, last week, he made an *offering* to her kindred, for atonement, and liberty of marriage; as two others did to the kindred of their wives that died a natural death. For, till widowers have done so, they must not marry again.

later with the Pennsylvania proprietaries, which were not settled for more than one hundred and thirty years. After his death, the patent was, in 1633, confirmed to his son. The extent of the grant will be seen from the following proceedings and description:[1]

"By letters patent of this date, reciting the petition of Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, for a certain country thereinafter described, *not then cultivated and planted, though in some parts thereof inhabited by certain barbarous people, having no knowledge of Almighty God, his majesty granted to said Lord Baltimore:*

"All that part of a peninsula lying in the parts of America between the ocean on the east, and the bay of Chesapeake on the west, and divided from the other part thereof by a right line drawn from the promontory or cape of land called Watkins's Point, (situate in the aforesaid bay, near the River of Wigheo) on the west, unto the main ocean on the east; and between that bound on the south, unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north which lieth under the 40th degree of north latitude from the equinoctial, where New England ends; and all that tract of land between the bounds aforesaid; *i. e.*, passing from the aforesaid bay called Delaware Bay, in a right line by the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the River of *Pattoumeck*, and from thence trending towards the south unto the further bank of the aforesaid river, and following the west and south side thereof, unto a certain place called Cinquack, situate near the mouth of the said river, where it falls into the Bay of Chesapeake, and from thence by a straight line unto the aforesaid promontory and place called Watkins's Point."

It does not appear that actual steps towards the settling of the banks of the Delaware were taken until 1638, and the authentic notices of transactions belonging to the interval which have come down to us, are not of sufficient moment to be chronicled in this place.

Peter Minnewit, after his return to Holland, went to Sweden and succeeded in reviving the plan of colonizing the Delaware, abandoned by Usselinx, who is supposed to have died at the Hague in 1647. Towards the close of 1637, Minnewit, at the head of an expedition consisting of the ship of war "Key of Calmar" and the transport "Bird Grip," and carrying a clergyman, an engineer, about fifty settlers, with the necessary provisions, merchandise for trade and presents to the Indians, left Gottenburg, and after calling at Jamestown, in Virginia for wood and water, reached the Delaware about May, 1638. Purchasing the soil on the western shore from the Capes to the falls of Sankikans, opposite to the present city of Trenton, from the Indians, he erected the fort and town of Christina, on the north bank of the Minquaskill. The Rev. Reorus Torkillus, who accompanied Minnewit, was the first Swedish clergyman

[1] E. Hazard's Hist. Coll. I. 337.

in America; he died in 1643, aged 35. The establishment of the Swedes led to remonstrances on the part of Kieft, then director-general of New Netherland, which were unheeded by Minnewit, whose intercourse with the Indians was of an amicable character. Minnewit died at Christina several years afterwards.

John Printz, appointed Governor, accompanied by John Campanius, with another colony, on board the ship of war "Fame," and the transport "Swan," arrived in the Delaware on February 15th, 1643, at Fort Christina, after a passage of 150 days. Agreeably to his instructions, he erected on the island of Tennekong or Tinnicum, a fort called New Gottenberg, a handsome residence which he named Printzhoff or Printz Hall, and a church. The principal inhabitants had their dwellings and plantations on this island. His instructions acknowledged the right of soil in the Indians, directed him to confirm the contract made by Minnewit, to maintain a just, upright and amicable intercourse with them, and if possible also with the Dutch: still, in case of hostile interference on their part, he was to "repel force by force."

During the same year Printz is said to have erected on or near the present Salem creek, another fort called Elftsborg or Elsingborg, for the purpose of shutting up the river, a matter which greatly exasperated the Dutch whose ships, when passing, had to lower their colors and were boarded by the Swedes. Report says that the latter had, however, soon to vacate the fort on account of the mosquitoes, and that they called it Moschettosburg.

Two years before this, in 1641, some sixty English from New England had settled at Salem Creek and on the Schuylkill, whom the vigilant Kieft speedily expelled.

Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, leaving his son-in-law, John Pappegoya, vice-governor, who in 1654 also returned to Sweden, and John Rysingh, commissary and counsellor, assumed the government. The Dutch, in addition to the forts at Nassau and Lewistown (Hoarkill,) had erected Fort Casimir at Sandhocken, the present site of Newcastle. The Swedes, not relishing its close proximity to Christina, Rysingh followed up the remonstrances of his predecessor Printz, by demanding its surrender; but receiving a refusal, determined to take it by force or stratagem. Approaching the fort he fired two salutes, landed some twenty or thirty soldiers, whom the commandant received as friends; but perceiving the weakness of the garrison, they forthwith mastered it, seized the effects, and forced those who chose to remain to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Sweden. The capture of the fort having taken place on Trinity Sunday, they changed its name into Trefalldigheet or Trinity.

When Stuyvesant, then Governor at Fort Amsterdam (New York,)

heard this intelligence, he was involved in acrimonious controversy with his troublesome neighbors of Connecticut, but resolved on direful vengeance.[1] Having fitted out a fleet, Stuyvesant sailed for the Delaware on Sept. 5, 1655, and after sundry stoppages arrived before Fort Casimer on the 10th, landed his force and demanded the surrender of the place; the commander, Sven Schute, asked leave to communicate with Rysingh at Fort Christina; this being refused, the fort was surrendered on articles of capitulation. Stuyvesant then proceeded to the latter fort, and after a siege of fourteen days, it also was surrendered by Rysingh; articles of capitulation were signed, according to which the Swedes were suffered to vacate the fort with flying colors, and the Governor and as many persons as might choose to accompany him, besides being allowed their private property, were offered a free passage to Sweden, whither they ultimately returned. Thus ended, on Sept. 25, 1655, the short career of Governor Rysingh and with him fell the whole Swedish Colony.

Many improvements were made by the Swedes from Henlopen to the Falls of Alumningh or Sankikans.[2] They laid the foundation of Upland, the present Chester; Korsholm Fort was built at Passaiung; Manaiung Fort was placed at the mouth of the Schuylkill; they marked the sites of Nya Wasa and Gripsholm, somewhere near the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; Straws Wijk, and Nieu Causeland (the present New Castle); and forts were erected at Kinsessing, Wicacoa (Southwark), Finlandt, Meulendael and Lapananel. On the Eastern shore the Swedes had settlements at Swedesborough and other places.

In the list of Swedes residing in New Sweden in 1693, given by Campanius, we find the name of Jacob Clemsson, supposed to be the ancestor of the Clemsons of Lancaster County.

Trumbull, in his history of Connecticut, states "that in 1640 some persons at New Haven, by Captain Nathaniel Turner, their agent, purchased for thirty pounds sterling a large tract of land, for a number of plantations, on both sides of Delaware bay or river, with a view to trade, and for the settlement of churches in gospel order and purity: that the colony of New Haven erected trading houses upon the lands, and sent nearly 50 families to make settlements upon them; and that settlements were made under the jurisdiction of New Haven, and in close combination with that colony, in all their fundamental articles." It is difficult to determine the truth of these allegations, but it seems that Connecticut traders did visit the Delaware for purposes of trade and were very unceremoniously treated by the Swedes and the Dutch under Kieft in 1642, who expelled them, seized their goods and imprisoned them. The remonstrances and claims of indemnity made by Governor Winthrop to Kieft and Printz were disregarded.

[1] Gordon. Hazard. [2] Gordon.

In 1549 the subject was resumed in a correspondence between Governor Eaton, of New Haven, and Governor Stuyvesant, which resulted in the appointment of a joint commission, whose deliberations terminated in leaving both parties at liberty to improve their interests on the Delaware. On the strength of that decision the inhabitants of New Haven, in the following year, fitted out a vessel carrying some 50 adventurers to Delaware; the vessel called at New York and Stuyvesant, apprized of its destination, arrested and confined part of the crew, seized their commission and papers and refused to deliver them "till they were forced to engage under their hands, then to proceed on their voyage towards Delaware, ... but to return to New Haven, threatening that if he should after find any of them in Delaware, he would seize their goods and send them prisoners to Holland."[1] The New Haven people, nothing daunted by these menaces, re-asserted their claims in a letter to the Dutch Governor, which proved however as ineffectual as their former letters on that matter. An application for aid against the Dutch, addressed to the sister colony of Plymouth, was unsuccessful and the New Haven people were compelled to remain at peace. Soon after the country was granted to the Duke of York and their claims rested on grounds too feeble to be arrayed against his title.

"The governor of New Netherlands had always found the New England colonists troublesome neighbors.[2] Their encroachments had given him much uneasiness. In the year 1653, they formed the design of driving the Hollanders from the continent, and applied to Oliver Cromwell for assistance. Although favorably disposed to this measure, the Protector, perhaps deterred by more important objects, did not make any efforts to accomplish it. After his death, his son Richard instructed his naval commanders and the colonial governments to make the attempt; but the subversion of his ephemeral power prevented the execution of his orders. Charles II., however, influenced by his enmity to the States General, entered readily into the views of his trans-atlantic subjects. He granted to James, duke of York, the territory possessed by the Dutch, [March 20, 1664] and soon after, Colonel Richard Nichols, associated with George Cartwright, sir Robert Carr, and Samuel Maverick, with three ships having one hundred and thirty guns and six hundred men, aided by forces from Massachusetts and Connecticut, summoned Stuyvesant to surrender New Amsterdam and his whole province.

"This formidable force, and the favorable terms offered to the inhabitants, disposed them to capitulate, notwithstanding the efforts of the governor to excite resistance. After a few days of fruitless negotiation, during which Stuyvesant pleaded in vain the justice of the title of the States General, and the peace existing between them and the English

[1] Hazard. [2] Gordon.

nation, a capitulation was signed [August 27, 1664] and, immediately afterwards, a force was despatched to reduce Fort Orange. In honor of the duke of York, the city of New Amsterdam received the name of New York, and Fort Orange that of Albany. The greater part of the inhabitants submitted cheerfully to the new government, and Governor Stuyvesant retained his property and closed his life in New York."

Matters being thus arranged at New Amsterdam, the reduction of the colony on the Delaware having been determined, Sir Robert Carre with two frigates, the Guinea and the "William and Nicholas," and the troops not needed at New York, sailed thither and accomplished his mission with the expenditure of two barrels of powder and twenty shot. The capitulation took place on October 1, 1664 and stipulated that "the burgesses and magistrates submitting to his majesty should be protected in their persons and estates; that the present magistrates should be continued in office, that permission to leave the country within six months should be given to any one desirous so to do; that all persons should enjoy liberty of conscience as formerly; that any person taking the oath of allegiance should become a free denizen and enjoy all the privileges of trading into any of his majesty's dominions, as freely as any Englishman."

The whole country being thus reduced without bloodshed, Colonel Nichols, by virtue of a commission of the duke of York,[1] assumed the government of New York, and on November 3rd was commissioned by his colleagues, Cartwright and Maverick, to proceed to Delaware[2] "to take special care for the good government of said place, and to depute such officer or officers therein as he shall think fit, for the management of his majesty's affairs, both civil and military, until his majesty's pleasure be further known."

New Amstel was now called New Castle.[3] "The capture of New York and its dependencies led to an European war between Great Britain and Holland,[4] ending in the treaty of Breda, at which the right of the former to their newly acquired territories in America was acknowledged."

"Colonel Nichols governed the province for nearly three years with justice and good sense. He settled the boundaries with the Connecticut colony, which, yielding all claim to Long Island, obtained great advantages on the main, pushing its line to Marmaroneck river, about thirty miles from New York: he prescribed the mode of purchasing lands from the Indians, making the consent of the governor requisite to the validity of all contracts with them for the soil, and directing such contracts to be entered in the public registry: he incorporated the city of New York, under a mayor, five aldermen and a sheriff [1665] and, although he reserved to himself all judicial authority, his administration was so wise and impartial, that it enforced universal praise.

[1] Gordon. [2] Reg. Penns.—I. 37. [3] Hazard. [4] July 31, 1667.

"Colonel Francis Lovelace succeeded Colonel Nichols, in May, 1667. By proclamation he required that all patents granted by the Dutch, for lands upon the Delaware, should be renewed, and that persons holding lands, without patent, should take out titles under the English authority. Power was given to the officers on the Delaware to grant lands, and the commission of surveyor-general, of all the lands under the government of the Duke of York, on the west side of the Delaware, was issued to Walter Wharton. Governor Lovelace also renewed the duty of ten per cent. imposed on goods imported by the Delaware, which had been established by the Dutch, and repealed by his predecessor; but it was found so oppressive, that he also was compelled to revoke the order by which it was established.

"A feeble attempt at rebellion against the English government, was made by a Swedish adventurer, called the *Long Finne*, whose name was Marcus Jacobson, but who assuming to be son of Koningsmarke, a distinguished Swedish general, traversed the country, uttering seditious speeches, and exciting the people to insurrection. We are uninformed of the true nature of this man's character and designs. It is probable that he proposed, by the aid of the Indians, to overthrow the English power on the Delaware, and to re-establish that of his own countrymen. He succeeded in seducing many from their allegiance, among whom were men of consideration and property. Henry Coleman, a Finne, who became his chief follower, was well versed in the English and Indian tongues, and 'deserted his home, his cattle, and corn,' to promote the enterprise; and, from a letter of Governor Lovelace, we are informed that a Domine, or clergyman, was also concerned with the Long Finne. The Governor issued a proclamation, commanding the arrest of Long Finne, Coleman, and their associates; but, as they kept much with the Indians, their capture was difficult. At length the former was apprehended, tried, and convicted, by a commission sent from New York, and sentenced to death. But the council at New York changed his sentence, and doomed him to be severely whipped, branded with the letter R (the initial of *Rebel*) upon his breast, imprisoned for one year, and to be transported to Barbadoes, and sold as a slave for four years. His principal associates were required to give security for their future good conduct, and to pay the value of half their goods and chattels to the king; others of less note were fined in small sums, at the discretion of the commissioners.

"In the Spring of the year 1672, the town of Newcastle was, by the government of *New York*, made a corporation; to be governed by a Bailiff and six Associates; after the first year four old to go out and four others to be chosen. The Bailiff was President, and had a double vote; the Constable was chosen by the bench.[1] They had power to try causes,

[1] Smith's History of New Jersey.

as far as ten pounds, without appeal. The English laws were established in the town, and among the inhabitants, on both sides of *Delaware.* The office of *Schout* was converted into that of Sheriff, for the Corporation and river, annually chosen. And they were to have free trade, without being obliged to make entry at New York, as before."[1]

"The fears of the Government of Maryland, lest the title of Lord Baltimore to the country on Delaware Bay should be weakened by non-claim, produced occasional irruptions of a very hostile character."[2] An act of violence was committed at Hoarkill[3] [1672] by a party of Marylanders led by one Jones, who seized the magistrates and other inhabitants, plundered them and carried off the booty. They were joined by one Daniel Brown, a planter of Hoarkill. Brown was soon taken, sent to New York, and there tried and convicted; but on promise of amendment and security given for his good behavior in future, was dismissed.

Governor Lovelace wrote a letter to Governor Calvert of Maryland, on this aggression, and instructed Captain Carr, his deputy at Delaware, to resist future aggressions.

Charles II having declared war against the States General of Holland, Dutch privateers soon infested the American coasts, and plundered the inhabitants of New Castle and Hoarkill. With a view to repairing their losses, permission was granted to them by the government to impose, for one year, a duty of four guilders, payable in wampum, on each anker of strong rum imported or sold there. Wampum being the chief currency of the country and scarce, the Governor and council of New York issued a proclamation increasing its value, whereby "instead of eight white and four black, six white and three black should pass for a stiver: and three times so much the value in silver. This is the *Indian* money, by them called *Wampum;* by the *Dutch*, *Sewant.* It is worked out of shells, into the form of beads, and perforated to string on leather. Six beads were formerly valued at a *Stiver;* twenty *Stivers* made what they

[1] Proud. [2] Gordon.

[3] *Hoarkill*, the settlement so called, from a small river, or creek, near *Cape-Inlopen*, or *Henlopen*, at the mouth of *Delaware* bay, was a place of considerable importance to the *Swedes* about that time, though since chiefly become a residence for pilots only, and called *Lewis-town;* before which, at the entrance of the bay, is the road for ships.

This place (from an old MS.) is said to have been named *Hoarkill* by the *Dutch*, from the *Indians* prostituting their young women to the *Netherlanders:* otherwise it is by *David Piertersz de Uries*, who, about the year 1630, first endeavoured to settle there, called *Swanendale.*

Other accounts affirm that the original of the name arose from the winding and turning of the creek, much in the shape of a horn, whence the *Dutch* word, *Hoernkill:* this is the tradition of the inhabitants there, &c. But soon after it came into the hands of the *English*, it took the above name of *Lewis-town*, and the creek appears to be much diminished, &c.—*Proud.*

called a *Guilder*, which was about sixpence currency, or fourpence sterling. The white *Wampum* was worked out of the inside of the great *Conques*. The black, or purple, was formed out of the inside of the *Mussle*, or *Clam-shell*. These, being strung on leather, are sometimes formed into belts, about four inches broad, and thirty in length; which are commonly given and received at treaties, as seals of friendship. *Wampum* has been long made by certain poor *Indian* families at *Albany*, who support themselves by coining this cash for the traders."

A squadron of Dutch ships under command of Evertse and Benke arrived on July 30, [1673] and recaptured New York without opposition. The commander of the fort at the Narrows, John Manning, treacherously made peace with the enemy and delivered up the fort without giving or receiving a shot, and the major part of the magistrates and constables swore allegiance to the States General and the Prince of Orange. Thus New York and New Jersey came again under Dutch rule. Deputies were also sent by the people inhabiting the country as far west as Delaware who, in the name of their principals, made a declaration of their submission, and Delaware again reverted to the Dutch [1673.] Anthony Colve was appointed governor, and held that office until the country was restored to England by the treaty of Westminister, concluded Feb. 19, 1674.[1]

The duke of York on June 29, 1674, obtained a new royal patent confirming the land granted him in 1664 and two days after appointed Major, afterwards sir Edmund Andross, governor of his territories in America, which were surrendered to him by the Dutch on October 31, following.[2] Andross authorized Captain Edmund Cantwell and William Tomm to take possession of the forts and stores at Newcastle for the king's use, and directed them to take measures for the establishment of order and tranquility on the Delaware.

"On June 24, 1664, the Duke of York granted to John, lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret the province of New Jersey,[3] bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the west by Delaware bay and river, on the north by a line drawn from the Delaware river at forty one degrees forty minutes, to the Hudson river in forty-one degrees northern latitude."

"Lord Berkley, in 1675, sold his half of the Province of *New Jersey* to a person named John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, and his assigns, in consequence of which the former, this year, arrived with a number of passengers, in a ship, called the *Griffith* from *London*, on a visit to his new purchase. He landed at a place, in *West Jersey*, situated upon a creek, or small river, which runs into the river *Delaware;* to which place he gave the name of *Salem ;* a name which both the place and creek still retain."[2]

[1] Gordon. Hazard. [2] Proud. [3] Gordon.

Byllinge being pecuniarily involved, conveyed his interest in the province to William Penn, Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, in trust, for his creditors. The trustees sold proprietary rights to several other persons and having made with sir George Carteret, a division of the province, proceeded to frame a constitution for their moiety under the title "concessions and agreements of the proprietors and free-holders of West Jersey, in America."[1]

"In June, 1677, Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, John Kinsey, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacey, Benjamin Scott, Thomas Foulke, and Richard Guy, commissioners, appointed by the proprietaries to superintend their interests in the province, arrived at New Castle, with two hundred and thirty settlers, principally Quakers. Having explored the country for many miles along the shores of the Delaware, they made allotments of land among the adventurers at several miles distance from each other.[1] But fear of the natives finally induced the emigrants to settle together, in and about a town plot, laid out by the commissioners, first called Beverly, then Budlington, and afterwards Burlington.[2] In the same year two ships arrived, bearing many families of great respectability. The quiet of the colonists was undisturbed, except by the duty again levied upon their commerce at the Hoarkills, by the New York government. This was vexatious as a tax, and insulting to the sovereignty of the proprietaries, who remonstrated for some time in vain with the agents of the Duke of York; but finally, after an investigation, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, the duty was repealed.

"Dispensing with their executive of commissioners, the proprietaries appointed Edward Byllinge governor, who, soon after his arrival in the province, commissioned Samuel Jennings as his deputy. In November, 1681, Jennings called the first assembly, and, in conjunction with them, adopted certain articles, defining and circumscribing the power of the governor, and enacted such laws as the wants of the colony required."

Sir George Carteret, the proprietor of East Jersey, died in 1679, having in his last will ordered the sale of that country to pay his debts. His heirs sold it, by indenture of lease and release, bearing date February 1 and 2, 1681–82, to William Penn and eleven other persons. These twelve proprietors added twelve more to their number, and to these the Duke of York made a fresh grant of East Jersey under date March 14, 1682.

William Penn, as one of the trustees of Byllinge, became thus intimately connected with the colonization of West Jersey, and subsequently as a purchaser with that of East Jersey. Under these circumstances he became familiar with the affairs of the new world and conceived the design of founding a commonwealth on principles of perfect equality, and of universal toleration of religious faith on the west side of the Dela-

[1] Gordon. [2] By the Indians, Chygoes island, from a chief who dwelt upon it.

ware.[1] His father, Sir William Penn, renowned in English history by the conquest of Jamaica and by his conduct, discretion and courage in the signal battle against the Dutch in 1665, had left to him a claim against the government for sixteen thousand pounds, consisting to a great extent of money advanced by him in the sea service, and of arrearages in his pay. In 1680 William Penn petitioned Charles II. to grant him in lieu of said sum "letters-patent for a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with Delaware River,[2] on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable." This petition was referred to the "Committee of the Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations," who ordered copies to be sent to Sir John Werden, the Duke of York's agent, and to the agents of Lord Baltimore, "to the end that they may report how far the pretensions of Mr. Penn may consist with the boundaries of Maryland, or the Duke's propriety of New York, and his possessions in those parts." The duke of York desired to retain the three lower counties,[3] that is the State of Delaware, as an appendage to New York, but his objection was finally withdrawn, being the result of an interview between him and Mr. Penn. Lord Baltimore's agent wanted the grant, if made to Penn, to be expressed as "land that shall be north of Susquehanna Fort, also north of all lands in a direct line westward from said fort, for said fort is the boundary of Maryland northward." After sundry conferences and discussions concerning the boundary lines and other matters of minor importance, the Committee finally sent in a favorable report and presented the draft of a charter constituting William Penn, Esq. absolute proprietary of a tract of land in America therein mentioned to the King for his approbation and leaving to him also the naming of the province. The king affixed his signature on March 4, 1681, naming the province *Pennsylvania* for reasons explained in the subjoined extract from a letter of William Penn to his friend Robert Turner, dated 5th of 1st mo. 1681: "This day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania; *a name the king would give it* in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country, but Penn being Welsh for *a head*, as Penmaumoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is, *the high* or *head woodlands*, for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under Secretary to vary the name, for I fear lest it should be looked on as vanity in me, and not

[1] Gordon. [2] Hazard. [3] Ibid.

as a respect in the king, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentions with praise."[1]

The Charter, under date March 4, 1681, exists in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and "is written on strong parchments, in the old English handwriting, with each line underscored with lines of red ink, that give it a curious appearance. The borders are gorgeously furbelowed with heraldic devices, and the top of the first page exhibits a finely executed likeness of his majesty, in good preservation."[2] It is now hung up in a frame. As this document is of permanent interest to every Pennsylvanian, the reader will find it reproduced in full in Division X, No. 1.

Nearly a month after the signing of the Charter, the King on the second day of April, issued a declaration informing the inhabitants and planters of the province that William Penn, their absolute proprietary, was clothed with all the powers and preëminences necessary for the government. A few days later, on April 8, the proprietary addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania:

"My Friends: I wish you all happiness here and hereafter. These are to let you know that it hath pleased God, in his providence, to cast you within my lot and care. It is a business that, though I never undertook before, yet God hath given me an understanding of my duty, and an honest mind to do it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your change, and the king's choice, for you are now fixed, at the mercy of no governor that comes to make his fortune great. You shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free, and, if you will, a sober and industrious people. I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me his grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for the security aud improvement of their happiness, I shall heartily comply with, and in five months' resolve, if it please God, to see you. In the meantime, pray submit to the commands of my deputy, so far as they are consistent with the law, and pay him those dues that formerly you paid to the order of the Governor of New York, for my use and benefit; and so I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, and therein prosper you and your children after you.

I am your true friend,

William Penn.

London, 8th of the month called April, 1681.

Captain William Markham, a cousin of William Penn, was the deputy referred to in the preceding proclamation, whose commission, bearing date April 10, 1681, contained the following directions:

1. To call a council, consisting of nine, he to preside.

[1] Reg. Penns.—I. 297. [1] Dunlap in Mem. of Penn. Hist. Soc. I. 164.

2. To read his letter and the king's declaration to the inhabitants, and to take their acknowledgment of his authority and propriety.

3. To settle boundaries between Penn and his neighbors, to survey, set out, rent or sell lands according to instructions given.

4. To erect courts, appoint sheriffs, justices of the peace, etc.

5. To call to his aid any of the inhabitants, for the legal suppression of tumult, etc.[1]

Markham carried also letters from Penn and the king to Lord Baltimore, authorizing him to adjust boundaries. He arrived at New York on June 21, 1681, O. S, and "Lord Baltimore, being in the province, had an interview with Markham at Upland (now called Chester) which resulted in discovering, from actual observation, that Upland itself was at least 12 miles south of 40 degrees, and that boundaries (claimed by Lord Baltimore) would extend to the Schuylkill. This discovery ended the conference, and gave fresh incentives to Penn to obtain from the Duke of York a grant of the Delaware settlements, as without such grant he had now reason to fear the loss of the whole peninsula."[2]

Penn soon after published an account of his province with the royal charter and other documents connected with it, offering easy terms of sale for lands, viz.: forty shillings sterling for one hundred acres, subject to a quit rent of one shilling per annum forever.

"Many persons from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, embarked in his enterprise; and an association, called the 'Free Traders' Society of Pennsylvania,' purchased large tracts of land. Articles of agreement between the proprietary and the adventurers were formed, under the title of 'Certain conditions or concessions, agreed upon by William Penn, proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same province, the eleventh of July, 1681.'"[3] This document is reproduced in Division X, No. 2.

In the autumn of the same year [1681] Penn appointed three Commissioners, viz., Wm. Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen, to proceed to the colony, arrange for a settlement, lay out a town and treat with the Indians. His mind towards the latter may be seen from the subjoined letter to them, which he sent to them by his deputy and commissioners:[4]

"London, the 18th of the Eighth month, 1681.

"'My Friends: There is a great God and power, that hath made the world, and all things therein; to whom you and I, and all people owe their being, and well-being; and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world.

[1] Hazard's Annals, p. 504.
[2] Hazard quoting from Chalmers.
[3] Gordon.
[4] Proud. Clarkson. Hazard.

"This great God hath written his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and help, and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world; and the King of the country where I live, hath given me a great province therein; but I desire to enjoy it *with your love and consent;* that we may always live together, as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God do to us, who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together, in the world? now I would have you well observe, that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that have been too much exercised towards you, by the people of these parts of the world; who have sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you; which I hear hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudging and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood; which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man; as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard towards you; and desire to win and gain your love and friendship, by a kind, just and peaceable life; and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall, in all things, behave themselves accordingly; and, if in anything any shall offend you, or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same, by an equal number of just men, on both sides; that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them.

"I shall shortly come to you myself; at which time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters; in the meantime I have sent my commissioners to treat with you about land, and a firm league of peace; let me desire you to be kind to them, and the people, and receive these *presents* and *tokens* which I have sent you, as a testimony of my *good will* to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably and friendly with you.

"I am your loving friend,

WILLIAM PENN.

"In the beginning of the year 1682 *William Penn* published his frame of government, and certain laws, agreed on in *England* by himself and the purchasers under him, entitled '*The frame of the government of the Province of Pennsylvania, in America; together with certain laws, agreed upon in England by the Governor, and divers freemen of the aforesaid province. To be further explained and confirmed there, by the first Provincial Council that shall be held, if they see meet.*" Which *frame*, &c. may be seen in Division X, No. 3.

"South of the province lay the territories or counties on Delaware, stretching one hundred and fifty miles along the bay, to the Atlantic ocean. The possessor of this country, commanding the entrance and

course of the river, would have power to harass the commerce, and in other respects to affect the welfare of the neighboring colony.[1] Penn was desirous to possess these territories, as well on account of the security they afforded, as of the advantages to be derived from a hardy and laborious population. The Duke of York held them as an appendage to his government, and, though reluctant to cede them, he could not resist the solicitations of the proprietary. He executed three deeds to Penn in August, 1682. The first, dated the twenty-first, releasing his right to the province; the others, dated the twenty-fourth, granting the town of Newcastle and the land lying within a circle of twelve miles about it; and the tract of land beginning at twelve miles south of Newcastle, and entending southward to Cape Henlopen. For the last tract, Penn covenanted to pay the Duke and his heirs one-half of all the rents and profits received from it. These grants conveyed to the proprietary a fee simple estate in the soil, but no political right whatever. Holding in soccage as of the Duke's castle at New York, he owed fealty to, and was a subject of, that government. Whether he ever obtained from the crown political powers over this country is questionable. It is certain that, when the right he assumed became the subject of controversy, among the inhabitants of the province and territories, no grant of this nature was exhibited. These deeds were duly recorded in New York, and, by proclamation of the commander there, twenty-first November, 1782, to the magistrates on the west side of the Delaware, the rights of Penn under them were publicly recognized."

Penn having completed all arrangements for his voyage to America, after writing a beautiful letter to his wife and children, and another "to all faithful friends in England," accompanied by about one hundred passengers, mostly friends from Sussex, after a passage of about two months on board the ship Welcome, of three hundred tons burthen, came in sight of the American coast about Egg-Harbour in New Jersey on the 24th of October, and reached New Castle on the 27th. On the following day he produced his deeds from the Duke of York and received possession by the solemn "*delivery of turf and twig and water and soyle of the River Delaware.*"[2] He was received with demonstrations of gladness by the inhabitants, and at the Court House "made a speech to the old magistrates, in which he explained to them the design of his coming, the nature and end of government, and of that more particularly which he came to establish.[3]

"To form some idea of the proportion of the different sorts of people, on the west side of *Delaware*, about this time, or prior to William Penn's arrival, on the lands granted him, it may be noted, that the *Dutch* then had a meeting place, for religious worship, at *Newcastle;* the *Swedes*, three—

[1] Gordon. [2] Hazard. [3] Clarkson.

one at *Christeen*, one at *Tenecum*, and one at *Wicocoa*, (now in the suburbs of *Philadelphia*.) The *Quakers*, as before observed, in the introduction, had three, *viz.:* one at *Upland*, or *Chester;* one at *Shackamaxon*, or about where *Kensington* now stands, in the vicinity of *Philadelphia*, and one near the lower falls of *Delaware*."[1]

[1] Proud.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM PENN TO THE ERECTION OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Penn went to Upland (Chester) on the 29th of October, [1682.] On his arrival there he changed its name. "This was a memorable event and to be distinguished by some marked circumstance. He determined, therefore, to change the name of the place. Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship Welcome, he said, 'Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?' Pearson said, 'Chester,' in remembrance of the city from whence he came. William Penn replied, that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name."[1]

From Chester Penn is said to have proceeded with some of his friends in an open barge, in the earliest days of November, to a place about four miles above the mouth of the Schuylkill, called Coaquannock, "where there was a high, bold shore, covered with lofty pines. Here the site of the infant city of Philadelphia had been established, and we may be assured his approach was hailed with joy by the whole population: the old inhabitants, Swedes and Dutch, eager to catch a glimpse of their future governor; and the Friends, who had gone before him, anxiously awaiting his arrival."[2]

The following tradition connected with his arrival is given by Watson: "The Indians, as well as the whites, had severally prepared the best entertainment the place and circumstances could admit. William Penn made himself endeared to the Indians by his marked condescension and acquiescence in their wishes [1682]. He walked with them, sat with them on the ground, and ate with them of their roasted acorns and hominy. At this they expressed their great delight, and soon began to show how they could hop and jump; at which exhibition William Penn, to cap the climax, sprang up and beat them all! We are not prepared to credit such light gaiety in a sage Governor and religious chief; but we have the positive assertion of a woman of truth, who says she saw it. There may have been a very wise policy in the measure as an act of conciliation, worth more than a regiment of sharpshooters. He was then sufficiently young for any agility, and we remember that one of the old

[1] Clarkson. [2] Janney.

Some of the young women are said to take undue liberty before marriage, for a portion; but when married, chaste. When with child they know their husbands no more, till delivered; and during their month they touch no meat they eat but with a stick, lest they should defile it; nor do their husbands frequent them till that time be expired.

XIX. "But in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend: give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks: light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much: wealth circulateth like the blood; all parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land; the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners; but the neighboring kings and their clans being present, when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned, consulted what, and to whom, they should give them. To every king then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner among his dependants, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects; and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distribute and to themselves last. They care for little; because they want but little; and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits, and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling; and this table is spread every where. They eat twice a day, morning and evening; their seats and table are the ground. Since the *Europeans* came into these parts they are grown great lovers of *strong liquors*, rum especially; and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, *Some more and I will go to sleep;* but, when drunk, one of the most wretched spectacles in the world!

XX. "In sickness, impatient to be cured; and for it, give any thing, especially for their children; to whom they are extremely natural. They drink, at those times, a *teran*, or decoction of some roots in spring water; and, if they eat any flesh, it must be of the female of any creature. If they die, they bury them with their apparel, be they man or woman; and the nearest of kin fling in something precious with them, as a token of their love. Their mourning is blacking of their faces; which they continue for a year. They are choice of the graves of their dead; for, lest they

should be lost by time, and fall to common use, they pick off the grass that grows upon them, and heap up the fallen earth, with great care and exactness.

XXI. "These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to *religion;* to be sure the tradition of it: yet they believe a *God* and *immortality*, without the help of metaphysics: for, they say, *There is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them; and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again.* Their *worship* consists of two parts, *sacrifice* and *cantico.* Their sacrifice is their first fruits; the first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire; where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony; but with such marvellous fervency and labor of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their *cantico*, performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle that begin; and, by singing and drumming on a board, direct the chorus. Their postures in the dance are very antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labor, but great appearance of joy. In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already; to which all come that will. I was at one myself: their entertainment was a great seat by a spring, under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans, which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes; and after that they fall to dance. But they that go must carry a small present in their money; it may be sixpence; which is made of the bone of a fish: the *black* is with them as *gold;* the *white*, *silver;* they call it all *wampum.*

XXII. "Their government is by Kings, which they call *Sachama;* and those by succession, but always of the mother's side. For instance, the children of him who is now king will not succed, but his brother by the mother, or the children of his sister, whose sons (and after them the children of her daughters) will reign; for no woman inherits. The reason they render for this way of descent, is, that their issue may not be spurious.

XXIII. "Every King hath his Council; and that consists of all the old and wise men of his nation; which, perhaps, is two hundred people. Nothing of moment is undertaken, be it war, peace, selling of land, or traffick, without advising with them: and, which is more, with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them, upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms of trade. Their order is thus: The King sits in the middle of an half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind

them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry, in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and, in the name of his King, saluted me; then took me by the hand, and told me, 'He was ordered by his King to speak to me; and that now it was not he, but the King, that spoke; because what he should say was the King's mind.' He first prayed me, 'to excuse them, that they had not complied with me the last time, he feared there might be some fault in the Interpreter, being neither *Indian* nor *English;* besides, it was the *Indian* custom to deliberate, and take up much time in council before they resolve; and that if the young people, and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.' Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price; which now is little and dear; that which would have bought twenty miles, not buying now two. During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old, grave; the young, reverent, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say, the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty, about a thing they understand. When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us, 'of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the *Indians* and *English* must live in love as long as the sun gave light:' which done, another made a speech to the *Indians*, in the name of all the *Sachamakers*, or Kings; first to tell them what was done; next, to charge and command them, 'to love the *Christians*, and particularly live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many Governors had been in the river; but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him, or his, any wrong.'—at every sentence of which they shouted and said *Amen*, in their way.

XXIV. "The justice they have is pecuniary: In case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their *wampum;* which is proportioned to the quality of the offence, or person injured, or of the sex they are of. For, in case they kill a woman, they pay double; and the reason they render, is, 'that she breedeth children; which men cannot do.' It is rare that they fall out, if sober; and, if drunk, they forgive it, saying, 'It was the *drink*, and not the *man*, that abused them.'

XXV. "We have agreed that, in all differences between us, *six* of each side shall end the matter. Do not abuse them, but let them have justice, and you win them. The worst is, that they are the worse for the

Christians; who have propagated their vices, and yielded them tradition for ill, and not for good things. But as low an ebb as these people are at, and as inglorious as their own condition looks, the *Christians* have not outlived *their sight*, with all their pretensions to an higher manifestation. What good, then, might not a good people graft, where there is so distinct a knowledge left between good and evil? I beseech God to incline the hearts of all that come into these parts, to outlive the knowledge of the *natives*, by a fixed obedience to their greater knowledge of the will of God; for it were miserable, indeed, for us to fall under the just censure of the poor *Indian* conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

"XXVI. "For their original, I am ready to believe them of the *Jewish race;* I mean, of the stock of the *ten tribes;* and that, for the following reasons: First, they were to go to a '*land not planted, nor known;*' which to be sure, *Asia* and *Africa* were, if not *Europe;* and he that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them, might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the eastermost parts of *Asia* to the westermost of *America.* In the next place; I find them of the like countenance, and their children of so lively resemblance, that a man would think himself in *Duke's place*, or *Berry street*, in *London*, when he seeth them. But this is not all; they agree in *rites;* they reckon by *moons;* they offer their *first fruits;* they have a kind of *feast of tabernacles;* they are said to lay their *altar* upon *twelve stones;* their *mourning a year; customs of women*, with many other things that do not now occur.

"So much for the *natives;* next, the *old planters* will be considered in this relation, before I come to our colony, and the concerns of it.

XXVII. "The first planters, in these parts, were the *Dutch;* and soon after them, the *Swedes* and *Finns.* The *Dutch* applied themselves to *traffic;* the *Swedes* and *Finns* to *husbandry.* There were some disputes between them, some years, the *Dutch* looking upon them as intruders upon their purchase and possession; which was finally ended in the surrender made by *John Rizeing*, the Swedish *Governor*, to *Peter Styvesant*, Governor for the States of *Holland*, anno 1655.

XXVIII. "The *Dutch* inhabit mostly those parts of the province that lie upon, or near the *bay;* and the *Swedes*, the *freshes* of the river *Delaware.* There is no need of giving any description of them, who are better known there than here; but they are a plain, strong, industrious people; yet have made no great progress in culture or propagation of *fruit trees;* as if they desired rather to have enough than plenty or traffic. But, I presume the *Indians* made them the more careless, by furnishing them with the means of profit, *to wit*, skins and furs, for rum and such strong liquors. They kindly received me, as well as the *English* who

were few, before the people concerned with me came among them. I must needs commend their respect to authority, and kind behaviour to the *English;* they do not degenerate from the old friendship between both kingdoms. As they are people proper and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four boys and as many girls; some, six, seven and eight sons. And I must do them that right; I see few young men more sober and laborious.

XXIX. "The *Dutch* have a meeting-place for religious worship at *New-castle;* and the *Swedes*, three; one at *Christina*, one at *Tenecum*, and one at *Wicoco*, within half a mile of this town.

XXX. "There rests that I speak of the condition we are in, and what settlement we have made: in which I will be as short as I can, for I fear, and not without reason, that I have tried your patience with this long story. The country lieth, bounded on the east by the river and bay of *Delaware* and *Eastern sea;* it hath the advantage of many creeks, or rivers rather, that run into the main river or bay; some navigable for great ships, some for small craft. Those of most eminency are, *Christina*, *Brandywine*, *Skilpot*, and *Sculkil;* any one of which have room to lay up the royal navy of *England*, there being from four to eight fathom water.

XXXI. "The lesser creeks, or rivers, yet convenient for sloops and ketches of good burden, are *Lewis*, *Mespilion*, *Cedar*, *Dover*, *Cranbrook*, *Feversham* and *Georges*, below; and *Chichester*, *Chester*, *Toacawny*, *Pammapecka*, *Portquessin*, *Neshimenck* and *Pennberry*, in the freshes; many lesser, that admit boats and shallops. Our people are mostly settled upon the upper rivers; which are pleasant and sweet, and generally bounded with good land. The planted part of the province and territories is cast into six counties, *Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *Newcastle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, containing about four thousand souls. Two General Assemblies have been held, and with such concord and dispatch that they sat but three weeks; and at least seventy laws were passed without one dissent in any material thing. But of this, more hereafter, being yet raw and new in our gear. However, I cannot forget their singular respect to me in this infancy of things; who, by their own private expenses, so early considered mine, for the public, as to present me with an impost upon certain goods imported and exported—which, after my acknowledgment of their affection, I did as freely remit to the province, and the traders to it. And for the well government of the said counties, courts of justice are established in every county, with proper officers, as justices, sheriffs, clerks, constables, &c., which courts are held every two months. But, to prevent *law suits*, there are three *peace makers* chosen by every county court, in the nature of common *arbitrators*, to hear and

end differences betwixt man and man. And spring and fall there is an *Orphans' Court* in each county, to inspect and regulate the affairs of *orphans* and *widows*.

XXXII. "*Philadelphia*, the expectation of those that are concerned in this province, is at last laid out, to the great content of those here that are anyways interested therein. The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers, *Delaware* and *Sculkil*, whereby it hath two fronts upon the water, each a mile, and two from river to river. *Delaware* is a glorious river; but the *Sculkil* being an hundred miles boatable above the falls, and its course *north-east*, towards the fountain of *Susquahanna* (that tends to the heart of the province, and both sides our own) it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age. I say little of the town itself, because a platform will be shewn you by my agent; in which those who are purchasers of me will find their names and interests. But this I will say, for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers, or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land, and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced, within less than a year, to about four score houses and cottages, such as they are; where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can; while the country men are close at their farms; some of them got a little winter corn in the ground last season; and the generality have had an handsome summer-crop, and are preparing for their winter corn. They reaped their barley this year in the month called May; the wheat in the month following; so that there is time, in these parts, for another crop of divers things before the winter season. We are daily in hopes of shipping to add to our number; for, blessed be God, here is both room and accommodation for them—the stories of our necessity being either the fear of our friends, or the scare-crows of our enemies—for the greatest hardship we have suffered hath been salt meat; which by fowl, in winter, and fish, in summer, together with some poultry, lamb, mutton, veal, and plenty of venison, the best part of the year, hath been made very passable. I bless God, I am fully satisfied with the country and entertainment I got in it: for I find that particular content, which hath always attended me, where God, in his providence, hath made it my place and service to reside. You cannot imagine my station can be, at present, free of more than ordinary business; and, as such I may say, it is a troublesome work. But the method things are putting in will faciliate the charge, and give an easier motion to the administration of affairs. However, as it is some men's duty to plow, some to sow, some to water, and some to reap; so it is the wisdom, as well as the duty, of a man to

yield to the mind of Providence, and cheerfully, as well as carefully, embrace and follow the guidance of it.

XXXIII. "For your particular concern, I might entirely refer you to the letters of the President of the Society; but this I will venture to say, your provincial settlements, both within and without the town, for situation and soil are without exception. Your city lot is a whole street, and one side of a street, from river to river, containing near one hundred acres, not easily valued; which is besides your four hundred acres, in the city liberties, part of your twenty thousand acres in the country. Your tannery hath such plenty of bark, the saw mill, for timber, and the place of the *glass house*, are so conveniently posted for water carriage, the city *lot*, for a *dock*, and the *whalery*, for a sound and fruitful bank, and the town *Lewis*, by it to help your people, that, by God's blessing, the affairs of the Society will naturally grow in their reputation and profit. I am sure I have not turned my back upon any offer that tended to its prosperity; and though I am ill at projects, I have sometimes put in for a share with her officers, to countenance and advance her interest. You are already informed what is fit for you further to do: whatsoever tends to the promotion of wine, and to the manufacture of linen, in these parts, I cannot but wish you to promote; and the *French* people are most likely, in both respects, to answer that design. To that end I would advise you to send for some thousands of plants out of *France*, with some able *Vinerons*, and people of the other vocation: But because, I believe, you have been entertained with this, and some other profitable subjects by your President,[1] I shall add no more, but to assure you, that I am heartily inclined to advance your just interest, and that you will always find me *Your kind cordial friend*,

WILLIAM PENN."

"*Philadelphia, the* 16*th of the Sixth month, called August*, 1683."

The controversy with Lord Baltimore, concerning boundaries, was a subject of great anxiety to Penn, who resisted the high-handed and aggressive measures of the former with gentle and courteous firmness.

In the beginning of 1684 a number of people from Maryland made a forcible entry on several plantations in the lower counties, whereupon the Governor and Council at Philadelphia sent a written remonstrance to Lord Baltimore's demand, with orders to William Welsh to use his influence to reinstate the persons who had been dispossessed, and in case mild measures should prove unavailing, legally to prosecute the invaders; the remonstrances had, temporarily, the desired effect, but some inhabitants were threatened the next month with similar outrages, if they should persist in refusing to be under Lord Baltimore. The government issued

[1] Nicholas Moore.

a declaration, showing Penn's title, and such other requisites as were thought most likely to prevent such illegal proceedings in future.[1]

The important interests involved in this controversy and other weighty matters requiring Penn's presence in England, he provided for the administration of the government. The executive power was lodged with the Provincial Council, of which Thomas Lloyd, a Quaker from Wales, was made president—to whom the charge of the great seal was specially committed. Markham was created secretary of the province and the territories; Thomas Holmes, suryeyor general; Thomas Lloyd, James Claypoole, and Robert Turner, commissioners of the land office; and Nicholas Moore, William Welsh, William Wood, Robert Turner, and John Eckley, provincial judges for two years. The proprietary sailed for Europe on the 12th of June.

At his departure, the province and territories were divided into twenty-two townships, containing seven thousand inhabitants, of whom two thousand five hundred resided in Philadelphia, which comprised already three hundred houses.[2]

From Penn's farewell letter to his colony, written on board the Ketch Endeavour, we make the following extract, which will be read not without emotion:

"*Dear Friends:* My love and life is to you, and with you; and no water can quench it, nor distance wear it out, or bring it to end: I have been with you, cared over you, and served you with unfeigned love; and you are beloved of me, and near to me, beyond utterance. I bless you, in the name and power of the Lord; and my God bless you with his righteousness, peace and plenty, all the land over. Oh, that you would eye him, in all, through all, and above all the works of your hands; and let it be your first care how you may glorify God in your undertakings: for to a blessed end are you brought hither; and if you see and keep but in the sense of that Providence, your coming, staying and improving will be sanctified; *but if any forget God, and call not upon his name, in truth, he will pour out his plagues upon them and they shall know who it is that judgeth the children of men*..... And, thou, *Philadelphia*, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee!

"Oh, that thou mayst be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee; that, faithful to the God of thy mercies, in the life of righteousness, thou mayst be preserved to the end. My soul prays to God for thee, that thou mayst stand in the day of tryal, that thy children may be blessed of the Lord, and thy people saved by his power; my love to

[1] Proud. [2] Proud. Gordon.

thee has been great, and the remembrance of thee affects mine heart and mine eye! the God of eternal strength keep and preserve thee, to his glory and thy peace."

After a passage of seven weeks Penn reached England.

Charles II died Dec. 6, 1684 (O. S.) and was succeeded by James, duke of York, whose accession was greatly dreaded by the Protestants, who apprehended a revival of the persecutions during the reign of Mary. Penn might have taken advantage of these apprehensions to induce more emigrants to settle in Pennsylvania, but he was disinterested and used his influence with the King to grant liberty of conscience to all religionists and more especially to the Quakers. Penn had stood high in the King's favor long before he ascended the throne, for the friendship which James entertained for the father, who had bravely fought under his flag, was enjoyed in a still higher degree by the son, who by that means succeeded in obtaining from the King's Council a favorable decree in his dispute with Lord Baltimore.[1]

On the first day of the second month, 1685, the lines of separation between the county of Philadelphia and those of Bucks and Chester, were confirmed by the Council:[2]

"The county of *Chester* was to begin at the mouth, or entrance of *Bough Creek*, upon *Delaware* river, being the upper end of *Tenecum* island; and so up that creek, dividing the said island from the land of *Andrew Boone* and company; from thence along the several courses thereof, to a large creek called *Mill-creek;* from thence, along the several courses of the said creek, to a west-south-west line; which line divides the liberty lands of *Philadelphia* from several tracts of land, belonging to the *Welsh* and other inhabitants; and from thence east-north-east, by a line of marked trees one hundred and twenty perches, more or less; from thence north-north-west by *Haverford* township, one thousand perches, more or less; from thence east-north-east by the land belonging to John Humphrey, one hundred and ten perches, more or less; from thence north-north-west by the land of John Eckley, eight hundred and eighty perches, more or less; from thence continuing said course to the bounds of *Sculkil* river; which said Sculkill river afterward to the natural bounds."

The period of Penn's absence from the colony is marked chiefly by unhappy differences between the legislature and the executive, and between the members from the territories and those of the province.[3] The more important events and incidents are now presented in chronological order.

[1685.] Penn had appointed Nicholas Moore from London, a lawyer and President of the Company of Free Traders and a member of the Assem-

[1] Ebeling. [2] Col. Rec. I.—126. [3] Day.

bly, to the office of Chief Justice. The Assembly, jealous of its prerogatives, disregarded the fundamental laws of the colony in enacting statutes without previously publishing them as required by the Constitution. Moore, by opposing some of the measures of the Assembly and more particularly their attempt to alter the organization of the courts of justice, had incurred the enmity of the House, which proceeded to impeach him. "He was charged with violence, partiality and negligence, in a cause in which the Society of Free Traders was interested.[1] Ten articles were preferred against him, which he refused to answer, though frequently summoned by the Council, and he was saved from conviction by some technical obstacle in the form of proceeding. But this did not protect him from punishment. He was expelled from the Assembly, and was interdicted all places of trust by the Council, until he should be tried upon the articles of impeachment, or should give satisfaction to the board. His offence was not of an heinous character, since he retained the confidence of the proprietary: and, in noticing his punishment, we should remark, that he had incurred the displeasure of the House by having entered thrice in one day his single protest upon its minutes against the passage of bills, which had been introduced without the publication directed by the charter. The anger of the Assembly was extended to Patrick Robinson, clerk of the provincial court, who had refused to produce before them the minutes of that court. They voted him to be a public enemy and a violator of their privileges, and ordered him into the custody of the sheriff. When brought before the House he complained of arbitrary and illegal treatment, refused to answer the questions put to him, and, in a fit of sullenness, cast himself at full length upon the floor. An address was presented to the Council requesting that the prisoner might be disqualified to hold any public office within the province or territories; but this punishment was not inflicted, as Robinson subsequently held the clerkship of the Council and other offices. Neither Moore nor Robinson were Quakers; they were charged with enmity to that sect, or, in the language of Penn, 'were esteemed the most unquiet and cross to Friends.' There were other disturbances at this time in the province. A certain John Curtis, a justice of the peace, was charged with uttering treasonable and dangerous words against the King. He was ordered to be tried by commissioners from the Council, and, though no bill was found against him, he was dismissed from his office and compelled to give surety of the peace, in the sum of three hundred pounds. Charges were made against several officers of government for extortion; and gross immoralities were practised among the lower class of people inhabiting the caves on the banks of the Delaware. These things were reported with great exaggeration in England, by the enemies of Penn

[1] Gordon. Proud. Ebeling. Votes.

and the Quakers; they prevented emigration, and greatly affected the reputation of the society of Friends and the proprietary."

Penn changed the form of executive government to a board of five commissioners, any three of whom were empowered to act [1686.] The board consisted of Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypoole, Robert Turner and John Eckley.

The next session of the legislature [1688] was marked by the usual want of unanimity and the objectionable acts of the Assembly laying on its members a solemn injunction of secrecy. This measure was not without an exhibition of undignified violence, resisted by the Council, and the lack of harmony greatly obstructed legislation. Lloyd, in consequence, requested to be released from the public affairs of government. His request was reluctantly granted, and on his recommendation, the proprietary changed the plural executive into a single deputy, making choice of Captain John Blackwell, formerly an officer of Cromwell, under whom he had earned a distinguished reputation in England and Ireland. He was in New England when he received his commission dated July 25, 1688.[1]

"*Blackwell* met the Assembly in the third month, 1689; but, by reason of some misunderstanding or dissension between him and some of the Council, the public affairs were not managed with the desired harmony and satisfaction; and but little done during his administration, which continued only till the twelfth-month this year, when he returned to *England* and the government of the province, according to charter, devolved again on the Council, *Thomas Lloyd*, President.

"The appointment of *Blackwell*, who was no *Quaker*, to be Deputy Governor, appears, by the proprietary's letters to his friends, in the province, to have been because no suitable person, who was of that society, would undertake the office."[2]

"By the revolution of 1688, which drove James from the throne, the proprietary lost all influence in the English court. His intimacy with that unhappy monarch covered him with dark suspicion.[3] His religious and political principles were misrepresented; he was denounced as a Catholic, a jesuit of St. Omers, and a self-devoted slave to despotism, and was charged with conspiring the restoration of James. It is now unnecessary to disprove these accusations; for though his enemies caused him to be thrice examined before the privy council, and to give bail for his appearance in the king's bench, he was discharged by that court, no evidence appearing against him. The ties which bound him to Europe having been thus broken, he prepared to revisit his province, accompanied by another colony of five hundred persons, which he had assembled by publication of new proposals. A convoy was appointed by

[1] Proud. Gordon. [2] Proud. [3] Gordon.

government for his protection, and he was on the eve of sailing, when his enterprise was marred by another persecution. A wretch, named Fuller, subsequently declared infamous by parliament, and pilloried, accused him, on oath, with being engaged in a conspiracy of the papists in Lancashire to raise a rebellion, and restore James to the crown. He narrowly escaped arrest on his return from the funeral of George Fox, the celebrated founder of the society of Friends. Hitherto he had met his accusers with a courage worthy of his character and his innocence, yet such was his dread of the profligacy of the witness who now appeared against him, that he deemed it prudent to seek retirement and privacy. His contemplated colony failed, and the expenses of its outfit were lost."

After Blackwell's departure the Council elected Thomas Lloyd, their president, and according to the constitution, assumed executive functions [1690.] But six counsellors from the lower counties, without the knowledge of the president, formed themselves into a separate Council, [1691] appointed judges for those counties and made ordinances.

The President and Council of Pennsylvania forthwith published a proclamation declaring all the acts of the six seceding members illegal. The latter made proposals towards an accommodation, in which they principally required that the judges and all officers of the Government should be appointed by the nine counsellors from the lower counties. But this was not allowed them. On the other hand, Penn tried to restore a good understanding between the two colonies, between whom the breach was widening, by giving them the choice of three modes of executive government, viz: by a joint council, by five commissioners, or by a lieutenant-governor. The majority favored the last mode, but seven of the members for the lower counties protested against it, and declared for the commissioners, which form of government, in case the members for Pennsylvania should persist in favor of a lieutenant-governor, they meant to introduce into their territories until the will of the proprietary should be known. Their principal objections against a lieutenant-governor were the expense of his support and the fear lest the officers should be arbitrarily dismissed. The efforts on the part of the Council of Pennsylvania to effect a good understanding proving fruitless, the three upper counties choose Lloyd for their Governor, while the lower counties rejected him. Penn, therefore, perceiving it impossible to bring about a union, confirmed the appointment of Lloyd, and conferred the government of the lower counties on William Markham, the former Secretary of the province, who had joined with the protesting members. This was done by William Penn much against his will and had the consequence he predicted, viz: that the King, as will presently appear, annexed the two colonies to the Government of New York.[1]

[1] Ebeling. Proud.

The schism among the Quakers, occasioned by George Keith, deserves to be briefly noticed. The first public school in the city of Philadelphia was established in 1689, and placed under the direction of George Keith, a Scotchman by birth and a surveyor in the colony of New Jersey. He was much respected among the Quakers as a talented and scholarly man, who had distinguished himself as a writer and as the companion of William Penn in his travels in Germany. But he had an overbearing disposition and irascible temper, and was fond of disputation. He held it unlawful for the civil authority to use force in the execution of the law and fell off from the principles of his sect, maintaining among other things that the *inward light* was not necessary to salvation. This was very galling to the Quakers with whom he had been connected for eight and twenty years. They arraigned him before the monthly meeting, with the only result of increasing his exasperation, to which he gave vent in bitter and disrespectful language. The cause was referred to the yearly meeting at Burlington, and to the general meeting at London. Keith, waxing more wrathful and vituperative, and gathering separate meetings, he was at last formally disowned in 1692, while he succeeded in forming a considerable party of adherents in Pennsylvania, and in making his ecclesiastical difficulties a matter of civil concern.

In the preceding year [1692] a small sloop had been stolen by a pirate from the wharf in Philadelphia, and a warrant of hue and cry had been issued to take the criminal, who was seized and brought into the city. Keith denounced this act of the magistracy as violating the principles of the Quakers against carrying arms and the employment of force. He actually indulged in insulting and menacing language against the Governor, and sought in printed pamphlets to bring the magistrates and the government into contempt. The printer (William Bradford, who had set up the first printing press in Philadelphia) was brought into court, and treating the court contemptuously, he was ordered to be imprisoned, although the sentence was not carried into effect; his printing press had been some time before taken from him. Keith also, and one of his friends, in consequence of a printed defence entitled "Plea of the Innocent," in which they personally abused Samuel Jennings, one of the judges, were brought into court, fined in the sum of five pounds each, but the fines were never exacted.

Keith and his adherents now made a great outcry, complaining of religious persecution; but the numerous publications which appeared at the time show it to have been unfounded; the judges, however, deemed it necessary in August, 1692, to issue a declaration setting forth Keith's illegal conduct in slandering and insulting the Governor and other authorities, declaring him to have only been punished for those parts of his writings which contained these offences, and not for any of his

expressed opinions, and that they had only in view to protect the magistracy from insult and abuse.

Keith remained two years longer in the colony with his separate congregation, and then went to England, where, unable to justify himself before the Quakers, he took orders in the Church of England. In 1702 he was sent to America as a Missionary, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the heathen, although he labored not among the Indians, but sought to win converts to the Church of England among the Quakers. He remained here two years, which he employed in travelling through the colonies, but chiefly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, preaching with indefatigable zeal and denouncing his former co-religionists with the unrelenting bitterness of a renegade. His mission being ended, Keith returned to England, was settled in a living in Sussex, continuing to fulminate in his pamphlets against the Quakers.[1]

William Penn foresaw that these dissensions would furnish the crown a pretext for depriving him of his province. His fears were soon verified. William and Mary seized with avidity this opportunity to punish him for his attachment to the late king; and they were well pleased to clothe an act of naked power with such justification as the disorders of the province presented.

Their majesties' commission to Benjamin Fletcher, governor-general of New York, constituting him governor of Pennsylvania and the territories, was notified to Thomas Lloyd on the 19th of April, [1693.] There was no notice, in this commission, of William Penn, nor of the provincial constitution. Fletcher was empowered to summon the General Assembly elected by the freeholders, to require its members to take the oaths and subscribe the tests prescribed by act of parliament, and to make laws in conjunction with the assembly, he having a veto upon their acts; and was directed to transmit copies of such laws, for the approbation of the crown, within three months from their enactment. Official information of this change was not given to the constituted authorities of the province, either by the king or proprietary; yet on the arrival of Colonel Fletcher at Philadelphia, the government was surrendered to him without objection; but most of the Quaker magistrates refused to accept from him the renewal of their commissions. The proprietary condemned this ready abandonment of his rights, and addressed a cautionary letter to Fletcher, warning him of the illegality of his appointment; which might have restrained the latter from exercising his authority, had it been timely received, as he was attached to Penn by personal favors.[2]

At the very beginning a misunderstanding arose between the Governor and the Assembly who attempted the introduction of a mode of summoning and electing the representatives at variance with the fundamental

[1] Ebeling. Proud. [2] Gordon. Proud. Min. of Council.

laws of the province, which he was bound to observe.[1] The Assembly, consisting of members from the upper and lower counties, but reduced to about sixteen in number, on convening, took steps to maintain their own and the people's rights. The Governor, on the majority of the members refusing to take the oaths, honored their conscientious scruples in permitting them simply to subscribe, but told them that this was an *act of grace* and *not of right* which must not be used as a precedent.

In this Assembly two important subjects were considered: the confirmation of the old laws and a grant of aid in men or money to the King for the then existing war with France. The Assembly used the latter in order to secure the former, hoping that Fletcher would yield this point for the sake of obtaining the other, as his province of New York was much exposed to the Indians who were supported by the French in Canada. Fletcher maintained a firm attitude, insisting upon the rejection of eight of the old laws, chiefly penal, as in conflict with and less rigorous than the laws of England. Long negotiations ensued but he finally confirmed them all (one concerning shipwrecks excepted) subject to the King's pleasure. The Assembly, on their part, granted the required subsidy, after considerable delay, they insisting that their grievances should first be redressed. Fletcher claimed the right of altering the new laws, even without the deliberations of the Assembly. This was strenuously resisted by a party in the Assembly, which, though in the minority, had their protest against Fletcher's pretensions entered upon the journal of the House. The Governor threatened to annex the province to New York, and then the moderate party, rather than submit to this, preferred receiving the confirmation of their rights and liberties as a favor at the hands of the Governor.[2]

Prior to his departure for New York, Fletcher appointed William Markham, the proprietary's kinsman, Lieutenant-Governor, [1694.]

Governor Fletcher, being engaged at New York, did not meet the Assembly at its first session of this year.[3] At the second he earnestly solicited them to make further appropriations for the public defence. He endeavored to excite their emulation by the example of New Jersey, which had freely contributed troops and money, and tried to engage their compassion, by describing the sufferings of the inhabitants about Albany, from whence "fourscore families," he said, "had been driven, rather by the negligence of their friends, than by the force of their enemies." Experience having taught him, that it was vain to ask men, whose religion forbade the use of arms, to organize a military force, or appropriate funds for its support, he sought to frame his demands in a less questionable shape. Putting out of view all warlike intentions, he solicited their

[1] Ebeling. Proud. [2] Ebeling. Proud. Votes.
[3] Gordon. Clarkson. Penn's letter, Sept. 5, 1695.

charity "to feed the hungry and clothe the naked," by supplying the Indian nations with such necessaries as might influence them to continue their friendship to the province. But even these instances proved powerless. For, although another tax, similar to the last, was voted, no part of it was appropriated to the war or relief of the Indians. As a considerable sum had been given to Fletcher, justice demanded that the services of the proprietary deputies should also be rewarded. The House, therefore, directed two hundred pounds each should be given to Markham and Lloyd, and that the balance to be raised by the bill should defray the general expenses of the government. Fletcher rejected their bill, because the whole sum was not granted to their majesties, with a request that they would appropriate it to the use of the deputies, and to the defence of New York and Albany; and the house, refusing to modify it, and asserting their right to appropriate their money at their pleasure, was dissolved. The proprietary, whose political views were rarely obscured by his religious principles, reprehended strongly this resolute refusal; nor was he blind to the effects which such opposition to the wishes of the crown might have upon his particular interests."

"The clouds of suspicion, which had long enveloped William Penn, were at length broken. He had many friends among the nobles who surrounded the king, and his true character was at last made known to William. He was heard before the privy council, and was honourably acquitted; and was restored to his proprietary rights by patent, dated August, 1694, in which the disorders in the province were ascribed solely to his absence."

Shortly before his re-instatement, Penn lost his wife, Gulielma Maria, in the twelfth month of the preceding year.

Penn appointed William Markham his Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and territories, on Ninth-month 24th, 1694.

The restoration of the former government did not bring with it contentment and a good understanding between the different branches of the Legislature. Fletcher was disliked because he had innovated upon the legislative forms, but the Assembly summoned by Markham, in September, 1695, was as much dissatisfied with him, although he had summoned them according to forms prescribed by the charter. The great bone of contention still being the subsidy to be granted to the King. Penn's letter shows that he disapproved of their conduct. Markham presented to the Assembly a new act of settlement, which was readily agreed to, but not finally adopted until the following year, because the Governor, no doubt on account of their obstinancy in refusing to pass the subsidy act, unexpectedly dissolved the assembly. The next legislature was more complying, perhaps because the Governor after the example of Fletcher, and conformably to the new form of government, summoned a

smaller number of members of both houses. After a long remonstrance to the Governor had been found without effect, the proposal of a joint committee of the two branches of the Legislature was acceded to, by which it was agreed to accept the new constitution, provided Penn should approve of it, and immediately a new subsidy of £300, was granted for the support of the royal government and of the suffering Indians. This was done by a tax of one penny on the pound on all assessed property.[1]

"The new Constitution[2] was more democratic than the former one. The Council, chosen biennially, consisted of two, and the Assembly, elected annually, of four members from each county. The right of the latter to originate bills, to sit on its own adjournments, and to be indissoluble during the term for which it was elected, was explicitly established; and the powers and duties of the several officers were accurately defined. This instrument was never formally sanctioned by the proprietary, and it continued in force only until his arrival in the province, in 1699 (or rather until 1701, when a new and more lasting one was substituted in its place.) Under it the people were content, and calmly and industriously applied themselves to the improvement of the country. And their best eulogium is the paucity of material for history, which their annals for several years afford. The Governor made another attempt, unsuccessfully, to obtain money for military purposes; the Assembly pleaded the poverty of their constituents, but professed their readiness, in future, to obey the commands of the king, not incompatible with their ability and religious persuasion."

The document will be found in full in Division X., No. 5.

On the fifth of the First month, 1695–6, he consummated his second marriage, at Bristol, with Hannah, the daughter of Thomas Callowhill, and grand daughter of Dennis Hollister, an eminent merchant of that city.[3] She was said to be a religious young woman, of excellent qualities; with whom he lived during the rest of his life; and had issue by her, four sons and one daughter.

In the Second month, 1696, his eldest son, by his former wife, named Springett, died at Worminghurst, in Sussex, of a consumption, in the twenty-first year of his age.

William Penn, accompanied by his second wife and children, sailed from England in the ship Canterbury in September, and after a tedious voyage of more than three months, arrived in the Delaware on the 1st day of the 10th month (December, O. S. 1699). The length of the voyage was providentially ordered, for had it been shorter, Penn and his family would have been exposed to the perils of the yellow fever, which had lately raged with great fury in Philadelphia. Thomas Story, in his journal, speaks of its effects as follows: "In this distemper had died, six

[1] Ebeling. Proud. Votes. [2] Gordon. [3] Proud.

seven, and sometimes eight a day, for several weeks; there being few houses, if any, free of the sickness. Great was the majesty and hand of the Lord, great was the fear that fell upon all flesh; I saw no lofty, or airy countenance, nor heard any vain jesting, to move men to laughter; nor witty repartee, to raise mirth; nor extravagant feasting, to excite the lusts and desires of the flesh above measure; but every face gathereth paleness, and many hearts were humbled and countenances fallen and sunk, as such that waited every moment to be summoned to the bar and numbered to the grave."

Penn was cordially welcomed, it being generally believed that he had come resolved to spend the remainder of his life in the province.[1] Still he did not encounter that warm affection and unbounded confidence among the colonists, which on his first visit had enabled him to lead them entirely according to his will.

The first Assembly, which met in January, 1700, had principally in view to increase the severity of the laws against piracy, and the violation of the British statutes concerning navigation.

The proprietary, believing everything ready for the introduction of a new form of government, free from the defects of the former forms, and calculated to impart strength and unity to the administration, called an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly in May, 1700, which consisted of a larger number of members than those which preceded it, and held a session of unusual length. The new Charter, although frequently discussed by the two houses jointly and separately, was not carried through at this and the next General Assembly which was held in October of the same year, at Newcastle. The formation of a code of laws securing the titles to landed property and a grant for the support of the government in addition to the new charter, were the chief objects of said Assembly. Its enactment failed to be accomplished chiefly on account of the exacting and unreasonable conditions stipulated by the lower counties.[2]

"The proprietary now procured a system regulating the treatment of slaves, to be incorporated in the discipline of the society, thereby alleviating the situation of those whose masters were not yet convinced of the iniquity of slavery. Although these measures could not abolish the horrid traffic, they discouraged the wealthy and respectable inhabitants from prosecuting it, and fostered a spirit of humanity which led to the moral, religious and physical improvement of the slave. To the dictates of philanthropy Penn endeavored to give the force of law. He proposed to the Assembly two bills; one regulating the marriages of negroes; rightly judging that connubial ties and domestic affections, promoted by the inhibition of promiscuous sexual intercourse, were the most efficient means to establish pure morals; the other, establishing a mode for the

[1] Ebeling. [2] Gordon. Proud. Clarkson. Votes.

trial and punishment of the offences of slaves, substituting the judgment of the law for the will of their masters. The latter of these bills only received the legislative sanction. It is difficult to assign reasons for the rejection of the former. Its provisions could not reduce the value of slaves as property, nor license insubordination. Perhaps the existing laws against incontinence were deemed adequate to restrain the improprieties the bill was designed to remedy.

"The proprietary also endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to obtain additional legislative restrictions upon the intercourse with the Indians, in order to protect them from the arts of the whites. Nor was he more happy in his renewed exertions to instruct the aborigines in the doctrines of Christianity; their language, according to the report of the interpreter, not affording terms to convey its mysteries. This reason, however, was not well founded, and was the subterfuge of the agent to cover his own ignorance or indolence. The success of the venerable Elliot, and of the Moravian missionaries, has proven that the Indian language is competent for the communication of the most abstract ideas. But, resolute to improve their temporal condition, Penn conferred frequently with the several nations of the province and its vicinity; visiting them familiarly in their forests, participating in their feasts and amusements, and entertaining them with much hospitality and state at his mansion at Pennsbury. He formed a new treaty with the Susquehanna, the Shawanese, the Ganawese, and tribes of the Five nations. This treaty provided for perpetual peace and good offices between the parties, confirmed to the Indians the benefits and subjected them to the penalties of the English law, in their intercourse with the whites. It stipulated that both parties should refuse credence to unauthorized reports of hostility intended by either; that the Indians should neither aid nor *suffer* strange tribes to settle in any part of the province without permission from the governor; that no European should engage in the Indian trade without the license of the government; and lastly, that the sale of the lands lately made to the proprietary in the neighborhood of the Conestogo should be confirmed. In the spirit of this treaty, the provincial council formed a company of traders exclusively authorized to conduct the Indian trade, and instructed to repress the inebriety of the natives, and to impress upon them a sense of the Christian religion by examples of probity and candor." [1701.]

In the spring of this year William Penn took a journey into the interior of the province, as appears from a letter of Isaac Norris, who says: "I am just come home from Susquehanna, where I have been to meet the Governor. We had a roundabout journey, having pretty well traversed the wilderness. *We lived nobly at the King's palace at Conestogo*, from thence crossed it to the Schoolkill."[1]

[1] Janney.

Penn's situation now became uncomfortable in consequence of the news he received from England, which urged his preparations for a speedy return.

"Since the revolution, it had been a favorite measure of the crown to purchase the proprietary governments in America.[1] Jealousy of the power of these governments had grown with their growth; and a bill was now before the lords to change them into regal ones. The friends of Penn, and others interested in the province, had succeeded with difficulty in obtaining a postponement of the bill until his return, which they earnestly represented to him should be immediate."

Penn forthwith convened the legislature on September, 16, 1701. "The completion of a new constitution, and the enactment of such laws as required his special sanction, made the session important and laborious. [1] The address of the proprietary was most frank and conciliatory. He apologized for having summoned them before the customary time, expressed his regret at being so unseasonably called away, and assured them of his unceasing love and regard. 'Think,' said he, 'therefore, (since all men are mortal,) of some suitable expedient and provision for your safety, as well in your privileges as property, and you will find me ready to comply with whatever may render us happy by a nearer union of our interest.' Yet actuated by his duty to the crown, he again drew their attention to the king's demand for money, and mentioned a late treaty of peace, concluded with the Indians by the governor of New York in behalf of all the provinces, as worthy of their acknowledgments. The House replied to the address with grateful thanks, but refused the war contribution for the reasons already given."

While the Assembly was in session the Sachems of the Susquehanna and Shawnese Indians and others came to take leave of Penn.[2] He spoke to them in Council, and told them, "that the Assembly was then enacting a law, according to their desire, to prevent their being abused by selling of *rum* among them; that he requested them to unite all their endeavors, and their utmost exertion, in conjunction with those of the government, to put the said law in execution."

At the same time he likewise informed them, "that now, this was like to be his last interview with them, at least before his return; that he had always loved and been kind to them; and ever should continue so to be, not through any politic design, or on account of self-interest, but from a most real affection:" "and he desired them, in his absence, to cultivate friendship with those whom he should leave behind in authority; as they would always, in some degree, continue to be so to them, as himself had ever been. Lastly, that he had charged the members of Council, and then also renewed the same charge, that they should, in all

[1] Gordon. [2] Proud. Col. Rec.

respects, be kind to them, and entertain them with all courtesy and demonstrations of good-will, as himself had ever done; which the said members promised faithfully to observe. Then, after making them some presents, they withdrew."

The Assembly prepared an address detailing their wants and wishes, which related particularly to the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor in his absence, the security of their land-titles, and the allowance of ten for every hundred acres connected with them, which they claimed by virtue of the Governor's promise. They proposed the establishment of a patent office and that the quit-rents should be made redeemable. The lower counties in the twenty-one articles of which the address consisted, had asked much for themselves in direct opposition to the proprietary's interest; yet he granted the most of what was asked, refusing only some unjust demands and others of a private character, with which the Legislature had no right to interfere. The Assembly, on the other hand, pressed their demands, although Penn's complaisance went so far as to invite them to nominate his Lieutenant, which however, they modestly declined.[1]

While they were debating on a bill to confirm the laws at Newcastle and the majority seemed to be in favor of its passage, the misunderstanding between the representatives of the two colonies was again revived, with more violence than ever, so that several of the members for the lower counties left the House. It needed all of Penn's weight of character and earnest interposition to prevent an open rupture. He promised to agree to the separation of the two colonies.[2] "But then," continued the proprietary, "it must be upon amicable terms, and a good understanding. That they must first *resolve* to settle the laws; and that, as the interest of the Province, and that of those *lower counties* would be inseparably the same, they should both use a conduct consistent with that relation." &c.

They appear to have remained obstinate, by the following letter of the proprietary, written the next day, and directed to the Speaker, to be communicated to the whole House, *viz:*

"FRIENDS: Your union is what I desire; but your peace and accommodating one another, is what I must expect from you. The reputation of it is something; the reality much more. And I desire you to remember and observe what I say. Yield in *circumstantials*, to preserve *essentials;* and, being safe in one another, you will always be so in esteem with me. Make me not sad, now I am going to leave you; since it is for you, as well as for,

"*Your Friend and Proprietary and Governor,*
WILLIAM PENN."

"*October* 15*th*, 1701."

[1] Votes. Proud. Ebeling. [2] Eberling. Proud.

Matters were adjusted temporarily with the provision for a conditional separation, if they chose it, within the space of three years.

"The constitution, which had been under consideration for more than eighteen months, was finally adopted on the twenty-eighth of October, six parts in seven of the Assembly having formally surrendered the previous charter granted by Penn. The new charter was as comprehensive on the subject of civil and religious liberty as the former ones. Whilst it secured, by general provisions, the most important of human rights, it left minor subjects to be detailed and enforced by the laws."

The Charter itself, which remained in force until the final separation of Pennsylvania from Great Britain, is given in full in Division X, No. 6.

Penn likewise, by letters-patent, under the great seal, established a Council of State, composed of ten members, chiefly Quakers, and his intimate friends, of whom four made a quorum; who were empowered "to consult and assist, with the best of their advice, the proprietary himself or his deputies, in all public affairs and matters relating to the government." And, in his absence, or on the death or incapacity of his deputy, they, or any five of them, were authorized to execute all the proprietary powers in the administration of the government. The members of the council were removable at the will of the governor, who might increase their number at pleasure.[1]

Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietaries of East Jersey, and formerly Governor of East and West Jersey, having been appointed Deputy Governor, and James Logan, Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, William Penn sailed for England in the ship Dalmahoy, and arrived at Portsmouth about the middle of December. The bill for reducing the proprietary into regal governments, pending in Parliament, was entirely dropped. King William died on the 18th of the first month, 1701–2, and was succeeded by the Princess Anne, of Denmark, with whom William Penn was in great favor.

Governor Hamilton's administration was very brief, for he died in the twelfth month of this year [1702.][2] His chief efforts had been unsuccessfully directed to the consummation of a union between the province and territories. Upon his death the government devolved upon the Council, Edward Shippen being President.

"During this time of dispute, or endeavors for an union between the representatives of the province and territories, not much other public business of importance appears to have been transacted in the affairs of the government. The latter persisted in an absolute refusal to join with the former, in legislation, till it was finally, in the year 1703, agreed and settled between them, that they should compose different and distinct Assemblies, entirely independent of each other, pursuant to the liberty

[1] Gordon. [2] Proud.

allowed by a clause in the charter for that purpose; which clause was said to have been there inserted by the particular and special means of the Representatives of the territories, with previous full intention of the separation which ensued; and in this capacity they have ever acted since that time."[1]

"The proprietary's choice of a successor to Governor Hamilton fell on Mr. John Evans, a young man of six and twenty years of age, and of Welsh extraction.[2] He was earnestly recommended to Secretary Logan, under whose direction he had promised to place himself. He arrived in the province in February, and soon after increased the number of the Council, calling to that board, with others, William Penn the younger, who had accompanied him to the province. Pursuant to the instructions of the proprietary, he earnestly applied himself to re-unite the province and territories; and his want of success in this measure produced an unfavorable disposition towards the former, which embittered his whole administration."

John Evans was a young man, uncommonly zealous and active in whatever affected the proprietary's interests; deficient neither in wit nor talents, he lacked experience, prudence and tact; his private life was moreover, highly offensive to the steady and quiet ways of the sober and moral Quakers. He early attached himself to the interest of the lower counties, and induced their Assembly to pass laws manifestly designed to produce unpleasant effects in the province. England being then at war with France and Spain, he had been ordered by the Queen to raise a militia in Pennsylvania, but his effort proved unsuccessful, [1706.] He affected to treat the peaceful principles of the Quakers with contempt, and unable to argue them out of their principles, endeavored to gain his object by a stratagem, concerted with Robert French, of Newcastle, Thomas Clark, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and other associates.[3]

"On the day on which the annual fair was held in Philadelphia, French despatched a messenger, in great haste, and seeming consternation, to the Governor, with news that the enemy's ships were in the Delaware, and making for the city. This intelligence was instantly published, and Evans, mounted on horseback, with his sword drawn, rode through the streets in well-feigned alarm, commanding and entreating the people of all ranks and opinions to arm for the public defence. A general panic immediately prevailed. The shipping disappeared from the wharves, the boats and small craft crowding into the neighboring creeks, and the larger vessels running up the river above Burlington. Plate and other valuables were thrown into wells and privies, whilst the owners sought security in the nearest covert; and several pregnant women were un-

[1] Proud. [2] Gordon. Proud.
[3] Gordon. Votes. Proud. Logan MSS.

timely delivered by their fears. A few incredulous men preserved their presence of mind, and laboured to restore order to the affrighted city. The falsehood of the report was ascertained before night, and its authors were compelled to seek in absence their own safety from the vengeance of the people.

"This experiment on the principles of the Quakers was wholly unsuccessful; the greater part attending their religious meeting, as was their custom on that day of the week, persisted in their religious exercises, amid the general tumult, instead of flying to arms as the Governor had anticipated. Four members only repaired with weapons to the rendezvous. The conduct of Secretary Logan on this occasion, as represented by the Assembly, was extraordinary and indefensible. A Quaker of high moral character, learned and enlightened, he submitted to play a puerile and subordinate part in this shameful farce. Under pretence of observing the enemy, he went upon the river, and communicated with the Governor by concerted signals, and staying a sloop whose arrival would have exposed the falsehood, he displayed from her masts simulated French colours."

This action, which made Evans odious to the people of Philadelphia, occurred almost simultaneously with an unwise and unlawful measure, which greatly offended the merchants of the province. He had authorized the Assembly at Newcastle to erect a fort near the town, where it could be of little use to the safety of the two provinces. For the maintenance of this fort, inward bound ships, not owned by residents, were obliged to deliver there half a pound of powder for each ton measurement. The provincialists remonstrated against this abuse in vain. At length Richard Hill, William Fishbourne, and Samuel Preston, three spirited Quakers, resolved to remove the nuisance by a method different from any that had yet been attempted. Hill and his companions, on board the Philadelphia, a vessel belonging to the former, dropped down the river and anchored above the fort. Fishbourne (some say Isaac Norris) and Preston went ashore and informed French, the commander, that their vessel was regularly cleared, demanding to pass uninterruptedly. This being refused, Hill who had been bred to the sea, stood to the helm and passed the fort with no other injury than a shot through the mainsail. French pursued in an armed boat, was taken alone on board, while his boat, cut from the vessel, fell astern, and was led prisoner to the cabin. Governor Evans, apprized of the matter, followed their vessel by land to Newcastle, and after she had passed the fort, pursued her in a boat to Salem, where he boarded her in great anger and behaved with great intemperance. Lord Cornbury, Governor of New Jersey, who claimed to be Vice-Admiral of the Delaware, being then at Salem, the prisoners were taken before him, and having, together with

Governor Evans, been severely reprimanded, and giving promise of future good behavior, was dismissed with the jeers of the captors. After this spirited action the fort no longer impeded the navigation of the Delaware.[1]

On the 27th of June, 1707, the Governor in company of several friends and servants set out on a journey to the Indians, occasioned by a message from the Conestogo and other Indians upon the Nantikokes' designed journey to the five nations.[2] He visited in turn the following places: Pequehan on the Pequea, Dekonoagah on the Susquehanna, about nine miles distant from Pequehan, Conestogoe and Peixtan, had friendly intercourse with them and seized one Nicole, a French Indian trader, against whom heavy complaints had been made. His capture was attended with difficulties, but he was finally secured and mounted upon a horse with his legs tied under the belly![3] From the articles of remonstrance, addressed to the proprietary by the Assembly, mentioned below, it seems, however, that the Governor's conduct among the Indians was not free from censure, it being described as "abominable and unwarrantable."

The unhappy misunderstanding between the Governor and his Secretary Logan on the one hand, and the Assembly on the other, almost paralyzed legislative action and led to the most lamentable exhibition of ill temper on the part of the Assembly, which first produced articles of impeachment against Logan, and afterwards, determined to have Evans removed, a remonstrance against both addressed to William Penn. The language of that instrument was intemperate, many of its charges exaggerated, and some unfounded. "This remonstrance was not only unjust, but also unwise and inconsiderate;[4] for it tended to produce the very steps which they were desirous to guard against; by provoking the Governor to relinquish a troublesome and ungrateful province to the crown of England, which had long wished to repossess it."

In the beginning of this year, 1709, Governor Evans was removed and Charles Gookin appointed his successor.[5] Gookin was a native of Ireland and somewhat advanced in years. He had been formerly in the army and was, in the language of Penn, a man of pure morals, mild temper and moderate disposition. When he arrived, the legislature was in session.

The Assembly, instead of waiting for the propositions of the Governor, hastened to present to him a statement of grievances in which they repeated the weightiest of their complaints against his predecessor, and demanded immediate satisfaction. In vain Gookin endeavored to convince them that he had no right to sit in judgment over the acts of his predecessor. These beginnings were not promising. Lloyd was almost always at the head of the Assembly and Logan had as much influence on

[1] Proud. Gordon. [2] Col. Rec. II.—393. [3] Col. Rec. II.—390.
[4] Ebeling. [5] Proud. Ebeling.

Gookin as on his predecessor. The spirit of discontent which reigned in the Assembly probably originated in the embarrassment of Penn, whose means were now greatly curtailed by his generosity towards his province and the cause of the Quakers. Already in 1707 he was involved in a heavy lawsuit with the executors of his former steward, who preferred large claims against him, the injustice of which he could not sufficiently prove, since even the Court of Chancery could not liberate him from imprisonment until he had satisfied the complainants. The income of his European estate was inadequate to pay his other debts and he had to borrow £6600 sterling, for which he mortgaged his province. The knowledge of his situation may have prompted the Assembly to extort more privileges from him and to limit his prerogative. On the other hand, necessity compelled him to be attentive to the collection of his revenue from the province and to increase it as much as possible. This conduct of the Assembly, however, contributed not a little to disgust him with the whole undertaking.[1] Repeatedly urged to restore the province to the crown, but long struggling against the abandonment of the brilliant hopes he had cherished to found a religious nation and a model of true freedom, his growing necessities and the constant opposition of the legislature of Pennsylvania finally compelled him to take that step. Several circumstances which occurred during the administration of Gookin, contributed to produce this resolution. The Queen required the aid of the province towards the conquest of Canada, in which the New England colonies assisted her with zeal. Pennsylvania was required to furnish and support 150 men at an estimated expense of £4000. The Assembly voted a free gift to the queen of £800. To this was added the Governor's salary of £200, which, however, they would not allow until he should have passed the bills presented to him and redressed their grievances, which bore chiefly on the retention of Logan. The latter being about to visit England on the proprietary's business, at the next sitting of the Assembly, demanded a trial, instead of granting which the Assembly ordered the sheriff to take him into custody; the Governor prevented his arrest by issuing a supersedeas. This put the Assembly quite out of temper and arrested all business besides the entering on their minutes of a protest against the Governor's illegal and arbitrary measures. Logan went to London, fully justified his conduct, and returned to the province confirmed in his office and enjoying more than ever the favor of the government.

Penn addressed a touching letter to the Assembly, in which he detailed and described their unjust and illegal pretensions, taxed them with ingratitude, took the part of Logan, and finally informed them that, if they should persist in their opposition to his government,[2] he must seriously

[1] Ebeling. [2] Ebeling. Gordon.

consider what he should do with regard to his province and his determination should be governed by the conduct of the future Assembly.

This letter effected an instantaneous change in the minds of the people; a new Assembly was chosen [1710;] harmony of action ensued between this Assembly and Gookin; they completed by their laws the organization of the courts of justice, and voted to the Queen the sum of £2000, although they were well informed of her determination to go to war with France.

In the month of June, 1711, the Governor visited Conestogo and as the minutes of his journey exhibit the first official account of actual settlers in Lancaster County, they are given in full:

At Conestogo, June 18, 1711.

Present: The Hon. Charles Gookin, Esq., Lieut. Governor, and Joseph Growdon, Richard Hill, Griffith Owen, Caleb Pusey, Esqs.

A present of 50 pounds of powder, 1 piece of Stroudwater, 1 piece of Duffils, 100 pounds of shot—being laid upon the floor, the Governor, by Indian Harry, the Interpreter, thus spoke:

"Governor Penn, upon all occasions, is willing to show how great a regard he bears to you; he therefore has sent this small present (a forerunner of a greater one to come next spring) to you, and hath required me to acquaint you that he is about to settle some people upon the branches of the Potomac, and doubts not but the same mutual friendship which has all along as brothers passed betwixt the inhabitants of this Government and you, will also continue betwixt you and those he is about to settle; he intends to present five belts of wampum to the Five Nations, and one to you of Conestogo, and requires your friendship to the *Palatines, settled near Pequae.*"

To which they answer:

"That they are extremely well pleased with the Governor's speech; but as they are at present in war with the Toscororoes and other Indians, they think that place not safe for any Christians, and are afraid if any damage should happen to these, the blame may be laid upon them, that settlement being situated betwixt them and those at war with them. *As to the Palatines, they are, in their opinion, safely seated*, but earnestly desire that the death of Le Tore may be now adjusted, for that they shall not think themselves safe till it is.

July 18th, Tuesday about twelve.

The Senoquois and Shawnois met the Governor and Council. Opessah, chief of the Shawnois, by Martin Chartier, interpreter, thus spoke:

"Were it possible for us by presents, or any other way, to atone for the lives of those men our young people unadvisedly slew, we would be partly willing to make satisfaction, and such a condescension would forever be gratefully remembered and more eagerly engage us, and for the future render us more careful. The uneasiness we had on that ac-

count was such that we could not sleep until the last time the Governor and his people were up here, and which time we had some hopes given us of adjusting the matter, since the murderers are all dead, save one, who is gone to Messassippi."

To which the Governor answered:

That the laws of England were such that whosoever killed a man must run the same fate; yet considering the previous circumstances to that murder, the length of the time since the account, the distance of place where acted from the Government, and before my coming here, and the persons all, save one, who is absconded since, are dead, I am willing to forbear further prosecution on enquiring into it, but withal caution you if any such thing hereafter falls out, you may be assured I shall as well know how to do justice, as I have now showed you mercy. For which they return the Governor their hearty thanks, and Opessah assures that if hereafter any such thing should happen, he himself would be executioner, and burn them that should dare do it.

The Senequois acquaint:

"That Opessah being thereto solicited by John Hans Steelman, had sent out some of his people, either to bring back or kill Francis De Le Tore and his company. Opessah, he affirms, was entirely innocent, for that John Hans came to his cabin, where he and his young people (who were there going a hunting,) were in council, told him that some of his slaves and dogs (meaning Le Tore and company) were fled, therefore desired him forthwith to send some of his people to bring them back or kill them, and take goods for their trouble, at which motive Opessah being surprised, told him that he ought, by no means, to discourse after that manner before young people who were going to the woods, and might, by accident, meet those people, and therefore ordered him to desist, utterly denying his request."

The Senoquois also acquainted the Governor that Le Tore had taken a boy from them, and had sold him at New York, and requested the Governor would enquire after him, that he might hear from him again.

"The expedition to Canada proved most disastrous.[1] Colonel Nicholson, under whom served Colonels Schuyler, Whiting, and Ingoldsby, mustered at Albany two thousand colonists, one thousand Germans, from the palatinate, and one thousand of the Five Nation Indians, who commenced their march towards Canada on the twenty-eighth of August. The troops from Boston, composed of seven veteran regiments, of the duke of Marlborough's army, one battallion of marines, and two provincial regiments, amounting to six thousand four hundred men, sailed on board of sixty-eight vessels, the thirtieth of July, and arrived off the St. Lawrence on the fourteenth of August. In ascending the river, the fleet, by the un-

[1] Gordon.

skilfulness of the pilots, or the obstinacy and distrust of the Admiral, was entangled amid rocks and islands on the northern shore, and ran imminent hazard of total destruction. Several transports, and near a thousand men perished. Upon this disaster the remainder bore away for Cape Breton, and the expedition, by the advice of a council of naval and military officers, was abandoned on the ground of the want of provisions, and the impossibility of procuring a seasonable supply. The admiral sailed directly for England, and the colonists returned to Boston, whilst Colonel Nicholson, thus deserted, was compelled to retreat from Fort George. The want of skill, fortitude, and perseverance are eminently conspicuous in the British commanders of this enterprise."

In 1712, William Penn entered into an agreement with the Queen to cede to her the province of Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties for the sum of £12,000 sterling. But before the legal forms were completed an apopletic stroke prostrated his vigorous mind and reduced him to the feebleness of infancy.[1]

Queen Anne died on the first of August, 1714, and was succeeded by George the First.

Governor Gookin [1716] arrayed against himself all the Quaker interest in the province in consequence of construing a provision in the statute of 7 and 8 William III., "that no Quaker, *by virtue thereof*, could be qualified or permitted to give evidence in any criminal case, or serve on juries, or hold any place or office of profit in the Government." This act had been made perpetual in Great Britain, and was extended to the Colonies for five years by an act of Parliament of 1 George I. In the opinion of Gookin, the extension of this act to the provinces repealed the provincial law and disqualified the Quakers from giving testimony in criminal cases, from sitting on juries, and from holding any office. Notwithstanding the desertion of his Council and the remonstrances of the Assembly, Gookin tenaciously adhered to his construction of the statute. His good genius had now entirely abandoned him, for he now charged Richard Hill, speaker of the Assembly, Isaac Norris and James Logan with disloyalty to the King and devotion to the pretender. These allegations were utterly unfounded and the Assembly, whither the parties charged had carried their complaint, completely exonerated them, [1717.] Expostulation with Gookin having proved vain, his Council unanimously joined in an address to William Penn, praying his recall.[2] He met the Assembly for the last time in March, 1717, and extorted from their compassion the sum of two hundred pounds, a valedictory donation.[1]

Sir William Keith, on the first of May, 1717, superseded Governor Gookin. He was the son of Sir William Keith of the North of Scotland, had held for some time the office of the King's surveyor of the customs

[1] Gordon. [2] Logan MSS.

for the Southern provinces, and on his occasional visits to Philadelphia manifested much interest in the political discussions of the province and acquired the good will of Logan, Norris and other prominent inhabitants. He was strongly recommended for the position of lieutenant-governor by the provincial Council and chief inhabitants,[1] by their friends in London, by William Penn, jr., Mr. Logan and others. Keith was the first Governor who ventured to espouse the side of the popular party and to support its interests with the proprietary and the crown, on disputed subjects. He arrived at Philadelphia on the 31st day of May and convened an Assembly on June 19th.[2] Having thoroughly studied the errors of his predecessors, he sought to benefit by their experience.

"Keith displayed the policy he meant to pursue in his first address to the assembly. 'His tender regard for their interest,' he said, 'they being engaged in harvest at his arrival, had induced him to postpone the satisfaction he proposed to himself in meeting the Assembly; and he should always endeavor to make the time they must necessarily bestow on the public service as easy and pleasant to them, as he hoped it would be profitable and satisfactory to the country. If an affectionate desire to oblige and serve the people could qualify him for his station, he might expect that his and the country's interest would be effectually united, as those who sincerely desired to serve either, must necessarily serve both. The warmth of his inclination towards them might be inferred from his expensive application during the last year, to introduce to the prince regent the humble address of the Assembly to the king, which had been so graciously received by his exertions; by the diligence and expense with which he had obtained his commission, without other prospect or advantage than that of serving them; and by the fatigue he had already undergone to promote their service. But these things were trifles, compared with their indispensable obligation to support the dignity and authority of the government, by such a reasonable and discreet establishment as the nature of the thing and their own generosity would direct; and whatever they might be disposed to do of that kind, he hoped might no longer bear the undeserved and reproachful name of a burden on the people; but that they would rather enable him to relieve the country from real burdens, by empowering him to introduce a better economy and more frugal management in the collection of taxes, which were then squandered by the officers appointed to assess and collect them.'

"The assembly testified their satisfaction with this speech, and his kind and conciliatory manners, by an immediate grant of five hundred and fifty pounds, payable from the first moneys received in the treasury, which they replenished by an additional bill of supply. In return, Keith framed an address to the throne on the interesting subject of affirmation,

[1] Gordon. [2] Proud.

which had the good fortune to please the House in all respects, save that the plural number was used instead of the singular."[1]

"On the 30th day of the 5th month, (July) 1718, at Rushcomb, near Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, in England, died the truly honorable Proprietary and Founder of the province of Pennsylvania, *William Penn*, aged about seventy-four years. He had, in the year 1712, as before mentioned, been seized with some fits of the apoplectic kind; which, for the last six years of his life had so affected his mental faculties, especially his memory, as to render him, in great measure, incapable of public business; which, with the gradual decline of his strength of body, continued to increase till the last period of his days: during which time, nevertheless, he is said to have been mostly sensible, intelligent, and, by his behavior and expressions at different times to those who were present with him, manifested that he retained, till his death, the happy enjoyment of that divine and mental felicity, which resulted from the nature of his religion and manner of life."[2]

The following sketch of Penn, by Gordon, will doubtless prove interesting to the reader:

William Penn, "as a leader of a Christian sect, has left no mean reputation. His ability, courage, zeal, and perseverance have made him conspicuous among religious reformers, but, as an apostle of civil liberty, the world has an interest in him which can never fade, whilst order and freedom are dear to the human race.[3]

"From his father he inherited a disposition ardent and enthusiastic, enterprising and courageous, reflecting and persevering. The energy of mind which advanced the one to the rank of rear-admiral at twenty-three years of age, rendered the other conspicuous amid the founders of a new religion, soon after he attained his majority. The father was distinguished by the love of glory and of arms; the son was not insensible to the value of fame, but sought it by diffusing the blessings of peace, and of religious and civil liberty. In this work he labored with the firmness and devotion of heroism, struggling to attain its object, utterly regardless of himself. His voluntary abandonment of rank and fortune, his spirited and manly opposition to the abuses of the law, his patience under its inflictions, his learning, industry, and perseverance in the maintenance of his principles, acquired for him in early life the respect of the public, and the friendship of men of eminence and worth who did not approve his religious peculiarities. His religion made him obnoxious to the laws, and induced him to examine the principles on which, not only the laws, but the government that enacted them, were founded: and he discovered and adored the great truths, that the happiness of society is the true object of civil power, and that free-

[1] Gordon. Votes. [2] Proud. [3] Gordon.

dom exists only '*where the laws rule, and the people are parties to the laws.*'

"On these foundations was his colony erected. His merit will be the more justly appreciated by adverting to the state of the American colonies planted antecedently to the year 1780. These were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina. The New England provinces sprang from the natural and selfish desires of their founders to withdraw themselves from power and oppression. Religious toleration and civil liberty were not appreciated by them as rights essential to the happiness of the human race. The rights of conscience the puritans of these provinces demanded were such as protected themselves from the gibbet and lash, which they applied to force the consciences of others. Their civil rights they regarded as exclusive property, acquired by purchase, the evidence of which was in their charter. Whilst Penn was offering to the world a communion of religious and civil freedom, the saints of Massachusetts excluded from the benefits of their government all who were not members of their church, and piously flagellated or hanged those who were not convinced of its infallibility. Roger Williams, proscribed and expelled for his own opinions, was the first to teach that the civil magistrate might not interfere in religious matters, and that to punish men for opinion was persecution. New York, without a charter or an assembly, was subject to the caprice of its governors, in civil as in ecclesiastical matters. New Jersey had a free, a liberal, but an impracticable constitution. The attempt to establish in that province the basis of a free government, though unsuccessful, and throwing the administration into the hands of the crown, was not useless. The people were introduced to the knowledge of sound political principles, which were never altogether abandoned. Maryland, possessing the most liberal and the best digested constitution that has emanated from a British monarch, and the most independent of the royal power, had been involved in civil war and religious persecutions during the revolution, and was now reduced to order and good government, by the resumption of executive power by the Calverts. But the Catholic faith of its governors and principal inhabitants, rendered its policy suspected by Protestants. Carolina was the subject of a most fanciful experiment of the renowned Locke, who framed for it an aristocratical constitution, totally inconsistent with the light of the age in which he lived; establishing an hereditary nobility, with large and unalienable landed estates, and the church of England as the religion of the state. Penn wisely modelled the royal charter for his province, as closely as possible upon the Maryland grant; and, though at the first institution of the government, he was doubtful of the propriety of giving the assembly the power to originate laws, experience

soon taught him the wisdom of this measure. His government secured the blessings of property and personal freedom alike to Christian and to infidel; placed all persons on an equality before the laws, and admitted Christians of every denomination to a full participation of political rights. The experience of a hundred and fifty years, during which political science has been widely extended, has added nothing essential to human happiness which his system had not provided; unless it be found in those constitutions which make no discrimination in the religious faith of the citizens.

But the excellence of Penn's system is not confined to the provisions of his charters. His laws were dictated by wisdom and humanity. The unequal and dangerous disposition of wealth, arising from the feudal principles of primogeniture, was abolished; the equal claims of children to the property of their common parent were acknowledged, and by this return to common sense and natural right the dangers of accumulated wealth were avoided. But the philosophical mind of the Pennsylvania lawgiver is, perhaps, most discernible in his criminal code. A scale graduating the punishment to the offence, seemed in Europe to be undesired by the legislator. Death impended alike over the purloiner of a few grains of metal, and the murderer who robbed a family of its support and the country of a citizen; over the infraction of a revenue law, and the attempt to subvert the State. Death was ever ready to offer himself to the indolence of the law-giver, who found it less laborious to hang than to reclaim the criminal; to apply a common punishment, than to investigate its propriety. Reason revolts at this indiscriminate punishment, and the humanity of the Marquis Beccaria, Montesquieu, and others, have contributed to convince the world that its welfare is best promoted by a due apportionment of the punishment to the crime, and its certain application to the offender. Before these benevolent theorists gave their labors to the public—before they were born—Penn had practically exhibited the beneficial results of the principles which they have advocated. He established a new code, in which the punishment of death was affixed to murder only; injuries to individuals were punished by compelling the criminal to make an adequate compensation to the party grieved, or by imprisonment at hard labor; in all cases varying the punishment with the enormity of the offence. In the classification of crimes, there are, perhaps, some errors inseparable from enthusiasm; but humanity and wisdom are eminently conspicuous in the legislator. The boldness and originality of his genius will be more thoroughly understood by a glance at the policy of the age and country in which he lived. When he composed his plan of government, the despotic principles of the Stuarts were prevailing over the nation, liberty of conscience was proscribed by the laws, and almost every crime was punishable by death. In opposition to

all this, he dared to consult his own reason, and follow the dictates of his own judgment, the soundness of which every revolving year has confirmed.

Penn was ambitious, and animated by the love of fame. He sacrificed his time and his fortune in its pursuit; at least so much of them as was unnecessarily employed at the courts of James and Anne. The obscurity of his province was unattractive; and, in the height of his favor with James, he was for a moment unregardful of the free principles on which it was founded. Had he applied himself, unreservedly and exclusively, to cultivate the scion he had planted, its growth would have been more rapid; and, under its shade, distant from the vexations and vicissitudes of English politics, he would have enjoyed the reward of his labor, competence, and the respect of the world. Pecuniary distress, at times, compelled him to give utterance to undignified and unjust complaints. The political benefits he had conferred upon his province, in his opinion, imposed on its inhabitants an obligation to be requited with money; his proprietary character claimed to be recognized by the establishment of some revenue. His people, on the contrary, felt these pretensions as a double charge, and were unwilling to maintain a resident and non-resident Governor, the latter of whom had an estate in the soil of the province, which increased in a great and indefinable ratio.

In his demeanor, William Penn was grave, but not austere; affable, but not familiar; and, whilst his intercourse with his friends was marked by the formality and peculiar phraseology in use with his sect, his correspondence with men of the world showed him to have been perfectly acquainted with polite manners. As a writer, he was much esteemed by his church; as a minister, he was bold, industrious and successful; he was beloved by his family and a wide circle of friends. He had been twice married. His first wife was Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, of Darling, in Sussex. The fruit of this marriage was two sons and one daughter; Springett, William, and Letitia. Springett died in 1696, aged twenty-one years; William and Letitia, and three grand-children, children of his son William, survived him. His second wife was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Callowhill, of Bristol, by whom he had five children; John, Thomas, Margarette, Richard and Dennis, who, with their mother, were living at their father's death.

At his decease, his province was encumbered by his mortgage of 1708, and his contract with the crown for the sale of the government. His will, dated 1712, was made antecedently to, but in contemplation of, this contract. He provided for the issue of his first marriage by the devise of his English and Irish estates; which, producing fifteen hundred pounds sterling per annum, were estimated of greater value than his American possessions. From the latter he made provision for the payment of his debts, and for his widow and her children. The government of the

province and territories he devised to the earls of Oxford, Mortimer and Pawlet, in trust, to sell to the queen, or any other person. His estate in the soil he devised to other trustees, in trust, to sell so much as should be necessary for the payment of his debts; to assign to his daughter Letitia, and the three children of his son William, ten thousand acres each, and to convey the remainder, at the discretion of his widow, to her children, subject to an annuity to herself of three hundred pounds sterling per annum. He appointed her sole executrix and legatee of his personal estate.

Three questions arose on his devise of the government: 1, Whether it was valid against the heir-at-law, who claimed by descent? 2, Whether the object of the trust had not been already effected, by the contract of the proprietary with the queen? 3, Whether, by consequence, his interest was not converted into personality? In which case it passed in absolute property to the widow. From their doubts on these points, the trustees refused to act, unless under a decree of the court of chancery, whose interposition was also required by the commissioners of the treasury, before payment of the balance due on the purchase, to the executrix. A suit in this court was accordingly instituted, which kept the family property in a state of great uncertainty for many years; during which Mrs. Penn, as executrix and trustee, assumed the superintendence of provincial affairs. In the year 1727, the family disputes, the proprietary's will having been established in the exchequer, were compromised; and the crown lawyers and ministry concurring in opinion, that the proprietary's agreement was void, from his inability to make a proper surrender of the government, it devolved, on the death of William Penn the younger and his son Springett, to John, Thomas and Richard Penn."

The almost unbounded confidence of the province in Keith enabled him [1720] to establish two measures hitherto repugnant to the Assembly;[1] an equity court, dependent on the Governor's will, of which he was chancellor, and a militia organized by like authority.

The great influx of foreigners alarmed the Assembly who dreaded their settlement on the frontier.[1] Attempts to naturalize them were treated with coldness. Even the Germans, whose industry and utility were proverbial, could not remove the prevailing jealousy. Many palatines, long resident in the province, applied for naturalization in 1721, but not until 1724 was leave granted to bring in a bill, provided they should individually obtain from a justice of the peace a certificate of the value of their property and nature of their religious faith. A bill to that effect presented to the Governor in the following year, was forthwith returned by him on the ground that in a country where English liberty and law prevailed, a scrutiny into the private conversation and faith of the citizens,

[1] Gordon.

and particularly into their estates, was unjust and dangerous in precedent.[1] The House yielded to the force of his reasons, and did not insist upon their bill, but it was not until some time afterwards that the privileges of subjects were granted to the palatines. Indeed, the timidity of the Assembly induced them to check the importation of foreigners by a duty on all coming to reside in the province.

A disagreement relating to hunting-grounds, between the Southern and Pennsylvania Indians, threatened to disturb the peace of the province. To avert this,[2] Keith paid a visit to the Governor of Virginia, with whom he framed a convention, confining the Indians on the north and south of the Potomac to their respective sides of that river; which the Pennsylvania and Five Nation Indians, at a general conference, held at Conestogo on the sixth of July, 1721, fully ratified. This visit was made with much state. Keith was attended by a suite of seventy horsemen, many of them well armed, and was welcomed on his return, at the upper ferry on the Schuylkill, by the mayor and aldermen of the city, accompanied by two hundred of the most respectable citizens.

The following extract from the Warrant for surveying the Manor of Springetsbury, issued by Sir William Keith to Col. John French, Francis Worley and James Mitchell, Esqrs., bearing date Conestogo June 18, 1722, describes the boundaries of said Manor. The said persons assisted by neighboring inhabitants were authorized, empowered and commanded "to cross the River Susquahannah, and to survey or cause to be surveyed, marked and located, the quantity of 70,000 acres or thereabouts, in the name and for the use of the Honorable Springett Penn, Esq., which shall bear the name and be called the Mannor of Springettsbury, Beginning your survey as near as you can upon the South West Bank of the River Susquahannah, over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek; from thence by a line W. S. W. Distance Ten miles more or less; from thence by a line N. W. b. N. Twelve miles more or less; thence by a line E. N. E. until you meet with the uppermost Corner tree of my settlement called Newberry; from thence S. E. b. S. along my head Line until you come at my Southern Corner tree in the woods; from thence down the Side Line of my Land E. N. E. until you come at the River Susquahannah, and from thence by the Said River's side unto the place where you first began, which Line will be the fourth side of the said Survey, and when it is done and finished, you are to make a Return thereof upon the back of this Warrant unto the Govr. and Council of Pensilvania; For which this shall be unto you, the sd. Colo. John French, Francis Worley, every of you, a sufficient Warrant, Power and authority."

The Return:

"In obedience to the within Warrant to us directed, We did, upon the

[1] Votes. [2] Proud.

nineteenth and twentieth days of this instant, June, begin and compleat the survey of the Mannor of Springetsbury, upon the River Susquahannah, in manner following, viz: From a Red Oak upon the said River (by a Run's side called Penn's Run) marked S. P.; W. S. W. Ten Miles to a Chesnut (by a Run's side called French's Run) mark S. P.; from thence N. W. and b. N. to a Black Oak mark'd S. P. twelve miles; from thence E. N. E. to Sir William Keith's western Corner Tree in the Woods, Eight miles; from thence along the S. E. and N. E. lines of the said Sir William Keith Tract called Newberry unto the River Susquahannah again, and from thence along the River Side to the place of beginning, The whole containing Seventy Five Thousand five Hundred and Twenty acres, according to the Plan thereof hereunto annexed, all which is humbly submitted by

Yr. Excellency's Most Humble & Obedient Servants,

JOHN FRENCH,
FRAN. WORLEY,
JA. MITCHELL.

AT NEWBERRY, June 21st, 1722.

"The Governor of Maryland prepared at this time to make surveys on the Susquehannah, within the bounds claimed by Pennsylvania, and within the present county of York.[1] Keith resolved to resist this attempt by force, and ordered out a militia company from Newcastle. His Council, however, discouraged every resort to violence, even should the Marylanders employ force to effect their object. The Indians became alarmed at the proposed encroachment from Maryland, and after much hesitation, consented to convey to Keith, that he might have a better title to resist the Marylanders, a large tract of land for the use of Springett Penn, the grandson of William Penn, afterwards known by the name of Springettbury manor.

"The fears of the province were soon after again awakened by a quarrel between two brothers named Cartledge, and an Indian near Conestogo, in which the latter was killed, with many circumstances of cruelty. The known principles of revenge professed by the Indians, gave reason to apprehend severe retaliation. Policy and justice required a rigid inquiry, and the infliction of exemplary punishment on the murderers. The Assembly commanded a coroner's inquest to be holden on the body, though two months buried in the interior of the country, and the arrest of the accused. Messengers were despatched to the Five Nations to deprecate hostilities, and, to prevent further irregularities, the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians was re-enacted with additional penalties. The Indians invited Keith to meet them with the Governors of Virginia, New York, and the New England Colonies,

[1] Gordon.

in Council, at Albany where, with great magnanimity, they pardoned the offence of the Cartledges, and requested they might be discharged without further punishment. The address of the King merits a place here: 'The great King of the Five Nations,' said the reporter, 'is sorry for the death of the Indian that was killed, for he was of his own flesh and blood: he believes the Governor is also sorry; but, now that it is done, there is no help for it, and he desires that Cartledge may not be put to death, nor that he should be spared for a time and afterwards executed; one life is enough to be lost; there should not two die. The King's heart is good to the Governor, and all the English.'[1] The Governor was attended on his journey to Albany by Messrs. Hill, Norris and Hamilton, of his Council.

"A part of the emigration to the Colonies was composed of servants, who were of two classes. The first and larger, poor and oppressed in the land of their nativity, sometimes the victims of political changes, or religious intolerance, submitted to a temporary servitude, as the price of freedom, plenty, and peace. The second, vagrants and felons, the dregs of the British populace, were cast by the mother country upon her colonies, with the most selfish disregard of the feelings she outraged. From this moral pestilence the first settlers shrunk with horror. In 1682 the Pennsylvania Council proposed to prohibit the introduction of convicts, but the evil was then prospective to them only, and no law was enacted. But an act was now passed, which, though not prohibitory in terms, was such in effect. A duty of five pounds was imposed upon every convicted felon brought into the province, and the importer was required to give surety for the good behaviour of the convict for one year; and to render these provisions effectual, the owner or master was bound under a penalty of twenty pounds, to render, on oath or affirmation, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel, an account to the collector of the names of the servants and passengers. But such account was not required when bond was given conditioned for the re-exportation of such servants within six months."

Commercial embarrassments now ensued, [1722] caused by various circumstances, but chiefly by a deficiency in the circulating medium.[2] This difficulty Keith proposed to overcome by the introduction of paper-money. The Assembly proceeded with the utmost caution and circumspection in this important affair, for with full knowledge of the examples and mistakes of the other Colonies, they felt it chiefly incumbent upon them to prevent the depreciation of their bills "which nothing could so much effect as an over-quantity, defect of solid security, and of proper provision to recall and cancel them; so in this, their first experiment of the kind, they issued only £15,000, on such terms as appeared most likely

[1] Gordon. [2] Proud.

to be effectual to keep up their credit, and gradually to reduce and sink them. For which purpose the act, among several others, was passed by the Governor, on the second day of the first month [March] 1722–23. But from the advantage which was soon experienced by this emission, together with the insufficiency of the sum, the government was induced, in the latter end of the same year, to emit £30,000 more on the same terms."

Keith, in espousing the popular cause, secured the approbation and confidence of the Assembly, but unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the proprietary party and its leader, Logan. Complications arose, which eventuated in the triumph of the latter and the deposition of the former, who was decidedly the best of the proprietary deputies. "Differing from the great body of the people whom he governed, in religion and manners, he acquired their esteem and confidence. If he sought popularity, he promoted the public happiness; and his courage in resisting the demands of the family, may be ascribed to a higher motive than private interest. The conduct of the Assembly towards him was neither honorable nor politic; for his sins against his principals were virtues to the people, with whom he was deservedly a favorite; and the House should have given him such substantial marks of their gratitude as would have tempted his successors to walk in his steps. But fear of further offence to the proprietary family, the influence of Logan, and a quarrel between the Governor and Lloyd, turned their attention from him to his successor."[1]

After his removal, Keith resided some time in the province, returned to England and is said to have died poor, in London, about the year 1749.

Patrick Gordon was appointed successor of Keith by the family, and formally proposed to the crown, by Springett Penn, their heir-at-law. He seems to have first met the Assembly in the beginning of the 6th month, 1726, though he arrived in the province, with his family, some time before.[2]

"As the colonists extended themselves through the interior of the country, [1727,] they came more frequently and more closely in contact with the natives, and, in despite of the efforts of the government, opposition of habits, interests, and dispositions, led to occasional violence, by either party, and sometimes to bloodshed. A person named Wright had been killed beyond Conestogo, at a place called Snaketown, by the Pennsylvania Indians. The course directed by the Assembly, on this occasion, to obtain redress, was that established for the prosecution of Indian offenders generally. The criminal was demanded of the town or nation to which he belonged, with a threat that, unless he were surrendered within a specified time, the proper officer would be empowered to appre-

[1] Gordon. Franklin. Mod. Hist. [2] Proud.

hend him; and, when surrendered, he was tried by an English jury. The colonists were much annoyed by non-resident Indians, who frequently, in small and armed parties, roved on the borders of the settlements, and, stimulated by drink and cupidity, committed outrages upon the persons and property of the inhabitants. A case of this kind had called forth the inhabitants on the Mahanatany, [1728,] a creek emptying into the Schuylkill thirty miles from Philadelphia, and, in the affray, several of the whites, as well as Indians, were wounded. During the alarm and irritation occasioned by this affair, three unoffending Indians, of a friendly provincial tribe, were inhumanly killed in the woods by four whites. The Governor, who had, on the first disturbance by the strange Indians proceeded to Mahanatany, ordered three of the murderers to be arrested; the fourth escaped. The vengeance of the Indian chiefs, to whom the deceased were related, was much dreaded; but it was averted by the interposition of the Five Nations, and a new treaty."[1]

A few days before the last-mentioned incident, the Governor received intelligence in a letter from Mr. Wright, at Conestogo that in consequence of an impending quarrel between the Conestogo and Shawanese Indians, occasioned by the latter having killed two of the former, the white settlers were filled with consternation and were leaving their houses, and that his presence was required for the composition of the differences and the preservation of peace. The necessary arrangements being completed, the Governor, accompanied by some members of the Council and other gentlemen, to the number of about thirty, left Philadelphia on the 22d of May, and the following night came to the house of Andrew Cornish, about a mile distant from the Indian town. The 24th and 25th days were spent in waiting for some other persons expected at the Treaty and in mutual civilities, and on the 26th the Treaty began as follows:[2]

At a Council held at the Indian Town of Conestogoe, May 26th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble PATRICK CORDON, Esq., Lieut. Gov., some Members of Council and divers other Gentlemen.

PRESENT ALSO:

Ganyataronga, Tawenna, Tanniatchiaro, Taquatarensaly, alias Capt. Civility.	Chiefs of the Conestogoe Indians.
Oholykon, Peyeashickon, Wikimikyona,	Chiefs of some of the Delaware Indians on Brandywine.

[1] Gordon. [2] Col. Rec. III, 310–314.

Howickyoma,
Skayanannego,
Onneygheat, } Chiefs of the Ganawese Indians.
Nanamakamen,
Peyhiohinas,

Weysow-walow,
Keyscykakalow, } Chiefs of the Shawanese.
Nichtamskakow,

Shakawtawlin, or Sam, Interpreter from the English into the Delaware.

Captain Civility, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Shawanese and Mingoe (alias Conestogoe.)

Pomapechtoa, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Ganawese Language.

Mr. Nicholas Scull,
Mr. John Scull, } Assistant Interpreters.
Mr. Peter Bizallion,

The Governor spoke as follows:

"My Friends and Brethren: You are sensible that the Great William Penn, the Father of this Country, when he first brought his people with him over the broad sea, took all the Indians and the old inhabitants by the hand, and because he found them to be a sincere, honest people, he took them to his heart and loved them as his own. He then made a strong league and chain of Friendship with them, by which it was agreed that the Indians and the English, with all the Christians, should be as one people.

"Your Friend and Father, Wm. Penn, still retained a warm affection for all the Indians, and strictly commanded those whom he sent to govern this people to treat the Indians as his children, and continued in this kind love for them until his death.

"His sons have now sent me over in their stead, and they gave me strict charge to love all the Indians as their brethren, and as their Father William Penn loved you. I would have seen you before this time, but I fell sick soon after I came over, and continued so till the next Spring. I then waited to receive some of the Five Nations who came to see me at Philadelphia, and last Fall I heard you were all gone out a hunting.

"I am now come to see you, and to renew the ancient Friendship which has been between William Penn's people and you. I was in hopes that Sassoonan and Opekasset, with their people, would have been likewise here; they have sent me kind messages and have a warm love for the Christians. I believe they will come to me at Philadelphia, for since they could not get hither I have desired them to meet me there.

"I am now to discourse with my brethren, the Conestogoes, Delawares,

Ganawese and Shawanese Indians upon Susquehanna, and to speak in love to them.

"My Brethren: You have been faithful to your Leagues with us, your hearts have been clean, and you have preserved the chain from spots or rust, or if there were any you have been careful to wipe them away; your leagues with your Father William Penn and with his Governors, are in writing on record, that our children and our children's children may have them in everlasting remembrance. And we know that you preserve the memory of those things amongst you by telling them to your children, and they again to the next generation, so that they remain stamped on your minds never to be forgot.

"The chief heads or strongest links of this chain I find are these nine, viz:

1st. "That all William Penn's people or Christians, and all the Indians should be brethren, as the children of one father, joined together as with one heart, one head and one body.

2d. "That all paths should be open and free to both Christians and Indians.

3d. "That the doors of the Christians' houses should be open to the Indians, and the houses of the Indians open to the Christians, and they should make each other welcome as their friends.

4th. "That the Christians should not believe any false rumors or reports of the Indians, nor the Indians believe any such rumors or reports of the Christians, but should first come as brethren to enquire of each other; and that both Christians and Indians, when they hear any such false reports of their brethren, they should bury them in a bottomless pit.

5th. "That if the Christians hear any ill news that may be to the hurt of the Indians, or if the Indians hear any such ill news that may be to the injury of the Christians, they should acquaint each other with it speedily as true friends and brethren.

6th. "That the Indians should do no manner of harm to the Christians nor their creatures, nor the Christians do any hurt to any Indians, but each treat the other as their brethren.

7th. "But as there are wicked people in all nations, if either Indians or Christians should do any harm to each other, complaint should be made of it by the persons suffering, that right may be done, and when satisfaction is made, the injury or wrong should be forgot, and be buried as in a bottomless pit.

8th. "That the Indians should in all things assist the Christians, and the Christians assist the Indians against all wicked people that would disturb them.

9th. "And lastly, that both Christians and Indians should acquaint

their children with this league and firm chain of friendship made between them, and that it should always be made stronger and stronger and be kept bright and clean, without rust or spot between our children and children's children, while the creeks and rivers run, and while the sun, moon and stars endure.

"And for a confirmation on our parts of all these several articles, we bind them with these several parcels of goods, viz:

"20 Strowd Matchcoats, 20 Duffells, 20 Blankets, 20 Shirts, 1 cwt. of Gunpowder, 2 cwt. of Lead, 500 Flints, 50 Knives."

After which the Governor proceeded and said:

"My Brethren: I have now spoke to the league and chain of friendship, first made by your father, William Penn, with your fathers, which is confirmed. I am now to acquaint you with an unhappy accident that has afflicted me and all good people amongst us, and we lament and mourn with you on the heavy misfortune.

"About forty days ago we heard that the Twechtweys were coming as enemies against this country. I believe it is false, for we never hurt the Twechtweys; and about eighteen days since I received an express from the Iron works at Mahanatawny, acquainting me that eleven foreign Indians, painted for war, and armed with guns, pistols and swords, were come amongst our inhabitants, plundering them and taking away their provisions by force, whereupon some of our people, to the number of twenty men, with arms, went to speak to them civilly, but the Indians fired upon them and wounded some of them; our men likewise fired on the Indians and wounded some of them also; but the Indians fired first. It was very ill done to fire.

"As soon as I had this account I took horse and went to Mahanatawny, with several gentlemen of Philadelphia, but the Indians were gone off. I found our people believed there were more coming, and therefore some hundreds met together with their arms to defend themselves in case the Indians should attack them.

"As I was returning home I heard news that grieved me exceedingly. I was told that two or three furious men amongst us had killed three or four Indian friends and hurt two girls. I went back mourning, and sent out men to take the murderers, who were accordingly taken, and are now in irons in a dungeon to be tried by the laws of the great King of all the English, as if they had killed so many of his own subjects. I have likewise caused search to be made for the dead bodies, and two women were found murdered, who by my order were laid in a grave and covered with shirts and strowds. I hear likewise that the dead body of an Indian man has been found and is buried.

"You know there are wicked people among all nations; there are ill people amongst you, and you are sometimes forced to put them to death.

The English are a great people, and there are likewise wicked men amongst them. I mourn for this misfortune, and will do all I can to comfort the relations of the dead when I see them, which I hope will be at Philadelphia with Sassoonan and Opekasset.

"About eight months ago I received an account that an English man was killed by some Indians, at the House of John Burt, in Snake town. I heard John Burt was very abusive to the Indians, and I sent to apprehend him, but he fled; if he can be taken he will be punished. But since there was a man killed, we expect the Indians will do us justice by apprehending the murderers that they may be punished, for we must be just and faithful to each other, that this spot may be wiped away and the chain be kept bright and clean.

"You know, my brethren, that one link of the chain is, that when the Indians are uneasy they should tell it to us, and when we are uneasy we will tell it to them. I therefore desire your hearts may be open, that I may know if you have any cause of grief which I will endeavor to remove, for I am your brother.

"I have issued a Proclamation requiring all our people to use you well, which shall be read unto you before I go away. I will prevent any hurt being done to our friends the Indians, because those who do not behave themselves agreeable to what is therein commanded, will be severely punished.

At a Council held at the Indian Town of Conestogoe, May 27th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut Governr.

And the same as before.

TAWENNA, in the name and on the behalf of all the Indians present, spoke to the Governor, which was rendered into English by John Scull, interpreter, and is as follows:

"Give ear my brethren of Philadelphia—the Conestogoe Indians, the Shawanese, the Ganawese and Delawares have somewhat to say, which they will speak presently.

"They say they look upon the Governor as if William Penn himself were present. They are four Nations and among them there are several foolish people, as if they were just sprung from the earth; but that since their first friendship with William Penn, they never have received any wrong or injury from him or any of his people.

"That several foolish people among them committed follies and indiscretions, but they hope these will never interrupt the friendship which is between their people and us, for that they and all William Penn's people are as one people, that eat, as it were, with one mouth, and are one body and one heart.

"Then, presenting a belt of wampum of eight rows, they say: They would not have the Governor grieve too much for the rash inconsiderate actions that of late have been committed; they must be buried and forgot, for that what has happened was done by their friends; if it had been done by their enemies they would have resented it, but that we and they are one; that they have always met with justice and kindness from William Penn, and from all the Governors whom he has sent here, and thus do all the Indians of Conestogoe, Delaware, the Shawanese and Ganawese say.

"That they are extremely glad and satisfied with what the Governor said to them yesterday; it greatly rejoiced their hearts; that they have had no such speech made to them since the time that the great William Penn was amongst them; all was good and nothing was amiss.

"Then, presenting four strings of wampum, they say: They will visit the Governor at Philadelphia after the harvest is over, and then they will speak fully to him as their brother and friend, for the Conestogoes, Delawares, Shawanese and Ganawese will then come to him, and he may look up the Conestogoe road and expect them; that what happened at John Burt's house was not done by them; it was done by one of the Menysincks, who are of another Nation, and therefore they can say nothing to it."

After this Answer of the Indians some of the gentlemen present moved the Governor, that seeing there was now a numerous company of our inhabitants met together, he would be pleased to press the Indians to declare to him if they suffered any grievance or hardship from this Government, because several reports had been industriously spread abroad as if they had some just cause of complaint. And the Governor having ordered the interpreters to acquaint them herewith; they all answered that they had no cause of complaint, that William Penn and his people had still treated them well, and they had no uneasiness.

The Governor then told them that he was well pleased with what they had said unto him, and that since the Indian, who killed the Englishman at Burt's house is not of their Nation, he would demand justice from that Nation to which he belonged.

The Proclamation was then interpreted unto them, which seemed to please them very much.

Then the Governor having ordered some rum, bread, tobacco and pipes to be delivered to them, and likewise one strowd matchcoat and one shirt to Civility, one strowd matchcoat and shirt to Shakatawlin or Sam, and one shirt to Pomapechtya, the three Indian interpreters; he took all the Indian chiefs by the hand, and desired them that when they returned home they should acquaint all their people with what had now passed between them and us, that the remembrance thereof might endure forever.

The proclamation referred to was as follows:

"By the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, by the especial favour of Divine Providence and its blessings on the endeavors of our late honorable Proprietor, and the first adventurers with him in the settlement of this colony, the inhabitants thereof have hitherto enjoyed a continued course of peace and tranquility, secured from all hostilities, either by invasion or insurrection: to which nothing under the Divine hand has more effectually contributed than the prudent care that was then taken by the Proprietor, to enter into a firm alliance and sincere friendship with all the Indian natives, at that time a numerous people. And Whereas, by the several treaties then made, it was specially provided and agreed, that the said natives should be considered in all dealings, and converse with them as our friends and brethren without distinction; and by the like care in the government, the same treaties have from time to time been continued and confirmed, and by the sober and prudent conduct of the ancient settlers and their successors, the first established friendship has been hitherto without any interruption supported and maintained, to the great benefit, as well as honor and reputation of this Government and its European inhabitants, as also of the said natives, who have not to this time been guilty of any failure or breach on their parts of the said treaties. But Whereas, by reason of some rude insults from a few strange Indians, who had ranged amongst our inhabitants, some actions tending to hostilities ensued; whereupon the people assembled themselves in companies, under an apprehension that those robbers might be followed by much greater numbers. And since these motions, a most barbarous murder has been committed by some furious men on the bodies of three harmless and quiet natives, our friends; for which the malefactors have been happily seized and are in safe custody, in order to be tried and suffer condign punishment. Now, for prevention of all further other breaches of the established friendship between us and the said natives, I do, by virtue of the powers and authorities to me derived from the King's sacred Majesty, and the Honble the Proprietors and Governors in chief of this province and adjacent counties, hereby strictly charge and command all and singular his Majesty's subjects, the Europeans of whatsoever nation they be, who reside in the said province or counties, that on no pretence they abuse any Indian native of the Nations around us, viz: the Delawares, Conestogoes, Ganawese, Shawanese, Mingoes or those of the Five Nations, or any other coming and demeaning themselves peaceably amongst us, but that on all occasions they

treat all the said Indians with the same civil regard that they would an English subject; and that by all means they avoid that unbecoming practice of expressing or shewing their weak unhandsome fears, by which they greatly expose themselves to remarks that are dishonorable. But because, on the late alarms, apprehensions have been raised of insults from foreign Indians: To the end, that the inhabitants may not in any case (should it unfortunately happen) be unprovided, I do hereby direct and require all His Majesty's liege subjects within the said province and counties, that they be at all times duly furnished with suitable arms and ammunition for their defence, to be used in case of real necessity by the order and direction of proper officers, who shall be duly appointed for that purpose. And that they fail not to appear with them in proper time and place, if there should be occasion to use them, in defence of themselves, their families and country.

"Given in Council at Philadelphia, under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, the sixteenth day of May, in the first year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George, the Second by the grace of God, over Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, &c., Annoq Dom., 1728.

"God save the King."

Up to this period the present limits of Lancaster county, and indeed a large section of Pennsylvania, formed part of Chester county. The county seat was Upland or Chester on the Delaware, 15 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. The inconveniences arising from this circumstance are stated in the subjoined minutes relating to the erection of Lancaster county.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Feb. 6th, 1728–9.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	William Fishbourn,	Esq'rs.
Richard Hill,	Clement Plumsted,	
Isaac Norris,	Samuel Hazle,	
Samuel Preston,		

A petition of the inhabitants of the upper parts of Chester county was laid before the Board and read, setting forth, that by reason of their great distance from the county town, where Courts are held, offices are kept, and annual elections made, they lie under very great inconveniences, being obliged in the recovery of their just debts, to travel near one hundred miles to obtain a writ; that for want of a sufficient number of Justices, Constables and other officers, in those parts, no care is taken of the high-ways; Townships are not laid out, nor bridges built, when there is an apparent necessity for them; and further that for want of a Goal

there, several vagabonds and other dissolute people harbour among them, thinking themselves safe from justice in so remote a place; and therefore praying that a Division Line be made between the upper and lower part of the said county, and the upper part thereof erected into a county, with all the immunities, rights and privileges which any other county of this Province does now enjoy.

The Board taking the same into consideration, are of opinion that the Governor is fully empowered by virtue of his commission, to grant the prayer of the petition, if the same shall appear necessary; but as it is a matter of some moment and will require a mature deliberation, it was moved and agreed that the further consideration thereof should be deferred till to-morrow at nine o'clock, beforenoon, to which time the Council is adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, February 7th, 1728–9.

PRESENT:

The honorable PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Richard Hill,	Ralph Asheton,	
Isaac Norris,	Samuel Hazle,	
Wm. Fishbourn,		

The Minutes of the three preceding Councils being read and approved, the Board, according to order, entered into the consideration of the petition in the Minute of yesterday, touching the Division of Chester county, and after the same had been fully considered and debated, the Board came to the following Resolution: That, as well for the reasons set forth in said petition, as the security, peace and good order of the whole Government, there doth appear a real neccessity that a new county should be erected, according to the prayer of said petition; and although the power of erecting counties is wholly vested in the Proprietory, and therefore in the Governor, as his Lieutenant, yet, inasmuch as this will require the establishment of Courts of Judicature, with other alterations, for which a due provision will best be made by a Law, it may be convenient that the Governor should acquaint the House of Representatives now sitting, with the application made to him, that the same may be carried on with, and strengthened by the joint and unanimous concurrence of the whole Legislature.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, February 20th, 1728–9.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esq. Lieut. Governor.

Richard Hill,	Clement Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hazle.	

The minutes of the preceding Council being read and approved, the Governor informed the Board that pursuant to the resolve of last Council, he had acquainted the House of Representatives with his intention to erect the upper part of the County of Chester into a separate county, in which they had concurred, and desired that an equal number of the inhabitants of the lower and upper part might run the division line; and, therefore, he was now to recommend to the Board to choose fit and well qualified persons for that service, and to consider of proper directions for their guidance therein. And after due consideration thereof—

It is ordered that Henry Hayes, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards and John Musgrave, or the major part of them, calling to their assistance John Taylor, the Surveyor of Chester County, meet at some convenient place near Octeraroe Creek or River, and cause a marked line to be run from the most northerly or main branch of the said Creek northward, or to the east or west thereof, as it shall be found most convenient, to the next high ridge of barren or uninhabited hills that trend from thence to Schuylkill River, keeping as near as may be to the ridge of the said hills, and to proceed along the ridge thereof, yet with as few changes in the course as their situation will admit, and fixing the same to the most conspicuous, natural and durable marks that may be the least subject to uncertainty or variation: to be bounded southward by the southern bounds of the province, and eastwardly the said Octeraroe creek; and from thence the northern line to be by them run as aforesaid, to the said hills, from thence the main northern or easterly branch thereof, above the forks of the said river, to lie open to the westward and northward till further order shall be given therein; and to make Report of their proceedings to this Board.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 2d, 1729.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Richard Hill,	Thomas Laurence,	Esq'rs.
William Fishbourne,	Samuel Hazle,	
Clement Plumsted,		

A Return being made by the Order dated the 20th day of February last, for running a Division Line in the County of Chester, and settling the boundaries of the county to be erected in the back parts of this Province towards Sasquehannah, pursuant to the minute of Council of the 20th of said February, the same was read, approved and confirmed, and is in these words:

"Pursuant to a Warrant from the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania and counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, bearing date the 22d day of February last past, We whose names are hereunto subscribed, met together on the 17th day of March, 1728–9, near the head of the Northern Branch of Octeraroe Creek, and with the assistance of John Taylor, Surveyor of the County of Chester, run a Line from the said Branch to the River Schuylkill, according to the courses following, viz: Beginning on a corner marked White Oak standing on the Eastern side of the said Branch on the land of John Minshall, thence north-east by north five hundred and eighty perches to a Chestnut Oak standing on the top of a barren mountain at the head of the branches of the said Octeraroe creek, thence along the said mountain north-east by east three hundred and forty perches to a Chestnut tree, thence north north-east four hundred and forty perches to a White Oak, by a branch of Pequea creek, thence continuing the same course along the said mountain four hundred and eighty perches to a Chestnut Oak, thence north by east seven hundred perches to a white oak near a small branch of Brandywine creek, thence north by west six hundred and sixteen perches to a Chestnut tree standing on the top of a mountain at the head of the Western Branch of the said Brandywine Creek, thence east north-east along the said mountain two thousand two hundred and twenty perches to a Chestnut tree near the Western Branch of the French Creek, thence north-east by east three hundred and fifty perches to a red Oak, thence north-east one hundred and ninety perches to a Chestnut Oak near another Branch of the said French Creek, thence north-east by north two thousand one hundred perches to a corner marked White Oak, standing by the said River Schuylkill, about three quarters of a mile below the house of John Burroughs."

Henry Hays,	Tobias Hendricks,
Samuel Hollingsworth,	Samuel Blunston,
Philip Taylor,	Andrew Cornish,
Elisha Gatchel,	Thomas Edwards,
James James,	John Musgrave.
John Wright.	

"And the upper parts of this Province described as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be erected, and are accordingly erected into a County, by the name of LANCASTER COUNTY. And 'Tis Ordered that the same be signified to the House of Representatives, and the Return laid before them for their direction in describing the boundaries thereof in the Bill now before them for establishing Courts of Judicature, &c., within the them."

The County owes its name, according to tradition, to John Wright, a native of Lancashire in England, who arrived in the province in 1714, settled at Chester and removed to Columbia in 1726. A sketch of his life will be found in the Biographical Division of this work.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 8th, 1729.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Lieut. Governor.

William Fishbourne,	Ralph Asheton,	Esq'rs.
Clement Plumsted,	Samuel Hazle.	
Thomas Laurence,		

A Bill sent up from the House entitled an act for erecting the upper parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, lying towards Sasquehannah, Conestogoe, Dunnegal, &c., into a county was read, to which it was proposed and agreed that a clause should be drawn up and sent to the House, to be inserted therein, for continuing all such suits and actions as are now depending in the county of Chester, against any inhabitant of the county of Lancaster, and that the same may be brought to issue in the said county of Chester; which, with some other small amendments, were ordered to be carried down with the Bill.

Then the Governor recommended to the Board to consider of proper persons to be appointed Justices of Peace of the said county of Lancaster, and be commissionated for the office of Sheriff and Coroner, and the following persons were named for Justices, viz: John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Caleb Peirce, Thomas Reid and Samuel Jones, Esquires.

Robert Barber was likewise appointed Sheriff, and Andrew Galbraith Coroner, and Commissions were ordered to be prepared accordingly.

May 10th, 1729, the House of Representatives waited on the Governor, and the Speaker presented among others the following Bill to be passed into law, which was accordingly by the Governor passed into a Law of this Province, and warrant was issued for affixing the great seal thereto.

"An Act for erecting the Upper Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, lying towards Sasquehanna, Conestogoe, Dunnegal, etc. into a county.

"WHEREAS, A great number of the inhabitants of the Upper Part of Chester county have by their Petition humbly represented to the Governor and Assembly of this Province, the great hardships they lie under by being at so great a distance from the town of Chester, where the Courts of Justice are held, and the Public offices kept; and how hard and difficult it is for the sober and quiet inhabitants of that part of the county to secure themselves against the thefts and abuses almost daily committed upon them by idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote parts of the Province, and by reason of the great distance from a Court or Prison, do frequently find means of making their escape; for the removing which inconveniency, and relief of the said inhabitants, *Be it enacted* by the Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, etc., by and with the advice and consent of the

Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That all and singular the lands within the Province of Pennsylvania, lying to the Northward of Octoraro creek, and to the Westward of a line of marked trees, running from the North Branch of the said Octoraro creek, north-easterly to the river Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county named, and from henceforth to be called LANCASTER COUNTY; and the said Octoraro creek, the line of marked trees, and the river Schuylkill, aforesaid, shall be the Boundary Line or Division between the said county and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia.

"II. AND *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said County of Lancaster, shall have and enjoy all and singular the Jurisdictions, Powers, Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities whatsoever, which any other County within the Province of Pennsylvania doth, may or ought to enjoy, by any Charter of Privileges, or the laws of this Province, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, excepting only in the number of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, in which case, *it is hereby provided and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Governor and Assembly of this Province, the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said county, qualified by the Laws of this Province to elect, shall annually meet at or near the Court House of the said county, at the same time the other counties of this Province shall meet for such like purpose, or at such place where the Courts shall be held, until such Court House shall be erected, and there proceed to choose Inspectors, and to elect four Representatives or Delegates to serve them in Assembly, in the same manner, as by the said Charter and Laws of this Province is directed: which said four Representatives, when so chosen, shall be Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and sit and act as such, as fully and freely, as any of the Representatives for the other counties within this Province do, may, can or ought to do.

"III. AND *be it furthar enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all taxes already laid within the bounds of the said County of Lancaster, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, which are not already paid, shall be collected by the respective collectors within the bounds aforesaid, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of *Chester* County; and that all persons concerned in the levying, receiving and paying of the said taxes, shall have the same power and authority, and be under the same penalties and restrictions, for the collecting and paying the same, as by the said acts, by which the said Taxes were assessed, are expressed and directed, until the whole be collected and paid as aforesaid.

"IV. AND *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the several Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Goal Delivery, and

the Courts of Common Pleas for the said County of Lancaster, shall be holden and kept on the first *Tuesday* in the months of *February*, *May*, *August* and *November*, in every year, at some proper place within the said County, until a convenient Court House shall be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several Courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court House on the days beforementioned: And the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly, Assessors and all other officers of the said County, who are or shall be appointed to be annually elected, shall be made and elected at or near the said Court House, at the same time and in the same manner, as by the Charter of Privileges and Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, is directed to be done in the other Counties of this Province. And it shall be lawful for the Freemen of the said County for the first year, to choose three persons for Commissioners, for raising County Rates and Levies for the said County.

"V. And *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for *Caleb Pierce*, *John Wright*, *Thomas Edwards* and *James Mitchell*, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their Heirs, of a Piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said County, to be approved of by the Governor in Trust and for the use of the said County, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said County, for the ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants.

"VI. And *be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the defraying the charges of purchasing the Land, building and erecting the Court House and Prison aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County, or a majority of them, who are hereby required to assess and levy so much money as the Trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the Land and finishing the said Court House and Prison. *Provided always*, The sum of money so raised do not exceed *Three Hundred Pounds*, current money of the Province.

"VII. Provided *always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no action or suit now commenced and depending in the county of Chester, against any Person living within the bounds of the said county of Lancaster, shall be stayed or discontinued by this Act, or by anything herein contained, but the same actions already commenced or depending, may be prosecuted, and judgment thereupon rendered, as if this Act had not been made, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of Chester county to issue any judicial process, to be directed to the Sheriff of Lancaster county, for carrying on and obtaining the effect of their suits; which Sheriff shall be obliged to yield obedience in exe-

cuting of the said writs, and make due return before the Justices of the Court of the said county of Chester, as if the Parties had been living and residing within the same."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, March 20th, 1728–29.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble. PATRICK GORDON, ESQ., Lieut. Governor.

Richard Hill,	William Fishbourn,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hazle,	

The Governor laid before the Board a letter he had yesterday received from the Governor of Maryland, touching the new County to be erected in this Province, which being read, and it appearing that the same proceeds upon a misinformation, as if the persons who were to run the Division Line were to begin at the mouth of Octoraroe Creek, which is claimed as within the limits of Maryland, instead of the head of the said Creek, as mentioned in the order for laying out the same, the Board are of opinion that a copy of said order be sent to the Governor of Maryland, accompanied with a letter from the Governor to show him what caution has been used in directing the boundaries of the said County, so that no umbrage might thereby be given to the Government of Maryland.

JANUARY 16th, 1729–30.—A Petition of several Germans praying to be naturalized, having been presented to the Governor, His Honour after a strict inquiry into their characters and advising thereon, thought fit to send the following Message to the House:

"GENTLEMEN: Upon application made to me in behalf of several Germans, now inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, that they may enjoy the rights and privileges of English subjects, and for that end praying to be naturalized; I have made enquiry and find that those whose names are subjoined to a Petition that will be laid before your House are principally such who many years since came into this Province under a particular agreement with our late Honourable Proprietor at London and have regularly taken up lands under him. It likewise appears to me by good information, that they have hitherto behaved themselves well, and have generally so good a character for honesty and industry as deserves the esteem of this Government, and a mark of its regard for them. I am therefore inclined from these considerations to favor their request, and hope you will join with me in passing a Bill for their Naturalization.

"I have likewise received a favorable character of John Neagley, Bernard Reser and John Wistre, of Philadelphia county, whose names may be inserted in the said Bill with those now recommended.

"P. GORDON."

VIEW OF THE COUNTRY
round LANCASTER in 1730.

From a Sketch in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF LANCASTER COUNTY TO THE TERMINATION OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Opinion was divided respecting the most suitable place for a Court House. Wright's Ferry, the residence of the first Sheriff of the county, was strongly recommended, and the Sheriff felt so confident that the Ferry would be selected as the site "that he had a strong wooden building put up near his residence, which was intended for the county Goal. It is only a few years since this building was pulled down."[1] [1729.]

The house of John Postlewhait, in the townshp of Conestogoe, now the residence of Jacob Fehl, Esq., being an old settlement, the original site of an Indian wigwam and close to the Indian town of Conestogoe, was selected for the purpose, and a temporary Court House and Goal, built of logs, were erected there.

The following extracts from the Sessions and Road Docket of the Court of Quarter Sessions exhibit the state of things at that period.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the house of John Postlewhait, in the township of Conestogœ, for the county of Lancaster, the fifth day of August in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. Before John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Read and Samuel Jones, Esquires, Justices of our said Lord the King, the Peace of our same Lord the King in the county aforesaid to keep, as also divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors, in the said county committed to hear and determine assigned, etc.

The Court being opened, the Sheriff, to wit, Robert Barber, Esq. returns the Writ of Venire Facias to him directed, with the panel thereunto annexed, and the following persons were sworn and affirmed on the Grand Inquest, viz:

James Mitchell, George Stewart, Edward Smout, Edmond Cartlidge, James Pattison, Andrew Gailbraith, Thomas Baldwyn,	Sworn.	John Hendricks, James Hendricks, Francis Jones, Samuel Taylor,	Affirmed.

[1] Rev. D. Goheen.

James Roddy,
Patrick Campbell,
William Hey,
John Gailbraith,
Matthew Attinson,
Ephraim Moor,
} Sworn.

The following persons were by the Court appointed Constables, Overseers of the Poor, and Supervisors of the High Ways for the respective Townships, viz.:

TOWNSHIPS.	CONSTABLES.	OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.	SUPERVISORS OF THE HIGHWAYS.
Hempfield	Joshua Low, for John Brubaker	Edward Smout	Joshua Lowe Henry Nieff
Conestogoe	Alb't Hendricks	David Jones	John Linville
Martock	George Middleton		
Drumore	Patrick Ewings		
Sadsbury	Robert Young		
Laycock	Henry Jones, for Hans Good		Israel Robinson Daniel Feiry
Lampeter	John Wall, for Wendell Bowman	Stephen Atkinson	Edmond Cartlidge Adam Brand
Manheim	Thomas Gale		
Salisbury	James Gant		
Warwick	Richard Carter		
Cocalico	Eman'l Carpenter		
Earl	Martin Grove		
Lebanon	John McCurry		
Robinson	Francis Hughs		
Tulpehocken	Michael Shaver		
Carnarvon	George Hudson		
Peshtanck	Thomas Garner	Peter Allen	
Donegall	Patrick Campbell		

DOMINUS REX *vs.* MORRIS CANNADY. } And now at this day Morris Cannady being indicted by the Grand Inquest for this county for having feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away fourteen pounds, seven shillings, the goods and chattels of Daniel Cookson, was brought to the bar in custody of the sheriff, and being asked how he would hereof acquit himself, pleaded thereunto instantly not guilty, and for trial put himself upon the country, and Joseph Growdon, Jr., Esq., who, for our Sovereign Lord, the King in this behalf prosecutes in like manner; and thereupon a jury being called, immediately came, viz: John Lawrence, Robert Blackshaw, Thomas Gale, John Mitchell, Joseph Burton, Edward Dougherty, Richard Hough, Joshua Minshall, Richard Carter, Joseph Worke, David Jones, Lawrence Bankson, who to say the truth of and upon the premises being duly elected, tried, sworn or affirmed upon their oath and affirmation, respectively do say, that the said Morris Cannady is guilty of the felony aforesaid in manner and form as he stands indicted; and thereupon it is considered by the Court that the said Morris Cannady pay to the Governor,

for the support of this Government, (the money stolen having before been restored unto the said Daniel Cookson, the right owner thereof) the sum of fourteen pounds seven shillings, and that he further pay the costs of this prosecution, together with two pounds eighteen shillings, by the court allowed the said Daniel Cookson, for his loss of time, charges and disbursements in the apprehending and prosecuting the said Morris Cannady, and that the said Morris stand committed to the custody of the sheriff of this county, until he make satisfaction for the sums aforesaid by the court in manner aforesaid adjudged, and moreover shall be publicly whipped ..... on his bare back with twenty-one stripes well laid on.

Upon the petition of Morris Cannady, setting forth that he hath no estate or effects whatsoever, to satisfy the fine to the Honorable, the Governor of this Province, and to discharge the costs of prosecution against him, and humbly praying the relief of this Court in the premises; it is therefore ordered *per curiam*, that the said Morris be sold by the said sheriff of this county, to the highest bidder for any term not exceeding six years, and that the money thence arising be applied for or towards payment of the fine and costs aforesaid; and that the sheriff make return of his doings herein to next court.

1730, November 3.—At a court held at Lancaster—Robert Barber, late sheriff of the county, reports to the Court, that pursuant to a former order he had sold Morris Cannady for the time limited by said order to one John Lawrence, of Peshtank, for sixteen pounds, of which sum he had only received the value of fourteen pounds, five shillings, and the said John being insolvent, the remainder could not be had; he therefore prays this court would order the Costs of suit and other charges against the said Cannady to be settled and the state thereof represented to the Governor, that the said sheriff may be no further liable than he hath effects to answer.

Ordered, *per curiam*, that Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Galbraith, Esqrs., settle the said accounts and certify their proceedings to the Governor in behalf of the said sheriff, according to his prayer.

Petition presented to Court by the subscribers, "praying that they may be recommended to the Governor as suitable persons to trade with the Indians," was allowed *per curiam*.

James Pattison, Edmond Cartledge, Peter Chartiere, John Lawrence, Jonas Davenport, Oliver Wallis, Patrick Boyd, Lazarus Lowry, William Dunlap, William Beswick, John Wilkins, Thomas Perrin, John Harris.

At the same session petitions were presented to the Court praying to be recommended to the Governor as proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment, which were severally granted *per curiam*, in favor of John Postlewhait, John Miller, Jacob Funk, Christian Stoneman,

Jacob Biere, Edward Dougherty, Samuel Taylor, Francis Jones, Mary Denny.

Upon the petition of divers inhabitants of this county setting forth the necessity of a high-way through Hempfield township, from the first unsurveyed land near Sasquehannah to Christian Stoneman, his mill, and from the said mill to Daniel Cookson's at the head of Pequea, and praying that fit persons may be appointed to view and lay out the same accordingly, It is ordered *per curiam* that Edmond Cartledge, William Hughes, Charles Jones, Henry Neife, John Brubaker and James Pattison, do view the said place, and if they, or any four of them are satisfied that there is occasion for the said road, they lay out the same and make return by course and distance under their hands to the next court.

Whereas, At a meeting of the magistrates and others at the house of John Postlewhait, on the ninth of June past, (1729) it was agreed that for the present supply of this county, the sheriff should erect a building sufficient to hold prisoners and should be allowed towards the defraying the expense, the sum of five pounds, public money, which building is now near built. It is therefore agreed and ordered by this Court that the said sheriff shall with all expedition finish the said building, which when finished shall thenceforth be reputed the common goal of the county of Lancaster, till the public prison be built, and with this order the Sheriff agrees.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held in Conestogoe, the fourth day of November:

"Upon the petition of sundry Germans, inhabitants of this county, setting forth that they had taken the legal qualifications required of foreigners and praying this Court would please to recommend them to the Hon'ble Governor in order to obtain his favor for Naturalization——

"Ordered *per curiam* that a Recommendation pursuant to the said Petition be drawn and signed by the Clerk of the County in behalf of the Court to present to the Governor in favor of of the above petitioners for the Intent abovesaid."

"Upon complaint of the Sheriff to this Court that the County was unprovided with Locks, Bolts and Irons necessary to secure felons, etc., It is ordered that the said Sheriff procure two sufficient Locks and a Chain suitable for the aforesaid use, to be paid by the County."

"At the request of the Sheriff of the County to this Court setting forth that he had, according to a former order of this Court, finished the Prison according to bargain, and that the Court would please to view the same, that he may obtain an order on the Treasurer for pay for the same. Ordered *per curiam* that Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Gailbraith view the said Prison and make report to the Commissioners and Assessors accordingly."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Febry. 19th, 1729–30.

PRESENT:

The Honble. PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Preston,	Ralph Asheton,	
William Fishbourn,		

The Governor acquainted the Board that whereas, by the Law for erecting Lancaster County, John Wright, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchel, or any three of them, are empowered to purchase for the use of the said County, a convenient piece of Land to be approved of by the Governor, and thereon to build a Court House and Prison, and that now the said John Wright, Caleb Pierce and James Mitchel, have by a Certificate under their hands, signified that they have agreed upon a Lot of Land for the uses aforesaid, lying on or near a small run of water, between the plantations of Roody Mire, Michael Shank and Jacob Imble, about ten miles from Sasquehannah River, and prayed his approbation of the same. The Governor therefore referred the matter to the consideration of the Board, whether the situation of the place those gentlemen had pitched on for a town might be fit to be confirmed, and that a town should accordingly be fixed there. But the question being asked to whom the land they had made choice of now belongs, and who has the property of it, because it may be in such hands as will not part with it, or at least on reasonable terms for that use, and this not being known by any at the Board, it was deferred till such time as that point could be ascertained. But as it is presumed for anything that is yet known, to be unsurveyed land, and that the right is only in the Proprietor, it is the opinion of the Board that it is more proper to be granted by the Proprietor for such uses than by any other person.

MEM.—The Governor having understood that the right to the Land pitched upon for the Townstead of Lancaster remains yet in the Proprietaries, was advised to approve of the place agreed on by Messrs. Wright, Pierce and Mitchell, and the same was confirmed accordingly, by a writing dated May 1st, 1730.[1]

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Lancaster, the third day of November in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, Anno 1730, before John Wright, Thomas Edwards, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Andrew Galbraith and Caleb Pearce, Esqs., Justices of our Lord the King, the Peace of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid to keep, as also divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said County committed, to hear and determine assigned.

The Court being opened the Sheriff, with John Galbraith, Esq., returns

[1] Col. Records.

the writ of Venire facias to him directed, with the panel thereunto annexed, and the following persons were sworn and affirmed on the Grand Inquest.

Edward Smout, James Paterson, Randel Chambers, Ephraim Moore, Richard Hough, George Stites, Christ. Vanlere, James Galt, James Whiteal, Thomas Johnston, William Wilkins, William Richardson, *Jur.* John Kile, Hatwell Vernon, Daniel Cookson, John Jones, John Musgrove, *Aff'd.*

The foregoing persons constituted the *first* Grand Jury in *Lancaster*, and here follows one of the cases tried at Lancaster at the Sessions opened May 2d, 1732.[1]

DOMINUS REX *vs.* ROBERT TEAS. } Sur.—Indictment for uttering and paying four several counterfeit Bills of the Tenor and in Imitation of genuine bills of credit of the Province of Pennsylvania, in value equal each to ten shillings, knowing the said bills to be false and counterfeit, comes and says that he is not guilty in manner and form as by the said Indictment is supposed, and of this puts himself upon the country. And Joseph Crowdon, Esq., who for our Sovereign Lord the King in their behalf prosecutes in like manner, etc. And now a Jury, who being called, viz: John Wall, Matthew Atkinson, David Vernor, George Sea, Robert Eyres, Edmund Cartlidge, jr., James Mayes, Aron Price, Francis Neiff, jr., George Middléton, Christopher Fransiscus and Samuel Robinson, upon their oath and solemn affirmation came and who to say the truth of and upon the premises being chosen, tried, sworn and affirmed upon their respective oaths and affirmations, Do say that the aforesaid Robert Teas is guilty in manner and form as by the said indictment is supposed.

It is therefore considered by the Court here that the aforesaid Robert Teas shall be set upon the Pillory and have both his ears cut off and be publicly whipped on his bare back with Thirty-one lashes well laid on; and moreover shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Pounds current money of America, one half thereof to the use of the Government and the other half to the discoverers, and shall pay the parties grieved double the value of the said Bills, together with the costs and charges of prosecution, and stand committed till the same be executed and paid.

The case being referred to the Governor, at the November Sessions of the same year, was disposed of as follows:

It being certified to this Court by Letter from the Governor that he had consented to suspend that part of the sentence passed against Robert Teas which directed the cutting off his ears and imposed a fine of One Hundred Pounds upon condition he should depart the said province, and was not found within any part of the same after a certain time appointed

[1] Sessions and Road Docket.

by this Court. Ordered per curiam, That the said Robert Teas depart out of this province by the tenth day of December next.

To the Hon. PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, By an act of General Assembly of this Province for erecting the Upper Part of the Province into a county, called the county of Lancaster,[1] It was enacted that it might and should be lawful to and for Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, to purchase a piece of land, situate in some convenient place, in the said county, to be approved of by the Governor, whereon to build a Court House and Prison for the use of said county,

These may certify the Governor that we, the subscribers, after much pains and diligent search for a proper place for the aforesaid use, for the ease and accommodation of the majority of the inhabitants, have agreed upon a certain lot of land lying on or near a small run of water, between the Plantations of Rudy Mire, Michael Shank and Jacob Imble, and being about ten miles from the Susquehannah river, which we conceive the most convenient for the use aforesaid. And we pray the Governor would please to approve and confirm the same, that we may proceed to purchase and build as the said law directs.

CALEB PEIRCE,
JOHN WRIGHT,
JAMES MITCHELL.

Approved by the Governor on Feb. 17th, 1729–30.

The bodies of three Indians, two men and one woman, having been found buried in a certain run,[2] covered with some logs and stone, the Coroner's inquiries showed that they were the bodies of three Indians, an old man, his son, a young man, and his daughter, a girl about 14 years old, and had been murdered by the old man's squaw for the sole purpose that she might marry another man.

A letter from Capt. Civility to the Governor:

May it Please ye Hon'ble Governor: Some time since I was at our county town of Lancaster, when I heard much talk that both Dutch and English was agoing to settle on ye other side of Susquehannah. Likewise Mr. Wright and Mr. Blunston hath surveyed a great deal of land and designs to dispose of it to others, which giveth me and my brethren a great deal of trouble, it being in our road in our hunting, lest our young men should break the chain of friendship which hath long existed between us.

We are grieved that Mr. Wright should not mind his word, for when he first came to our parts he often said that no person should settle on that side of the river without our consent, but now we find he to be ye first and to encourage others.

[1] Penn'a. Archives. [2] Penn'a. Archives, I. pp, 267–269.

When your Honour was with us at Conestogoe your desire was that we should not hurt any of your people, which we carefully have observed, and likewise that Ed. Parnell who was settled there, should go off which he did, which now grieves our hearts to see how little our counsels is minded. We hear that one of William Penn's family is coming in this country, but the truth of it we know not; we long to hear the truth of it for we should be glad to see any of William Penn's family.

We are now agoing out to hunt, so desire you to suppress your people from settling there until we return from our hunting and then some of our chiefs will come down to you and have some further treaty about ye matter.

From your Loving Brother, in behalf of ye rest of my Brethren,

DECATTELEES, *alias* Capt. CIVILITY.

CONESTOGOE, Sept. ye 28, 1730.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, January 29th, 1730–31. Present: The Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, etc.

A petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury, and other inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board and read, setting forth that not having the conveniency of any navigable water, for bringing the produce of their labors to Philadelphia, they are obliged at a great expense to transport them by land carriage, which burthen becomes heavier through the want of suitable roads for carriages to pass. That there are no public roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out through their County, and those in Chester County, through which they now pass, are in many places incommodious. And therefore praying that proper persons may be appointed to view and lay out a Road for the publick service, from the town of Lancaster till it falls in with the High Road in the County of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill at high street, and that a Review may be had of the said Public Road in the County of Chester: The prayer of which petition being granted:

IT IS ORDERED that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaf, Caleb Peirce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, view and lay out by course and distance, a convenient high Road from the said town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the Counties of Chester and Lancaster: And that Thomas Green, George Ashton, William Paschal, Richard Buffington, William March, Samuel Miller and Robert Parke of the County of Chester, or any five of them, do then join the above named persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out as aforesaid, the said Road from the Division Line aforesaid, till it falls in with the King's high Road in the County of Chester, leading to Philadelphia, and make Return thereof to this Board. And they the above named persons of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, together with

the above named persons of the County of Chester, or any five of them, are further impowered jointly to review the said high Road within the last mentioned County, and to Report to this Board what alterations may be necessary to be made therein, to suit the conveniency of carriages, and for the better accommodation of the inhabitants of this Province.

The vexatious question of the boundary line [1732–33] between Pennsylvania and Maryland, at this period began to involve Lancaster county in serious difficulties, the nature of which will be best understood from the following documents:

At a Council held at Philadelphia, January 9th, 1732–33.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Proprietary.
The Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,	Thomas Laurence,	Esquires.
Isaac Norris,	Ralph Asheton,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hazle,	
Henry Brooke,	Clement Plumsted.	

The Governor acquainted the Board, that some days since he had received a letter from the Lord Baltimore, complaining of a riot committed within his lordship's Province of Maryland by people of Pennsylvania, but the circumstances not being mentioned, or any information given from whence the matter might be clearly understood, he had thought proper in a few lines, to acknowledge the receipt of his lordship's letter, and to defer giving a particular answer till a due enquiry should be made into the affair.

That having gathered from the precept enclosed in his lordship's letter, that the persons complained of were inhabitants of Lancaster County, he had dispatched an express to the justices there, requiring them to furnish him with an exact account of the whole; that the messenger being now returned, had brought a letter from the justices together with several affidavits, all of which he thought highly proper now to lay before the Board, whom he had called together to advise with on the answer to be made to Lord Baltimore.

The letter from his lordship being read in these words:

"ANNAPOLIS, Decr. ye 15th, 1732.

"SIR: By the enclosed precept, founded upon informations given upon oath to a magistrate here, you will see that a most outrageous riot hath lately been committed in my Province by a great number of people calling themselves Pennsylvanians.

"It appears, by the same information, that some of your magistrates, instead of preventing or discouraging these violences, countenance and abet the authors of them; whether with or without the approbation of your government, you best know.

"For my own part, I think myself in honor and justice obliged, and I am determined to protect such of his Majesty's subjects who are my own tenants, in all their rights; and therefore, to the end the persons complained of may be punished, if upon a fair tryal they shall be found guilty, I desire that they, or such of them as can be found in your Province, may be sent without loss of time into this, as the only and proper place, where the fact with which they are charged is cognizable, and where my officers will be ready to receive them, particularly the sheriffs and justices of my counties of Baltimore and Cecil.

"I also desire that such of your magistrates as shall appear to have encouraged the commission of these or any other violences in my province by the people of Pennsylvania, may be punished for their abuse of authority; and that you'l favor me with a categorical answer to these my just demands by this bearer. Your humble servant,

BALTIMORE."

"Addressed thus:

"To His Excellency Patrick Gordon, Esq., at Philadelphia."

The Precept referred to in the foregoing Letter, follows in these words:

"Maryland, ss:

"WHEREAS Charles Jones, James Patison, Alxr. McKey, John Capper, John Hart, John Pattan, James Pattan, James Patison, jr., John Trotter and William Macmanac being, or pretending themselves to be, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, together with several other persons unknown, are charged upon the oath of John Lowe of Baltimore county, planter, taken before me, Robert Gordon, Esq., one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court of Maryland, who having assembled themselves, armed with weapons, offensive and defensive, in a riotous manner, on the plantation of him the said John Lowe, in the said county, in the night of the twenty-sixth of November last, and violently and riotously assaulting and beating the said John Lowe, his wife and family, and imprisoning the said John Lowe and his two sons, to the great terror and damage of the said John Lowe and his family, against his Lordship's peace, good rule and government:

"THESE are therefore in his Lordship's name, to will and require all Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and other his Lordship's Officers, to make diligent search and enquiry within their respective Counties and precincts, for the said Charles Jones, James Pattison, Alexander M'Key, John Capper, John Hart, James Pattan, James Pattison, Jr., John Trotter and William Macmanac, and all other persons concerned in the said riot, and to apprehend them or any of them who shall be found within this Province, and to carry them or any of them before some one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court, or some one Justice of the Peace of the County where they or any of them shall be found, in order

to be dealt with according to law; hereof the said officers are not to fail at their peril. Given under my hand and Seal, at Annapolis, this Fourteenth day of December, in the Eighteenth year of his Lordship's Dominion, Anno Domini, 1732."

The Governor's answer to his Lordship's said Letter, is as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Decemr. 23d, 1732.

"MY LORD: It gives me no small concern that the first letter I have the honor to receive from your Lordship, should be on so disagreeable a subject as a complaint against any of his Majesty's subjects under my Government, for disorders committed in the Province of Maryland; and I must assure your Lordship you have been exceedingly misinformed if you can imagine it possible that I should countenance an outrage of such a sort as your letter seems to represent it, for I believe I shall be fully capable to satisfy your Lordship that my conduct in relation to your Province, since I had the honor to serve the Proprietors of Pennsylvania as their Lieutenant Governor, has demonstrated a very different disposition.

"To the matter of the complaint I am very much a stranger, and as your Lordship was not pleased to transmit copies of the information, or anything else that might sufficiently enable me to judge of it more clearly, I shall therefore immediately, notwithstanding the distance and rigor of the season, dispatch a message to the Magistrates of the County of Lancaster, requiring them without delay to make a full enquiry, and furnish me with everything for the perfect understanding the state and circumstances of the whole affair; and I have no reason, from the past conduct of those gentlemen, to believe but that it will be found much different from what has been represented to your Lordship. These when received shall be forthwith communicated, and then I may have occasion to make some further observations on your Lordship's letter, and the nature of these unhappy disputes which, notwithstanding all possible caution to the contrary, may arise for want of the Division Lines being actually run, whereby every inhabitant might distinctly know what Jurisdiction he lives under.

"This being all I am at present able to say on the subject till the return of my messenger, I am, My Lord,

"Your Lordship's

"Very humble Servant,

"P. GORDON."

Addressed thus,

"To the Right Honourable

"The Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland."

Then was read the letter of John Wright and Samuel Blunston, Esqrs., to the Governor, in the following words:

"May it please the Governor:

"Being informed by the Governor's letter to us, that the execution of a warrant directed to Charles Jones, Constable of Hempfield, for apprehending two sons of John Lowe, of this county, pretending themselves inhabitants of Maryland, hath been represented to Lord Baltimore as a violent and riotous assault committed against his Lordship's Peace, good Rule and Government.

"We have therefore, made strict inquiry into the manner of the execution thereof, which, together with the cause of issuing the said warrant, and all other things relating thereunto, are herewith faithfully transmitted.

"In the year 1729, when the Governor was pleased to issue an Order to divide this part of the Province from Chester County, and for erecting the same into a distinct County, and appointed Magistrates and Officers for the Conservation of the Peace, the more easy administration of Justice and better securing the sober and quiet inhabitants in those remote parts of the Province, from the thefts and abuses committed by idle and dissolute persons who resorted hither to keep out of the hands of Justice, the Southern boundaries of the said County were by the said Order to be, Octoraro Creek and the Province of Maryland, and including the inhabitants, to lie open to the Westward. But as the line between the two Provinces was not known, no authority was claimed over those few families settled to the Northward of Octoraro, by or under pretence of Maryland Rights, but they remained (by us) undisturbed, though many inhabitants of Pennsylvania lived some miles to the Southward of them.

"At that time there were no English inhabitants on the West side of Sasquehannah River in these parts, for about two years before Edward Parnel and several other families who were settled on the West side of the River, near the same, at a place called (by the Indians) Coneohela, (who for several years had paid uninterrupted acknowledgment to this Province) were at the request of the Conestogoe Indians, removed by the Governor's Order from the said place; the Indians insisting on the same to lie vacant for their convenience, as their right by treaties with this Government formerly made. But about two years since, Thomas Cressop and some other people of loose morals and turbulent spirits, came and disturbed the Indians, our friends and allies, who were peaceably settled on those lands from whence the said Parnel and others had been removed, burnt their cabbins and destroyed their goods, and with much threatening and ill usage drove them away, and by pretending to be under Maryland Government. (As they were got far from their laws sought to evade ours.) But as that land had been formerly settled by the good people of this Province, and none till Cressop and his company

had settled by a Maryland Claim so far to the Northward by near thirty miles, we concluded them to be men of desperate fortunes, who would rather defend their actions by force than trust them to the law, and that opinion hath since been corroborated by others following their example, and settling on that side the river, who, when charged with offences or debt, would screen themselves under the same pretence, yet those men would fly to our laws for redress against their own party, and they who had fled from their creditors and the Laws of Maryland into this Province, when such creditors pursued them hither, have refused obedience to our officers and cried Maryland. Thus they proceeded to play booty, disturbing the peace of the Government; carrying people out of the Province by violence; taking away the guns from our friends, the Indians; tying and making them prisoners without any offence given; and threatening all who should oppose them, and by underhand and unfair practices, endeavoring to alienate the minds of the inhabitants of this Province, and draw them from obedience to their party. Their insolence increasing, they killed the horses of such of our people whose trade with the Indians made it necessary to keep them on that side of the river, for carrying their goods and skins; assaulted those who were sent to look after them, and threatened them highly if they should come there again.

"This usage obliged James Patterson to apply to us for a Warrant to apprehend and bind to the Peace two young men, who had been the most active. We, well knowing that according to the agreement lately made between our Proprietors and Lord Baltimore, and by the explanatory Maps thereon struck, those settlements were above twenty miles to the Northward of the place of the intended line, therefore believed it our duty as conservators of the Peace to use legal authority for the security of His Majesty's subjects, and curbing the insolence of lawless and unruly offenders, and accordingly issued a Warrant to apprehend Daniel and William Lowe. The manner of executing thereof will best appear by the affidavits herewith sent.

"When they were brought before us they were used with all the lenity the case would bear, and dismissed on the security of their own friends for their future good behaviour and appearance at our next Court of General Quarter Sessions.

"Could we have supposed such a procedure would have given the least offence to Lord Baltimore, or that he would have looked upon those persons as his subjects, and under his protecton, who in his own opinion (according to the testimony of Thomas Cressop) live beyond the bound of this Dominion, we should not have acted herein, but have represented the case to the Governor, and waited the direction of his

wiser judgment, to whose just censure we submit, and conclude with all due regard.

The Governor's most assured friends,

"JNO. WRIGHT,
"SA. BLUNSTON.

"Hempfield, 30th December, 1732."

Address thus:

"To the Hon'ble Patrick Gordon, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania."

After which were read likewise, the affidavits of James Hendricks, William McMannack, John Capper, John Brubaker, Charles Jones, John Patten, Alexander McKey, Joshua Minshal, Frances Ward, Rebecca Hendricks, Joshua Lowe and Tobias Hendricks, setting forth: That James Patterson being informed one or more of his horses were killed near John Lowe's plantation, and that his two sons, Daniel and William, had been seen presenting a gun to fire at another, but were prevented by being discovered, sent some persons thither to enquire into the truth of the matter, who finding one of them lying dead near Lowe's house, made some expostulations with his sons on that head, who were so far from disowning the fact, that they said they would kill all the horses that came upon that land, and having assaulted and grossly abused Patterson's messengers, threatened they would tie and whip all those he should send over thither; that upon complaint hereof made, a Warrant was issued for apprehending the two persons who had been thus guilty of that Assault; that the Constable to whom the Precept was directed, having formerly met with resistance from those people, and fearing new insults, (for Thomas Cressop and his associates had threatened to shoot any officer of Pennsylvania who should come into those parts to do his duty,) though he only took his staff himself, yet thought it necessary to have a suitable strength with him, and being assisted by James Patterson, senior and junior, William McMannack, Alexander McKey, John Capper, John Hart, John Patten, James Patten and Matthew Bailey, and no others, amongst whom were only three guns, and these not loaded, serving only as an appearance of defence, went quietly to the house of Lowe the Father, and the door being open, he then apprehended Daniel and William his two sons; that no disturbance was made but what was occasioned by the resistance of the prisoners, and those who came to their relief, and in preventing Lowe's wife from going out to raise the neighborhood; that in their return, Thomas Cressop, William Canon and Edward Evans followed them to rescue the prisoners, and wounded John Hart, but were obliged to desist; that Lowe's house where his sons were taken, is several miles more northerly than Philadelphia, (which appears by a well known Line that had been run above forty years since, on a due West course

from this City to Sasquehannah, in order to a more certain discovery of the country,) and that there are about four hundred people living more Southerly than Lowe's house, who pay taxes in the County of Lancaster, and have always acknowledged themselves inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

The Board having fully considered the said Letters and Affidavits, and making some observations on the style and manner of the Lord Baltimore's Letter, which they conceived too peremptory, were inclineable to think that his Lordship had left room for no other Answer than barely to acquaint him that the supposed riot was committed within the reputed and known bounds of Pennsylvania, and consequently, not cognizable by him. Yet, since his Lordship's interposition in this affair might probably be owing to some very wrong impressions, and that he might not have had leisure since his arrival, so thoroughly to consider things of this nature, The Board were of opinion that a Letter, stating the facts as proved from the Affidavits, with some close, consequential reasoning thereon, should be prepared and laid before the Board at their next meeting.

The Governor then proceeded to inform the Board, that an unhappy fray had arisen on the borders of Kent County, in this Government, and those of Dorsett in Maryland, of which Mr. Shurmer, the Clerk of that County, had given an account in a Letter to the Clerk of this Board, and the same being read is in substance:

That one John Newton purchased some land of a person who told him he held it under Maryland, on which Newton, as a tenant of that Province, paid his Levies, at least for one year, to the officers of Dorsett County, but that upon enquiry he found he had been imposed on, for that the land he was possessed of had never been granted by Maryland to any person whatsoever; whereupon, believing himself to be entirely free, he chose rather to belong to the County of Kent, and accordingly got the Surveyor, but without any Warrant or other grant, to run out some lines, of which notice was taken in the Surveyor's Books there, and from that time for some years, had paid his Levies to Kent county; that some of the officers of Dorsett county lately demanding a levy of him, as one of their inhabitants, he made his case known to some of the Justices of Kent, who appointed a Constable in his neighborhood for the preservation of the Peace; that the under sheriff of Dorsett continuing to insist on the same demand, at length carried him off by force; that the Constable taking a sufficient number of assistants pursued them, and not without some violence, rescued the man and brought him back to his house.

The Board expressed their concern that occasions of difference should arise between the two Provinces, especially at this juncture, when it is to be expected the execution of that Agreement concluded between the Proprietors, will soon terminate all contentions of this sort; and it being

moved that the Justices of Kent County should be wrote to for a more particular account of this matter, and that they should be cautioned to use their utmost endeavors to prevent all broils with our neighbors of Maryland, it was recommended to the Governor to give the necessary directions herein.

This correspondence is very volumnious, but hardly necessary to be transferred to our columns, as it narrates only the beginning of troubles which for a long time remained uncomposed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Oct. 4th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Hon. PATRICK GORDON, Esqr. Lieut. Governor, etc.

A return of the high road layed out from the town of Lancaster in the county of Lancaster, pursuant to an order of this Board, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1730–1, being this day read in these words:

"To the Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Council.

"WHEREAS, upon the petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury and other Inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, presented to the Governor in Council, praying that proper persons might be appointed to view and lay out a road for the public service, from the town of Lancaster, till it should fall in with ye high road leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill, at High street, and that a review might be had of the said Public Road in the county of Chester.

"The prayer of which petition being granted, it was ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish, of the county aforesaid, or any five of them, should view and lay out by course and distance, a convenient high road, from the town of Lancaster, to the Division Line between the said county, and the county of Chester, and that Thomas Green, George Aston, William Paschall, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller, and Robert Parke, of the county of Chester, or any five of them, should then join the above named persons of Lancaster county, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out the said road from the Division Line aforesaid, till it should fall in with the King's high road, in the county of Chester, leading to Philadelphia, and make return thereof to that Board.

"And the above named persons were also impowered jointly to review the said high Road within the county of Chester, and report the alterations necessary to be made therein.

"Now these may certify, that pursuant to the said petition and order, Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff and Samuel Jones, of the said county of Lancaster, met at the town of Lan-

caster aforesaid, on the fourth day of this instant, and from thence viewed and laid out a road from the Court House in the said town, along the course of the street East 3 Degrees, Northerly 144 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, North 108 perches, thence East, 16 Degrees, South 282 perches, to the East side of Conestogœ creek, thence East 5 Degrees, South 25 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 190 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 1271 perches, thence East 4 Degrees, South 696 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 90 perches, thence East 74 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 820 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 406 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 94 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 80 perches, thence East 32 Degrees, South 118 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 160 perches, thence East 364 perches, thence East 19 Degrees, South 490 perches, thence South 41 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 27 Degrees, South 68 perches, to the aforesaid Division Line, near the English Church, and then being joined by George Aston, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller and Robert Parke, of Chester county, continued the same through Chester county, East 27 Degrees, South 50 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 5 Degress, North 188 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 246 perches, thence East 7 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 74 perches, thence East 38 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence South 44 Degrees, East 42 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 190 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 216 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 130 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence Southeast 52 perches, South 26 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 36 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 121 perches, to the West branch of Brandywine creek, thence East 26 Degrees, South 41 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 82 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 46 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 58 perches, thence East 20 Degrees, North 72 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 30 Degrees, South 146 perches, thence East Southerly down the several Courses of a hill 210 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 288 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 30 perches, thence East 11 Degrees, South 100 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 20 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 66 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 42 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 194 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 40 Degrees,

North 100 perches, to the East Branch of Brandywine creek, near Thomas Moore's Mill, thence East 17 Degrees, North 86 perches, thence East 43 Degrees, North 114 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, North 392 perches, thence East 16 Degrees, North 216 perches to the aforesaid public Road, near the house of John Spruce, containing in the whole thirty-two statute miles.

"And we conceive the same, as it is now laid out through the said Counties, is done the nearest and most commodious way, and in the best manner to answer the purposes intended thereby, which the situation of the Land would admit of, and as little to the inconvenience of the inhabitants as possible, without damaging the said Road; we therefore humbly pray the same may be confirmed.

"And we further beg leave to say, that being unprovided with a copy of the Records of the aforesaid Public Road, through Chester county, and the Lands contiguous to the said Road being mostly improved, and at present under Corn, we find ourselves uncapable to discover where the same hath been altered from its true course, (to the damage thereof,) and also conclude the present season of the year Improper for a Review. Given under our hands the ninth day of June, Anno Dom. 1733.

"Tho. Edwards,	Geo. Aston,
Edward Smout,	Richard Buffington,
Robert Barber,	William Marsh,
Hans Graaff,	Samuel Miller,
Samuel Jones,	Robert Parke."

The Board, on due consideration had of the said return, together with the draught accompanying it, doth approve and confirm the Road laid out, as in the said return mentioned, which is hereby declared to be the King's Highway or Public Road, and IT IS ORDERED that the same be forthwith cleared, and rendered commodious for the Public Service.

And to the end that the said Road may be continued to the Ferry on Schuylkill at High street: It is fnrther ORDERED, that the Records of the Public Road through the county of Chester, and till it falls in with the Road of Philadelphia county, leading to the said Ferry be searched, and that the same persons of Chester county, who have already laid out the Road so far as in the above Return is mentioned, be continued on that service, to bring the Road to the verge of Philadelphia county, and when it falls in therewith, that Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Robert Roberts, Samuel Humphreys, David George and John Warner, or any four of them, continue the said Road to the Ferry aforesaid, at High street, and make report of the same to this Board.

At a council, held at Philadelphia, May 14, 1734,[1] the Proprietary (Thomas Penn) informed the Board of some very unneighborly proceed-

[1] Col. Rec. 3, p. 543.

ings of the province of Maryland in not only harassing some of the inhabitants of this Province who live on the borders, but likewise in extending their claims much farther than had ever heretofore been pretended to by Maryland, and carrying off several persons and imprisoning them; that some time since they carried off John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall from their settlements on Sasquehannah, and still detain them in the Goal of Annapolis; that of late two others have been taken from the borders of Newcastle County, and carried likewise to Annapolis; that as these men will probably be brought to a trial at the ensuing Provincial Court of Maryland, he had spoke to Andrew Hamilton, Esq., to appear for them, but as these violent proceedings tend manifestly to the breach of his Majesty's peace, and rendering all the borderers insecure, both in their persons and estates, he was now to advise with the Council on such measures as are most fit to be proposed, for maintaining peace between his Majesty's subjects of both Provinces.

Then was read a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, dated the 24th of February last, with an answer of the latter thereto, dated the 8th of March following, on which some observations being made, the Proprietor said that he intended to make use of the opportunity of Mr. Hamilton's going to Annapolis, to press the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland to enter into such measures as should be most advisable, for preventing such irregular proceedings for the future, and as he designed that his Secretary, Mr. Georges, should accompany Mr. Hamilton, he had drawn up instructions for them, which being laid before the Board, were read, as was likewise a draught of a Letter from the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland. On consideration thereof had, the Board are of opinion that the proposed measures are absolutely necessary at this time, for securing the peace of his Majesty's subjects, and the said instructions, together with the foregoing Draught, being approved and ordered to be entered on the Records of Council, the Governor is desired to grant such credentials to the persons entrusted with the negotiations, as may show them fully authorized by this Government for the purposes in the said instructions contained.

Messrs. Hamilton and Georges, the persons named in the preceding paragraph, had been appointed Commissioners for the Proprietaries to execute certain articles of agreement concluded between the said Proprietaries and Lord Baltimore, bearing date May 10, 1732, for the running, marking and laying out the Lines, Limits and Boundaries between the two Provinces, visited Annapolis, and on their return presented the report of their negotiations, which was far from satisfactory. Thereupon in consequence of a Representation addressed to him by the Assembly, the Governor under date Aug. 19th, 1733, wrote letters to the Justices

of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and of New Castle, Kent, and Suxsex, on Delaware, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: You are not, I believe, insensible how much the whole country has been disappointed in the just hopes which had been entertained of seeing a final period put to those long depending disputes between this Government and that of Maryland, touching their respective boundaries, by the execution of the solemn agreement concluded between the Proprietaries of each. It is however no small satisfaction to me, that I can now acquaint you that this agreement, with the proceedings of the Commissioners thereon, having been laid before his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, we have had the pleasure of lately receiving their opinion, that the Agreement still remains valid and binding on both Proprietaries, although their Commissioners, by reason of difference in sentiments, have not carried it into execution. Now as the Northern bounds, formerly set by the Lord Baltimore to himself differ not much from those lately agreed upon, I know not how we can judge better or with more certainty, of any bounds by which we can limit our present jurisdiction, than near the place where it is known they will fall when the lines shall be actually run.

"In the mean time that a stop may be put to any further insults on the people of this Government, and to incroachments on Lands within the bounds of the same, I am again to renew to you those pressing instances I have repeatedly made, that agreeable to the duty of your stations, you exert your utmost endeavors for preserving peace throughout your county, and protecting all the inhabitants in their just and right possessions, in the legal and necessary defence of which every person ought to be encouraged to appear with boldness, and to be assured of receiving all the countenance that lawful authority can give. And as the late disturbances have been in a great measure owing to the unjust attempts of those, who pretending right to, or claiming disputed Lands, under that pretence have come many miles into this Province, and with force possessed themselves of Lands for which they can have no lawful grant from any other persons but our Honourable Proprietors only, and have likewise committed very great violences upon sundry of our inhabitants, you are to give strict orders for apprehending and securing all such who have been principals or accessaries therein, as well as those who hereafter shall presume to offer any injury to the persons or professions of his Majesty's peaceable subjects, or encroach on any lands within the known and reputed limits of your county, that they may be brought to condign punishment. But as in the year 1724, it was agreed 'that for avoiding all manner of contention or difference between the inhabitants of the two Provinces, no person or Persons should be disturbed or molested in their Possessions they then held on either side,'

you are desired still to have a particular regard to those entitled to the benefit of that agreement, while they behave themselves peaceably.

"And to the end that these directions be punctually observed and complied with, you are to order the Sheriff of the county, with his officers, frequently to visit your Borders, and those parts where either late disturbances have happened, or anything to the prejudice of the people is like to be attempted, giving all needful assistance wherever it may be requisite. I should likewise promise myself much good from some of your number making a progress through these parts, when your conveniency would admit, or any exigency may require it, depending on your prudence, that whatever measures you shall take for the defence of the inhabitants, and for seizing and securing offenders, will be such as that we may be at no loss whenever called upon to justify them.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your loving Friend, and humble Servt.,

"P. Gordon."

The intercourse with the Indians continued to be of an amicable nature, notwithstanding occasional disturbances, almost uniformly caused by the too liberal distribution of rum. A specimen of the kindliness with which the children of the forest turned to the white man is furnished in the following extract from a speech of Hetaquantagechty:

"That he comes hither from the Six Nations, on business relating to the last Treaty held between them and this Government; that on his road hither he heard the melancholy news of the Governor's loss, by the death of his Spouse; that he once resolved to turn back lest the Governor's affliction should prevent him from attending to business, but thinking it better to proceed forward, he is pleased to find the Governor present with them; that he takes part in his grief, and if he had a handkerchief good and fine enough to present to the Governor, he would give it to wipe away his tears; then presenting some strings of Wampum to the Governor, he desired that the Governor would lay aside his grief and turn his thoughts to business, as he had done before."

The Governor receiving the Strings of Wampum, thanked him for the kind concern he had expressed on his account.

We have again to chronicle a riot arising from the unsettled condition of the boundary line between the two provinces, [1735,] as set forth in a deposition of John Powell, undersheriff of Lancaster County made before the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in open court, where Daniel Dulany, Esqr., Attorney General of Maryland was present, as follows:

"John Powell, Undersheriff of the County of Lancaster, in the Province of Pennsylvania, being solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists maketh oath, that on Tuesday morning, the twenty-third of this instant, September, he accompanied Robert Buchanan Esqr., High Sheriff

of the said County, and four others, to wit: Arthur Buchanan, Matthew George, John Mitchel, and Alexander Mitchel, who the day before went over Sasquehannah River, in a peaceable manner, and without any arms whatsoever, to execute His Majesty's Writs on some debtors living on the West side of that River, inhabitants of the said County; that the said Sheriff having served a Writ on one Andrew M'Gill, who not being able to give bail to the action, was sent under custody of the two Mitchels to Lancaster Goal, he, the said Sheriff, with the others, went the day following to serve another Writ at the suit of William Branson, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, on one Jacob Lochman, Blacksmith, living about seven miles westerly from the house of John Hendricks, and about twenty-three miles to the Northward of the Octararoe Line, which this deponent is informed was run by the Grandfather of the present Lord Baltimore, as the Northern boundary of Maryland. That having served the said Writ on Lochman, who being likewise unable to give bail to the action, they were bringing him to Lancaster Goal, when within about two or three miles west of John Hendrick's house, one Mark Evans, planter, met them and asked the Sheriff where he was carrying Lochman; the Sheriff said he was carrying him to Goal unless he would give bail; to this Evans replied that he believed bail could be found, which he had no sooner said, than about twenty or thirty men on horseback, armed with cutlasses and clubs, appeared at a little distance advancing towards them, and coming up fell upon the Sheriff and his assistants, in a most furious and violent manner, and having beat and grievously wounded them, and rescued Lochman, the said Sheriff and his company were forced to betake themselves to flight; but the Sheriff's horse failing him he fell again into their hands; upon which he, this deponent, with Arthur Buchanan and Matthew George, stopped at some small distance, and saw four men at once beating the said Sheriff with heavy clubs, who with his hands lifted up was endeavoring to save his head; that being overpowered by numbers and violently pulled off his horse, he was so cruelly used that Arthur Buchanan with this deponent, were resolved to go back and suffer with him; but as they drew near the Sheriff called out to his Brother, the said Arthur, not to hazard more lives, his own he hoped would be sufficient for them. And that hereupon some of those rioters pursued him, this deponent, and with a very heavy cudgell struck him so severe a blow across his back, that he has ever since been under very great pain. And that the said Arthur Buchanan and Matthew George were so extreamly beat and bruised likewise, that it was not without the utmost difficulty that they were able to escape. And this deponent further says, that when he left Sasquehannah there were no accounts of the High Sheriff, nor was it known whether he was dead or alive, but this deponent verily believes the said Sheriff is mortally wounded, or at least

that he must be in a very languishing condition, having received many wounds and blows. That most of the persons who thus attacked the said Sheriff and his assistants are unknown to the deponent, except these seven following, to wit: Mark Evans, above named, Michael Rysner, Francis Clapsaddle, Christian Croll, Bernard Weyman, Nicholas Kens and Martin Schutz, who all live on the West side of Sasquehannah River, not above one mile to the Southward of the house of John Hendricks.

JO'N. POWELL."

The deponent aforesaid being asked under what Government these people owned themselves,

"Answered that he knows they call themselves Marylanders, because when he was some time ago over Susquehannah, he had taken a prisoner, one Francis Clapsaddle, by virtue of a Writ for Debt from Lancaster County, that one of the persons that rescued the prisoner in the deposition aforesaid mentioned, was one of the same persons who rescued the said Francis Clapsaddle, and the same time presented a gun at the deponent, and told him that they belonged to Maryland, and would not suffer any Officer of Pennsylvania to come over the river; and that in particular the man who presented the gun at the deponent when Clapsaddle was rescued, calling himself a Marylander, and was one of the persons who assaulted the Sheriff and this deponent, in the manner set forth in the aforesaid deposition.

"The foregoing Deposition, and Interrogatory and Answer thereunto, were taken in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia the 24th day of 7br, 1735, Daniel Dulany, Esq., Attorney General of the Province of Maryland, being present, who being desired to cross-examine the Deponent (if he thought fit,) declined the same.

JOS'A. LAURENCE, pton."

The Governor hereupon desired the advice of the Board, in what manner it might be most proper to proceed in the present case, against the rioters, most of whom though pretending to be inhabitants of Maryland, are notwithstanding actually settled on lands lying far within the unquestionable bounds of this Province.

The Board expressed their just resentment on so heinous a provocation, and observing that this procedure is of the same nature with many others that of late have been countenanced and encouraged by the Government of Maryland, who seem inclined, notwithstanding all the strong instances that have been made for preserving His Majesty's peace, to continue in their violences, are of opinion that if the sheriff of Lancaster is detained by any officer of Maryland, within the limits of that Province, a demand should be forthwith made, by letter to the Governor of Maryland, for setting him at liberty, and that precepts be issued by the Justices of the Supreme Court, before whom the examinations in

this affair have been taken, for apprehending such of the rioters whose names are known, or can with certainty be discovered, and in case they cannot be apprehended by virtue of such warrants, that a Proclamation be issued by the Governor promising a reward of twenty pounds, to be paid out of the Public Treasury of this Province, for apprehending every person concerned in the said riot, so as that he be convicted thereof in any Court of this Province. E.

On the death of Governor Gordon, the administration of the Government, [1736,] legislation excepted, devolved on the Council, of which James Logan, being the eldest Counsellor, was president. Mr. Logan entered upon his functions on August 5th, 1736, and continued in office until August, 1738, when he was superseded by the appointment of Mr. Thomas. The only event to be chronicled is another disgraceful contest between Pennsylvanians and Marylanders along the debated ground.[1] "Many palatines had settled west of the Susquehannah (now York county) under Pennsylvania titles, but in order to avoid the payment of taxes imposed by the province, they accepted titles from Maryland and attorned to Lord Baltimore; but, becoming satisfied that adhesion to him might ultimately prejudice their interests, they formally renounced their allegiance, and sought protection from Pennsylvania. This tergiversation irritated the Maryland authorities, and the sheriff of Baltimore county, with three hundred men, marched to eject the palatines from their possessions. The sheriff of Lancaster county (Samuel Smith) drew out his *posse* for their protection, and without violence succeeded in inducing the Maryland party to return without attempting their purpose, on a pledge of the Germans, that they would consult together, and give an answer to Lord Baltimore's requisition, to acknowledge his authority. But, an association was soon after formed, with the knowledge of Governor Ogle, consisting of at least fifty persons, headed by a captain, Thomas Cressap, expressly for driving out the Germans, and dividing their lands among the associaters, two hundred acres being promised to each. In the prosecution of their design, they killed one Knowles, who had resisted them. Cressap was in his turn, assailed by the sheriff of Lancaster, and after a sharp contest, in which one man was killed, and Cressap himself wounded, was made prisoner, and conveyed to Philadelphia jail.

"Governor Ogle, on receipt of this intelligence, despatched Edmund Jennings and Daniel Dulany to Philadelphia, to demand reparation, and the release of Cressap. Both were refused by the President and Council, who earnestly remonstrated against the encroachments of the people of Maryland, encouraged and protected by their Governor.

"Governor Ogle immediately ordered reprisal. Four German settlers were seized and carried to Baltimore, and a band of the associaters, under

[1] Gordon. Col. Rec.

one Higginbotham, proceeded forcibly to expel the Germans. Again the Council ordered out the Sheriff of Lancaster, and the power of his county, with directions to dispose detachments in proper positions to protect the people; and they despatched Messrs. Lawrence and Ashton, members of the Board, to support him in the execution of their orders. When the Sheriff entered the field the invaders retired, but returned as soon as his force was withdrawn. Captures were made on both sides; the German settlers were harassed perpetually; in many instances driven from their farms, and in others deterred from every attempt to plant or improve.

"In May, 1737, the Council sent Samuel Preston and John Kinsey on an embassy to Governor Ogle, to treat on some measure which might preserve the quiet of the border, until the pleasure of the King should be known, to whom both parties had appealed. But Governor Ogle requiring some concessions incompatible with the rights of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, the deputies returned without having made any agreement. In the succeeding October a party of Marylanders, to the number of sixteen, under the direction of one Richard Lowder, broke into the jail at Lancaster, and released the rioters who had been apprehended by the Sheriff, among whom was a brother of their leader. Fortunately, when indignation was prompting the inhabitants on both sides of the line to further breaches of the peace, an order of the King in Council, on the subject of the boundary, induced both parties to refrain from further violence, to drop all prosecutions, and to discharge their respective prisoners on bail.

"This order was made on the report of the committee on plantations, of the eighteenth of August, 1737, and required the Governors of the respective Provinces effectually to check the disturbances on the borders, and to refrain from granting lands in dispute, even in the territories, until the king's pleasure should be further known."

George Thomas, Esqr., a planter of Antigua, was appointed Governor of Pennsylvania and territories in 1737, but his assumption of office was delayed by the remonstrance of Lord Baltimore against the right of the Proprietaries to the lower counties. He met the Assembly of the province on the sixth of August, 1738.

The Royal order respecting the disturbances on the border, above referred to, and the action taken on it by the Provincial Council on August 29th, will be perused with interest:[1]

At the Court at Kensington the 25th day of May, 1738.

PRESENT:

The King's most Excellent Majesty.

Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Earl of Selkirk,

[1] Col. Rec. IV.—p. 298, etc.

Lord President,	Earl of Ilay,
Lord Steward,	Earl Fitz Walter,
Lord Chamberlain,	Viscount Lousdale,
Duke of Bolton,	Viscount Tonington,
Duke of Devonshire,	Lord Harrington,
Duke of Newcastle,	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Earl of Scarbrough,	Sr. Charles Wills,
Earl of Granthum,	Henry Pelham, Esq.
Earl of Cholmondeley,	Sr. Charles Wager.

Upon reading at the Board a Report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council, for Plantation Affairs, dated the 4th of this instant, in the words following, viz:

"Your Majesty having been pleased by your orders in Council of the 17th of March, 1736–7, and the 21st of July, 1737, to refer unto this Committee several Petitions from the President, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and likewise from the Governor and Council, and the Commissary and Clergy of the Province of Maryland, which Petitions represent (among other things) that great disorders and outrages have been committed upon the Borders of the said respective Provinces, and humbly praying your Majesty's most gracious interposition and commands, for the preservation of the peace on the said Borders until the boundaries of the said Provinces shall be finally settled and adjusted, The Lords of the Committee of Council did, on the 29th of the said month of July, take the matter of the said complaints into their consideration, and thereupon reported to your Majesty what they thought most advisable for your Majesty to do, in order to prevent the further continuance of the said disorders, and to preserve peace and tranquility on the said Borders until the boundaries should be finally settled. And your Majesty having approved of what was proposed by the said Report, was pleased, by your order in Council of the 8th of August, 1737, to direct as follows, viz:

"That the Governors of the respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure, permit or suffer any tumults, riots or other outrageous disorders to be committed on the borders of their respective provinces, but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and good order amongst all his majesty's subjects under their government inhabiting the said borders. And as a means to preserve peace and tranquility on the said borders, his Majesty doth hereby enjoin the said Governors that they do not make grants of any part of the lands in contest between the proprietors respectively, nor any part of the three lower counties, commonly called Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, nor permit any person to settle there, or even to

attempt to make a settlement thereon, till his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified. And his Majesty is further pleased to direct that this order, together with duplicates thereof, be delivered to the Proprietors of the said Provinces, who are hereby required to transmit the same forthwith to the Governors of the said respective Provinces accordingly.

"That since the issuing the said Order, your Majesty hath been pleased to refer unto this Committee an Address of the Deputy Governor, and of the upper and lower Houses of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, relating to a continuance of the said disorders, and also two Petitions, the one in the name of John Thomas and Richard Penn, Esq'rs, proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, praying your majesty's further pleasure may be signified, relating to your Majesty's afore-recited order in Council of the 18th August, 1837, and the other in the name of the agent of the said Province of Pennsylvania, complaining of fresh disorders committed by the inhabitants of Maryland against those of Pennsylvania. Whereupon, the Lords of the Committee did, on the 23d of February last, proceed to take all the papers relating to the complaints made by each of the said provinces into their consideration, and were attended by counsel on both sides, and likewise by the proprietors of the said provinces, and the counsel desiring that some reasonable time might be allowed the proprietors to confer together, in order to come to some agreement amongst themselves, that so the peace and tranquility of both provinces may be preserved until such time as the boundaries can be finally settled, the Lords of the Committee thought proper to comply with such their request. And being again this day attended by all parties, the counsel acquainted the Committee that the proprietors of each province had accordingly met and agreed to the following propositions, viz:

"1st. That so much of his Majesty's order in Council of the 18th of August, 1737, as orders the Governors of the respective Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the time being, do not, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure, permit or suffer any tumult, riots or other outrageous disorders, to be committed on the borders of their respective provinces, but that they do immediately put a stop thereto, and use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and good order among all his Majesty's subjects under their government inhabiting the said borders, do stand in force and be observed.

"2d. That there being no riots that appear to have been committed within the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, it is therefore not thought necessary to continue the latter part of the said order in Council as to the said three lower counties, but the same former order in Council, so far as relates to the said three lower counties, be discharged without prejudice to either of the proprietors, as if the same had never been made.

"3d. That all other lands in contest between the said proprietors now possessed by or under either of them, shall remain in the possession as they now are (although beyond the temporary limits hereafter mentioned); and also the jurisdiction of the respective proprietors shall continue over such lands until the boundaries shall be finally settled; and that the tenants of either side shall not attorn to the other, nor shall either of the proprietors or their officers receive or accept of attornments from the tenants of the other proprietor.

"4th. That as to all vacant lands in contest between the proprietors not lying within either of the three lower counties, and not now possessed by or under either of them, on the east side of the River Sasquehannah, down so far South as fifteen miles and one quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the City of Philadelphia, and on the West side of the said river Susquehannah, down so far South as fourteen miles and three-quarters South of the latitude of the most Southern part of the City of Philadelphia; the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, courts and officers. And as to all such vacant lands in contest between the proprietors, and not now possessed by or under either of them on both sides of the said River Sasquehannah, south of the respective southern limits in this paragraph, before mentioned, the temporary jurisdiction over the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietor of Maryland, and his Governor, courts and officers, without prejudice to either proprietor, and until the boundaries shall be finally settled.

"5th. That the respective proprietors shall be at free liberty to grant out on the common and usual terms all or any vacant lands within the said Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland in contest between the said Proprietors (that is to say, within their own respective sides of the said several limits mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph). For the which lands and the profits of the same, also each proprietor shall account to the other, who may be adjudged to be the proprietor thereof, upon the final determination of the boundaries between the two Provinces.

"6th. That all prisoners on both sides on account of being concerned in any riots or disturbances relating to the bounds, or for any act or thing done thereat, or for any other act touching the right of either of the said Provinces in relation to their bounds, be forthwith released and discharged on entering into their own respective Recognizances in a reasonable sum, to appear and submit to trial when called upon by further order from his Majesty.

"7th. That this be declared to be a provisional and temporary order, to continue until the boundaries shall be finally settled, and be declared to be without prejudice to either party.

"8th. That His Majesty be most humbly moved to discharge so much of the order of the 18th of August, 1737, as varys from this agreement, and that several other petitions of complaint now depending before His Majesty in Council relating to any disturbances, may be withdrawn by the respective petitioners.

"To which proposition the proprietors of each Province signified their consent before the Committee, and declared their readiness to carry the same into execution, if your Majesty shall be pleased to approve thereof; and the Committee considering that the agreement may be a proper expedient for restoring peace and tranquility between the said Provinces, and for preventing any of the like disturbances for the future, do therefore agree humbly to lay the same before your Majesty for your Royal Approbation.

"His Majesty this day took the said report into consideration, and in order to preserve peace and tranquility between the said provinces, and to prevent any the like disturbances for the future, is pleased with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of the said agreement entered into between the proprietors of the said respective Provinces; and His Majesty is hereby pleased to order that the Proprietors of the said respective Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution; Whereof the said Proprietors, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES VERNON."

Ordered that a Proclamation be prepared reciting his Majesty's said order, to be published to-morrow at the Court House of this city, and that printed copies be made of it to be transmitted to the proper officers, to be published in like manner in the several counties of this Province, and the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

By the Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, ESQ., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties of New castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the express Orders of the Hon. the Proprietaries, no warrant or license has issued out of the Land-office for taking up or settling any lands in the County of Lancaster, to the Westward of the Kittochtinny Hills, otherwise called the Endless or Blue Mountains, so that all such as have presumed to possess themselves of any lands there, are manifest Intruders; and, as such, liable by the laws to be removed, and in case of refusal, to be committed to Prison and severely fined; AND WHEREAS, the Indians at the Treaty made with them in the month of July last, did complain that they were greatly disturbed and injured by

the People's settling at Juniata and in other parts of the County of Lancaster to the Westward of those hills, and became earnest petitioners that all such persons might be made to remove from thence; I, favouring the request of the said Indians, and to the end that all persons concerned may have sufficient notice of the dangers they incur from their resentment and the violation of the Laws, have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring all persons who have presumed to possess themselves of any lands situate in the places aforesaid, or in any part of the said County of Lancaster to the Westward of the aforesaid ridge of mountains, or who have seated themselves on any tracts appropriated to the use of the Indians on this side of those hills, forthwith to leave their possessions and to remove off them with their families and effects, as they will answer the contrary at their highest *Peril*, And as by reason of the approaching winter, some may not be able to provide themselves with fit habitations or with the necessaries of life, if they should be compelled immediately to leave their houses and plantations, the removal of such as are in these circumstances is respited to the first day of May next, the longest time that will be allowed any one to continue in the possession of any lands so situate as aforesaid; And I do hereby require the Sheriff of Lancaster County to publish this proclamation at the Court House of the said county, and cause copies thereof to be affixed at the most public places, and particularly at Juniata, and from thence all along on the banks of the river Sasquehanna to Wyomen, and at Licking Creek Hills near the River Patowmeck, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

Given at PHILADELPHIA under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, the Fifth Day of October, 1742, in the Sixteenth Year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, etc.

George Thomas.

God save the King.

Prior to the Act of 13 Geo. II, for the naturalization of persons settling in the American Colonies, aliens were naturalized in Pennsylvania by special bills. By that act it was provided, that all persons residing seven years in the colonies, taking an oath, or, if Quakers, an affirmation, of allegiance and abjuration, and professing the Christian religion as prescribed by the act of the first of William and Mary, should be considered as natural-born subjects. The Dunkards, Moravians and Mennonites, now numerous in the Province, were excluded from the benefits of this act, by their scruples in regard to oaths. For remedy of this "An act for naturalizing such Protestants as are settled, or shall settle within the province, who, not being of the people called

Quakers, do conscientiously refuse the taking of an oath," was passed Feb. 3, 1742–43.

The relation between the Governor and the Assembly was unhappily without cordiality and characterized by mutual distrust, [1742.] His policy, at this stage, was the removal from office of persons opposed to his views, and among the victims of his intolerance was John Wright, a member of the Assembly, a Justice of the Peace and President of the Common Pleas in Lancaster county. He was noted for common sense, and amiability of character, blended with firmness. In his charge to the grand jury, before the publication of the new commissions, he said:[1]

"I was always a friend to power, well knowing that good and wholesome laws, duly executed, are so far from being a restraint upon true liberty, that they are only as regulating springs to the passions, and productive of it. And our worthy founder and first proprietary tells us, that he composed his frame of government with a view to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power; and these two are generally seen to attend each other, as causes and effects. And a noted professor of the law[2] in this Province some years ago, when he espoused the cause of liberty, and loaded with age and infirmities, took a long journey in defence of it, has these words on power: 'It may justly be compared to a great river, which, while kept within due bounds, is both beautiful and useful; but when it overflows its banks, is then too impetuous to be stemmed, it bears down all before it, and brings destruction and desolation where it comes.'

"If then, these are the ill effects of lawless power, every wise man ought to be on his guard to prevent them, by keeping up the banks of liberty and common right, the only bulwark against it.

"It was in defence and support of this great bulwark, against the attempts of power, under a pretence of serving his majesty, but done in such a manner, as I apprehend, cannot be supposed ever intended or expected by our most gracious sovereign, whose distinguishing character is to protect, and not to oppress; and whatever burden the necessity of the times requires to be laid upon the subjects under his immediate and just administration, is laid equally and impartially. I say it was to the opposition given by the House of Representatives to the manner in which these attempts were made, and the just concern and dislike showed thereto, that we may impute the late changes made in the commissions of the peace, throughout the province, whatever other pretences they may be glossed with.

"For this cause, my friends and countrymen, for the cause of English liberty, for the standing in the civil defence of right and property, are

[1] Gordon [2] Andrew Hamilton, on the trial of Zengar, at New York.

we dismissed; and I rejoice, and am heartily glad, that I have been one of those who are thought worthy of displeasure.

"And now to conclude, I take my leave in the words of a judge in Israel. 'Here I am, witness against me; whom have I defrauded; whom have I oppressed; or, of whose hands have I received any bribe to blind my eyes withal? and I will restore it.'"

During the war between France and Great Britain, declared by the two powers respectively on the 20th and 21st of March, 1744, the public mind was much agitated by the hostile disposition of the Indians, which had been awakened by several unpleasant rencontres with the whites, and affected alike Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Governor Thomas, through the instrumentality of Conrad Weiser, the provincial interpreter, brought about a conference at Lancaster in the spring of 1744, which was attended by the Governor of Pennsylvania and agents from Virginia and Maryland. It was very satisfactory to all parties; differences were composed and the alliance of the Indians against the French with the Indians in league with them was secured. The minutes of this conference are very interesting, particularly from the circumstance that it was held at Lancaster, and are given in full in Division X., No. 7.

James Webb complained to the General Assembly [1749] of the undue election and return of a member from Lancaster County, stating that recourse was had to violence and fraud, many persons voting five to ten times each, making 2300 votes out of 1000. The election was confirmed, but the managing officers were brought to the house and reprimanded. [1]

On August 19, 1749, an act was passed erecting all and singular the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, west of the River Sasquehanna and South and East of the South Mountain, into a County, called YORK, bounded Northward and Westward by a line to be run from the Sasquehanna, along the ridge of the said South Mountain, until it shall intersect the Maryland line, Southward by the said Maryland line, and Eastward by the said River Sasquehanna.

On January 27, 1749–50, an act was passed erecting all and singular the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania to the Westward of Sasquehanna, and Northward and Westward of the County of York, into a county, called CUMBERLAND, bounded Northward and Westward with the line of the Province; Eastward partly with the River Sasquehanna, and partly with the said county of York, and partly by the line dividing the said Province from that of Maryland.

Much destitution prevailed in the County during 1750 and 1751, and led to the following action: "In pursuance of a resolution passed at a large and respectable meeting of the freemen of Lancaster County, in the

[1] Watson.

Town of Lancaster, it was stated that a number of the settlers had severely suffered both from the hardships of a new settlement and the hostilities of the Indians, and therefore resolved, That a house of employment be provided for the industrious, in indigent circumstances. The building was accordingly erected by the benevolent spirit which disposed all sects and all countries to contribute their aid for so excellent a purpose. A farm was procured and farming implements provided; also, manufacturing articles for the encouragement of honest but indigent industry. Lancaster became soon remarkable for the excellence of its stockings, made in that establishment."[1]

On March 11, 1752, an act was passed erecting all and singular the lands, lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, within the Metes and Bounds as is hereinafter described, be erected into a County, called BERKS, bounded as follows: by a line, at the distance of Ten superficial Miles, South-west from the Western bank of the River Schuylkill, opposite to the mouth of a creek, called Monacasy, to be run North-west to the extremity of the Province, and South-east, until it shall intersect the line of Chester County, then on one straight line, crossing the River Schuylkill aforesaid, to the upper or North-westward Line of *M'Call's* Manor, then along the said Line to the extremity thereof, and continuing the same course to the Line dividing Philadelphia and Bucks Counties, then along the said Line, North-west, to the extent of the County aforesaid.

The cereal crops were very abundant in 1751 and 1752. An extract translated from the German in the Chron. Ephrat., 190, is quite a curiosity.

"The years 1751 and 1752 have been so fruitful in wheat and other grain, that men in wanton carelessness sought to waste the supply; for the precious wheat, which might have supported many poor, they used to fatten hogs which afterwards they consumed in their sumptuousness. Besides, distilleries were erected everywhere, and thus this great blessing was turned into strong drink, which gave rise to much disorder."

These years of plenty were followed by a season of scarceness, covering the years 1753–1755, and on the heels of it came Indian hostilities.

News was received at Lancaster about October the 20th, that the Indians had massacred and scalped many of the inhabitants not more than forty miles above Harris' Ferry, (Harrisburg). The condition of things at this time will best appear from the subjoined documents:

A letter to Governor Morris from Conrad Weiser, Esquire, of Reading:

"HONOURED SIR: I take this opportunity to inform you I received news from Shamokin that six families have been murdered on John

[1] Rupp, quoting an unnamed authority.

Penn's creek on the west side of Sasquehannah, about four miles from that river, several people have been found scalped and twenty-eight are missing; the people are in a great consternation and are coming down, leaving their plantations and corn behind them. Two of my Sons are gone up to help one of their cousins with his family down. I hear of none that will defend themselves but George Gabriel and——. The people down here seem to be senseless and say the Indians will never come this side of the Sasquehannah river, but I fear they will since they meet with no opposition nowhere. I don't doubt your Honor heard of this melancholy affair before now by the way of Lancaster, perhaps more particular, yet I thought it my duty to inform you of it, and when my Sons come back I will write again if they bring anything particular. I have heard nothing of the Indians that are gone out to fight against the French on Ohio. Their going I fear has been the occasion of this murder. I have nothing to add, but am,

"Honoured Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Reading, October 22d, 1755."

A petition to Governor Morris from the inhabitants living on the west side of the Sasquehannah:

"*To the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.*

"The petition of we the Subscribers, living near the mouth of Penn's creek on the west side of Sasquehannah, humbly sheweth:

"That on or about the sixteenth of this instant, (October,) the enemy came down upon said creek and killed, scalped and carried away..... all the men, women and children, amounting to 25 persons in number, and wounded one man who fortunately made his escape and brought us in the news; whereupon we, the subscribers, went out and buried the dead, whom we found most barbarously murdered and scalped. We found but 13 which were men and elderly women, and one child of two weeks old, the rest being young women and children we suppose to be carried away prisoners; the House (where we suppose they finished their murder,) we found burnt up, and the man of it named Jacob King, a Swissar, lying just by it; he lay on his back barbarously burnt and two Tomhawks sticking in his forehead; one of the Tomhawks marked newly with W. D. we have sent to your Honour. The terror of which has drove away almost all these back inhabitants except us, the subscribers, with a few more who are willing to stay and endeavor to defend the land; but as we are not able of ourselves to defend it for want of guns and ammunition, and but few in number, so that without assistance we must fly and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy. We, therefore, humbly desire your Honour would take the same into your

great consideration, and order some speedy relief for the safety of these back settlements, and be pleased to give us speedy orders what to do, and as in duty bound we will for ever pray, &c.,

"GEORGE GLEWELL,
"AR. GATES AUCHMUTY,
"JOHN MCCAHON,
"ABRAHAM SOVERHILL,
"EDMUND MATHEWS,
"MARK CURRY,
"WILLIAM DORAN,
"DENNIS MUCKLEHENNY,
"JOHN YOUNG,
"JACOB SIMMONS,
"CONRAD CRAYMER,
"GEORGE FRY,
"GEORGE SNOBBLE,
"GEORGE ABERHEART,
"DAN'L. BRAUGH,
"GEORGE LYNE,
"CUTFRITH FRYAR.

"October 20th, 1755.

"I and Thomas Forster, Esq., Mr. Harris, Mr. McKee, with upwards of forty men, went up the 23d instant to Captain McKee at New Providence, in order to bury the dead lately murdered on Mahonia creek, but understanding that the corps were buried we determined then to return immediately home. But being urged by John Sckalamy and the old Belt to go up to see the Indians at Shamokin and know their minds, we went on the 24th and stayed there all night, and in the night I heard some Delawares talking, about twelve in number, to this purpose: 'What are the English come here for?' Says another, 'to kill us I suppose;' says another, 'can't we then send off some of our nimble young men to give our friends notice that can soon be here?' Then soon after they sung the War Song, and four Indians went off in two Canoes well armed; the one Canoe went down the river and the other across; on the morning of the 25th we took our leave of the Indians and set off homewards, and were advised to go down the east side of the river; but fearing a snare might be laid on that side, we marched off peaceably down the west side, having behaved in the most civil and friendly manner towards them while with them, and when we came to the mouth of Mohonia creek, we were fired on by a good number of Indians that lay among the bushes, on which we were obliged to retreat with the loss of several men; the particular number I cannot exactly mention, but I am positive I saw four fall, and one man struck on the head with a Tomahawk in his flight

across the river. As I understood the Delaware tongue, I heard several of the Indians that were engaged against us speak a good many words in that tongue during the action.

"ADAM TERRENCE.

"The above Declaration was attested by the Author's voluntary qualification, no Magistrate being present, at Paxton, this 26th October, 1755, before us.

"JOHN ELDER,
"THOS. MCARTHUR,
"MICHL. GRAHAMS,
"ALEX. MCCLURE,
"MICHAEL TEAFF,
"WILLIAM HARRIS,
"THOMAS BLACK,
"SAML. LENES,
"SAMUEL PEARSON,
"WILLIAM MCCLURE."

"N. B.—Of all our people that were in the action there are but nine that are yet returned."

A Letter to James Read, Esq., at Reading, from Conrad Weiser, Esq., at Heidleburg.

"HEIDLEBURG, October 26, at 11 o'clock at night.

"MR. JAMES READ—*Loving Friend:* This evening, about an hour ago, I received the news of the enemy having crossed Susquehannah and killed a great many people, from Thomas McKee down to Hunter's Mill. Mr. Elder, the Minister of Paxton, wrote this to another Presbyterian Minister in the neighborhood of Adam Read, Esq. The people were then in meeting, and immediately desired to get themselves in readiness to oppose the enemy, and to lend assistance to their neighbors. Mr. Read sent down to Tulpahoccon, and two men, one that came from Mr. Read, are just now gone, that brought in the melancholy news. I have sent out to alarm the townships in this neighborhood, and to meet me early in the morning at Peter Spicker, to consult together what to do, and to make preparations to stand the enemy with the assistance of the most High. I writ you this that you may have time to consult with Mr. Seely and other well-wishers of the people, in order to defend your lives and others; for God's sake let us stand together and do what we can, and trust to the hand of Providence; perhaps we must in this neighborhood come to Reading, but I will send armed men to Susquehannah, or as far as they can go, for intelligence. Pray let Sammy have a copy of this, or this draft for his Honor the Governor. I have sent him about 3 hours ago Express to Philadelphia, and he lodges at my son Peter's. Dispatch him as early as you can. I pray beware of confusion, be calm, you and Mr. Seely, and act the part as fathers of the people. I know

you are both able, but excuse me for giving this caution, time requires it. I am, Dear Sir, your very good friend and humble servant,

CONRAD WEISER."

A Letter to Governor Morris from James Read, Esq., wrote on the same sheet of the foregoing letter from Mr. Weiser.

"SIR: I must not detain the bearer a moment; I have sent the original letter from Mr. Weiser, that no mistakes may arise by any doubts of the justness of a copy.

"I shall raise our Town in an hour, and use all prudent measures for our defence. I could wish your Honour could order us two or three swivel Guns and Blunderbusses, with a few Muskets and some Powder, Swan Shot. Nothing shall be wanting in me, who have the misfortune of being Major of two associated Companies; but I know not how my people will behave, as they are under an infatuation of an extraordinary sort.

"I am, may it please your Honour, your Honour's most obedient and most humble Servant, JAMES READ."

"Many wagons that are got thus far are bound back again immediately upon hearing the news.

READING, October 27th, 1755, 6 A. M."

A Letter from Governor Morris to Conrad Weiser, Esquire.

"NEW CASTLE, October 29th, 1755.

"SIR: I have your two Letters of the 26th instant, that to Mr. Read being sent forward to me with the other, and I am heartily concerned at the melancholy situation of the inhabitants in the remoter parts of the Province. If the Assembly had paid any the least regard to my recommendations, as everything that has happened was reasonably to be expected, the people would not at this time have remained without protection or such a quantity of innocent blood have been spilt. However, I have upon this occasion summoned them to meet on Monday next, and hope they will now (though late) make some provision for the safety of the Province, and in the meantime must commend your care and diligence, and recommend it to you and the people in your neighborhood to do everything for their defence that their circumstances and situation will admit of. Let me know from time to time what is done and the motion of the enemy, and you may assure the people that whenever the Assembly enables me to act vigorously in their defence I shall most readily do it, and if they do not my best advice and assistance shall be employed in their protection. I have neither Arms nor ammunition at my disposal, or I should have sent you some of both before now.

"I shall set out for Philadelphia this day or to-morrow,

"And am, Sir, your friend and servant,

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS."

"CONRAD WEISER, ESQ."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday 31st October, 1755, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honorable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Robert Strettel,
Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,

The Minutes of Council held at Newcastle on Tuesday last were read, together with the papers there entered.

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter from Dr. Boude, of Lancaster, containing a Letter sent by Express from Mr. Elder, Minister at Paxton, giving an account of a large body of French and Indians were coming against this Province and had already passed the Allegheny Hills, which was read in these words:

A Letter from Dr. Boude, of Lancaster, forwarding one from the Rev. Mr. Elder, of Paxton, to William Allen, Esq.

"LANCASTER, 26th October, 1755.

"SIR: As Mr. Shippen and his son are out of Town I thought it my duty to transmit you a copy of a letter just came to town, is as follows:

"PAXTON, 25 October, 1755.

"'MR. SHIPPEN: Mr. John Harris and Thomas Forster, Esq., they went up the River last Thursday with a company of men to bury the dead murdered there lately, and sent a letter to Mr. Carson, the copy of which is as follows: 'MR. CARSON: We have an account from our Indians that there is a large body of French and Indians coming down against us on this side of the Allegheny Mountains. We are going this day to Shamokin, where there is a body of Indians assembled, to know their minds and to send out Spies to view the enemy and know their numbers. The running Indians that came down and saw them says that there is a great number, and compares them to the Trees. I and our neighbors desire you'll send our families word that we expect to be down, God willing, on Sabbath night next, and it would be well done to send notice of this news to Virginia and through this Province, that they might prepare themselves for the worst event. Sir, please to disperse copies of this through the Province as soon as possible, and you'll oblige

"'Your humble Servant,

JOHN ELDER.'"

"'P. S.—The Letter to Carson is dated the 21st inst."

"I am, sir, your very humble servant,

SAM'L. BOUDE."

"To WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq."

Sundry other Letters of the same import were likewise read, and the following ones ordered to be entered:

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. John Harris at Paxton:

"PAXTON, Oct. 28th, 1755.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR: This is to acquaint you that on the 24th day of October I arrived at Shamokin in order to protect our frontiers up that way till they might make their escape from their cruel enemies, and to learn the best intelligences I could. The Indians on the West Branch of Sasquehannah certainly killed our inhabitants on Mr. Penn's creek, and there is a hatchet and two English scalps sent by them up the North Branch to desire them to strike with them if they are men. The Indians are all assembling themselves at Shamokin to Council; a large body of them was there four days ago. I can't learn their intentions, but it seems Andrew Montour and Monacatootha is to bring down news from them; there is not a sufficient number of them to oppose the enemy, and perhaps they will join the enemy against us; there is no dependence on Indians, and we are in imminent danger. I got certain information from Andrew Montour and others that there is a body of French with 1,500 Indians coming against us, Picks, Ottoways, Orandox, Delawares, Shawonese, and a number of the Six Nations, and are now not many days' march from this Province and Virginia, which is appointed to be attacked at the same time; some of the Shawmokin Indians seemed friendly and others appeared like enemies. Montour knew many days of the enemy's being on their march against us before he informed me, for which I said as much to him as I thought prudent, considering the place I was in. On the 25th of this instant, in my return, with about forty men, at Mr. Penn's creek, we were attacked by about twenty or thirty Indians, received their fire, and about fifteen of our men and myself took to trees and attacked the villains, killed four of them on the spot, and lost but three men retreating about half a mile through woods and crossing Sasquehanna, one of which was shot from off an horse riding behind myself through the river. My horse before was wounded, and falling in the river, I was obliged to quit him and swim part of the way. Four or five of our men were drowned crossing the river. I hope our journey, though with fatigue and the loss of our substance, and some of our lives, will be of service to our country by discovering our enemy, who will be our ruin if not timely prevented. I just now received information that there was a French officer, supposed a Captain, with a party of Shawonese, Delawares, &c., within six miles of Shamokin, two days ago, and no doubt intends to take possession of it, which will be of dreadful consequence to us if suffered; therefore I thought proper to dispatch this messenger to inform your honor. The Indians here I hope your honor will be pleased to cause them to be removed to some place, as I don't like their company; and as the men of those here was not against us, yet did them no harm or else I would had them all cut off.

The old Belt of Wampum promised me at Shamokin to send out spies to view the enemy, and upon his hearing of our skirmish was in a rage, gathered up thirty Indians immediately and went in pursuit of the enemy, I am this day informed. I expect Montour and Monocatootha down here this week with the determination of their Shamokin Council. The inhabitants is abandoning their plantations, and we are in a dreadful situation.

"I am your Honour's most obedient and humble Servant,

"JOHN HARRIS.

"P. S.—The night ensuing our attack the Indians burnt all Geo. Gabriel's House, danced round them, &c."

A letter to Edward Shippen, Esqr., of Lancaster, from Mr. John Harris, of Paxton.

"PAXTON, October 29th, 1755.

"SIR: We expect the enemy upon us every day, and the inhabitants are abandoning their Plantations, being greatly discouraged at the approach of such a number of cruel savages, and no sign of assistance. The Indians are cutting us off every day, and I had a certain account of about 1,500 Indians beside French being on their march against us and Virginia, and now close on our borders, their Scouts scalping our Families on our Frontiers daily. Andrew Montour and others at Shamokin desired me to take care that there was forty Indians out many days, and intended to burn my house and destroy myself and family. I have this day cut holes in my house, and is determined to hold out to the last extremity if I can get some men to stand by me, few of which I yet can at present, every one being in fear of their own families being cut off every hour (such is our situation.) I am informed that a French officer was expected at Shamokin this week with a party of Delawares and Shawonese, no doubt to take possession of our river; and as to the state of the Sasquehannah Indians, a great part of them are actually in the French interest; but if we should raise a number of men immediately as will be able to take possession of some convenient place up Sasquehannah and build a strong Fort in spite of French or Indians, perhaps some Indians may join us, but it is trusting to uncertainty to depend upon them in my opinion. We ought to insist on the Indians declaring either for or against us. As soon as we are prepared for them we must bid up for scalps and keep the woods full of our people hunting them or they will ruin our Province, for they are a dreadful enemy. We impatiently look for assistance. I have sent out two Indian spies to Shamokin, they are Mohawks, and I expect they will return in a day or two. Consider our situation and rouse your people downwards and not let about 1,500 villains distress such a number of inhabitants as is in Pennsylvania, which actually they will if they possess our provisions and frontiers long, as

they now have many thousands of bushels of our corn and wheat in possession already, for the inhabitants goes off and leaves all.

"I am, sir, your most humble servant,

"JOHN HARRIS."

A Letter to Governor Morris from Conrad Weiser, Esqr,, at Reading.

"*May it please the Governor:* Since the date of my last Letter, which I sent Express by Sammy Weiser, dated last Sunday evening, 5 o'clock, and about 11 the same Night I sent a Letter to Mr. Read in this Town, who forwarded it to your Honor by the same opportunity. The following account of what has happened since I thought was proper to lay before your Honor to wit: After I had received the news that Paxton people above Hunter's Mill had been murdered, I immediately sent my servants to alarm the neighborhood. The people came to my house by break of day. I informed them of the melancholy news and how I came by it, &c. They unanimously agreed to stand by one another and march to meet the enemy if I would go with them. I told them not only myself but my sons and servants should go. They put themselves under my direction. I gave orders to them to go home and fetch their Arms, whether Guns, Swords, pitchforks, axes, or whatsoever might be of use against the enemy, and for three days provision in their Knapsacks, and meet me at Benjamin Spicker's at three of the Clock that afternoon, about six Miles above my House in Tulpohocon Township, where I had sent word for Tulpohocon people also to meet. I immediately mounted my Horse and went up to Benjamin Spicker's, where I found about one hundred people who had met before I came there; and after I had informed them of the intelligence I had, and promised to go with them as a common Soldier, and to be commanded by such officers and leading men whatever they might call them as they should chuse, they unanimously agreed to join Heidleberg People, and accordingly they went home to fetch their Arms and Provisions for three days, and came again at 3 o'clock. All this was punctually performed, and about two hundred men were at Benjamin Spicker's by two of the Clock. I made the necessary disposition, and the people were divided into Companys of thirty men each Company; they chosed their officers, that is a Captain over each Company and three inferiors under him, each to take care of ten men and lead them on or fire as the Captain should direct. I sent privately for Mr. Kurtz, the Lutheran Minister, who lived about a Mile off, who came and gave an Exhortation to the men, and made a Prayer suitable to the time; and then we marched towards Sasquehannah, having first sent about fifty men to Tolkeo in order to possess themselves of the Capes or Narrows of Swahatawro, where we expected the enemy would come through, with a Letter to Mr. Parsons, who happened to be at his plantation. We marched about ten Miles that evening; my Company

was now increased to upwards of Three hundred men, and mostly well armed, though about twenty men had nothing but axes and pitchforks. All unanimously agreed to die together and engage the enemy wherever they should meet with them—never to enquire the number but fight them, and so obstruct their marching further into the inhabited parts till others of our Brethren should come up and do the same, and so save the Lives of our Wives and Children. This night the Powder and Lead came up that I sent for early in the morning from Reading, and I ordered it to the care of the Officers to divide it among those that wanted it most. On the 28th by break of day we marched, our Company increasing all along. We arrived at Adam Read's Esqr., in Hanover Township, Lancaster County, about 10 o'clock; there we stopped and rested till all came up. Mr. Read had just then received intelligence from Sasquehannah by Express, which was as follows, to wit: 'that Justice Forster, Capt. McKee, John Harris, and others, to the number of forty-nine, went up to Shamokin to bury the Dead bodies of those that had been killed by the enemy on John Penn's Creek, and coming up to George Gabriel's, about five miles this side Shamokin and on the West side Sasquehannah, they heard that the Dead bodies had been buried already, and so they went along to Shamokin, where they arrived last Friday evening, and were seemingly well received, but found a great number of strange Indians, though Delawares, all painted Black, which gave suspicion, and Thomas McKee told his companions that he did not like them, and the next morning, that is last Saturday, they got up early in order to go back, but they did not see any of the strangers; they were gone before them. Andrew Montour was there painted as the rest, advised our people not to go the same Road they came, but to keep this side Sasquehannnah and go the old Road, but when they came to the parting of the Roads a majority was for going the nighest and best road, and so crossed Sasquehannah contrary to Andrew Montour's counsel in order to go down on the west side of that river as far as Mahonioy; when they came to John Penn's creek, in going down the bank they were fired upon from this side by Indians that had way-laid them; some dropped down dead, the rest fled and made towards Sasquehannah, and came to this side, and so home as well as they could. Twenty-six of them were missing and not heard of as yet last Monday evening. Upon this we had a consultation, and as we did not come up to serve as guards to Paxton people, but to fight the enemy if they were come so far as we first heard, we thought best to return and take care of our own Townships. After I had given the necessary caution to the People to hold themselves in readiness as the enemy was certainly in the Country, to keep their Arms in good order, and so on, I discharged them, and so we marched back with the approbation of Mr. Read; by the way we were alarmed with a report that above five hundred Indians had come over

the mountain at Tolkeo to this side, and had already killed a number of people. We stopt and sent a few men to discover the enemy, but on their return it proved to be a false alarm, occasioned by that Company I had sent that way the day before, whose Guns getting wet they fired them off, which was the case of my Company; on their returning they fired off their Guns, not considering the ill consequence, and the whole Township through which we marched were very much alarmed. In going back I met several Messengers from other Townships about Conestogo, who came for intelligence and to ask me where their assistance was necessary, promising that they would come to the place where I should direct. I met also at Tulpehocon above one hundred men well armed as to Fire arms, ready to follow me, so that there were in the whole about 500 men in Arms that day all marching up towards Sasquehannah. I and Mr. Adam Read counted those that were with me. We found them 320.

"I cannot send any further account, being uncommonly fatigued. I should not forget, however, to inform your Honor that Mr. Read has engaged to keep proper persons riding between his house and Sasquehannah, and if anything material shall occur he will send me tidings at Heidleburgh or here, which I shall take care to dispatch to you. I find that great care has been taken at Reading to get people together, and near two hundred were here yesterday morning; but upon hearing that the people attending me were discharged, the people from the country went off without consulting what should be done for the future, through the indiscretion of a person who was with them and wanted to go home, and near the Town they met a large Company coming up and gave such accounts as occasioned their turning back. I think most of the inhabitants would do their duty, but without some Military Regulations we shall never be able to defend the Province. I am sure we are in great danger, and by an enemy that can travel as Indians do we may be surprised when it would be impossible to collect any number of men together to defend themselves, and then the country would be laid waste. I am quite tired and cannot say more than that

"I am Your Honor's most Obedient Servant,

"CONRAD WEISER.

"READING, October 30th, 1755."

"This year an expedition was undertaken against the French possessions in Nova Scotia.[1] The territorial claims of the English extended northward to the St. Lawrence; but the French endeavored to restrict them to the peninsula of Acadié. Whilst the two crowns were fruitlessly discussing their several claims in Europe, the French occupied and prepared to defend the disputed territory. Though the enterprise against

[1] Gordon.

it was planned in Massachusetts, to be executed by the troops of that colony, in conjunction with the regiments of Shirley and Peperell, the command was given to Lieutenant-colonel Monckton, a British officer. His second was Lieutenant-colonel Winslow, a major-general of the provincial militia. The provincial troops, amounting to near three thousand men, embarked at Boston on the twentieth of May, and arrived in the basin of Annapolis Royal, on the twenty-eighth of the same month. They were afterwards joined by three hundred British soldiers with a small train of artillery. In little more than a month, with the loss of three men only, they obtained possession of the whole province of Nova Scotia, according to their own definition of its boundaries. This easy conquest elated the Colonies, and produced sanguine anticipations from their future efforts.

"It would have been well for humanity and the honor of the British name, had the victors enjoyed their triumph in mercy. But they disgraced their conquest by scenes of devastation and misery, scarce paralleled in modern history. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia were chiefly descendants of French parentage. By the treaty of Utrecht, (1713) they were permitted to retain their lands, taking the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign, with the qualification that they should not be compelled to bear arms against their Indian neighbors, or their countrymen; and this immunity was, at subsequent periods, assured to their children. Such was the notoriety of this compact, that, for near a half century, they had borne the name, and, with few exceptions, maintained the character, of neutrals. But, at length, excited by their ancient love of France, their religious attachments, and their doubts of the English rights, some of these mild, frugal, industrious, and pious people, were seduced to take arms. Three hundred were found in Beau Sejour at its capture; but it was stipulated that they should be left in the same situation as when the army arrived, and should not be punished for any thing subsequently done. Yet a Council was called by Lawrence, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, at which the admirals Boscawen and Moyston assisted, to determine the fate of these unfortunate people. Sound policy and military law demanded the punishment of the leaders of the insurgents, but humanity forbade the extension of this punishment wider than the offence—the involvement of the innocent and the guilty. Of a population exceeding seven thousand, not more than three hundred had taken arms; and, of these, some were compelled to assume them by the enemy, from whom many had suffered much in consequence of their refusal to resist the English. The Council required the elders of the people to take the oath of allegiance to the British monarch without the exemption which, during fifty years, had been granted to them and their fathers. Upon their refusal, it was resolved to expel them from their country, to confiscate their property,

money and household goods excepted, to waste their estates, and burn their dwellings. Their public records and muniments of title were seized, and the elders treacherously made prisoners. In transporting them to their several destinations, the charities of blood and affinity were wantonly torn asunder; parents were separated from their children, and husbands from their wives: among many instances of this barbarity, was that of Renè La Blanc, who had been imprisoned four years by the French for his English attachments. The family of this venerable man, consisting of twenty children, and about one hundred and fifty grand-children, were scattered in different colonies, and himself with his wife and two children, only, were put on shore at New York. On ship-board, the prisoners were without the necessaries of life, and so crowded, that all could not lie down at once; and many of the weak and aged ended their miseries with their lives; and such were the sufferings of others, that of five hundred allotted to Pennsylvania, as her portion of the burthen, more than one-half died soon after their arrival. So far as it was possible, they were relieved by the kindness of the Pennsylvanians. They were landed at the lazaretto on Province island, and placed in the hospital, under the superintendence of Anthony Benezet, since well known by his humane and ardent efforts against the slave trade. Unjust and severe as these measures were to the neutrals, the consequences did not terminate in *their* sufferings. Governor Lawrence, with great presumption, and a total disregard of the rights of the neighboring provinces, imposed a heavy and durable burthen upon them, in the maintainance of this devoted race, for which they were never requited. In Philadelphia "the neutrals" long remained a separate people. They petitioned the Crown in vain for redress, refused for a long time to labor, but, finally, settled in low huts, in a quarter of the town where a vestige continued until the year eighteen hundred."[1]

"In this county the citizens petitioned the Legislature for the passage of an Act to disperse the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, thrown upon them. An Act was passed March 5, 1756, by which Calvin Cooper, James Webb and Samuel Le Fevre, were appointed to carry its several provisions into execution. The Act empowered and required them, or a majority of them, or their survivors, and enjoined it, that within twenty days after the passage of the Act, to order and appoint the disposition of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia imported and permitted to be landed, in such manner and proportions as to them appeared most equitable under certain limitations, to have regard to such lands and plantations, or other employment as they might procure for them towards maintaining themselves and families, and thereby easing the Province of the heavy charge of supporting them. The Act further provided in these words: And

[1] Rupp.

for the more effectual settling and employing said inhabitants, it was enacted that the overseers of the poor of the several townships of Lancaster county were required and enjoined to accept of, provide for, and receive into their respective townships such of the Nova Scotians as were to be allotted, and sent into their townships, by an order under the hands and seals of at least two of the above named persons; provided, that not more than one family was allotted to the care of the overseers of the poor of any one township. They were to secure them employment, as was most suitable to the circumstances of the families and persons allotted, and appointed for their respective townships, as directed. The overseers were directed to keep just and true accounts of all such unavoidable charges and expenses as might have accrued; which accounts were directed to be transmitted under oath, or affirmed, to the persons nominated.

"Those who had been bred to farming, farms at a reasonable rate were to be rented for them, and some small assistance was to be afforded them toward settlement thereof. The commissioners were authorized to purchase or procure such stock or utensils of husbandry for making settlements, provided the supplies allotted to any single family did not exceed in the whole ten pounds. The expenses incurred were to be defrayed and paid out of the money given to the King's use by an Act of Assembly.

"Their condition was such as to make it necessary for the Assembly to pass another Act, January 18, 1757: Whereas, it has been found by experience that the Act of March 4, 1756, has not answered the good intentions of the Legislature of uniting them with his Majesty's loyal subjects by granting the said inhabitants of Nova Scotia equal privileges and immunities with the inhabitants and settlers of the Province, and the grievous burdens of maintaining them in the manner hitherto used is greater than the good people of this province, under their present distressed circumstances, are well able to bear, and for as much as there are numbers of children among them whose real advantage and interest it would undoubtedly prove to be brought up in industry and frugality, and bound out to learn husbandry, or some other profitable art, whereby they might become reputable inhabitants, entitled to the rights of the British subjects, and their parents thereby eased of the charge of their maintenance as well as the public, which by proper care may be in a good degree relieved from the present heavy expenses."

The overseers of the poor were required to bind out the children of indigent Nova Scotians to kind masters and mistresses, on condition that they were taught to read and write the English language and such reputable and profitable occupations as would enable them at the expiration of the term of their apprenticeship to support themselves; males were bound out till twenty-one, females till eighteen.

It was also provided that those who by reason of age, impotence, or any bodily infirmity, were unable to support themselves, should, like other poor of the township, be supported, but at the charge of the Province.

After the defeat of Braddock on the 9th of July, 1755, began the series of atrocious and barbarous hostilities which has already been described in authentic extracts. The *Sieben Tager* Baptists of Ephrata provided hospitable shelter for the fugitives from Tulpehocken and Paxton, although they were themselves in imminent peril; the enemy was only thirteen miles distant, and the poor people were hourly apprehensive of being surprised by the savage foe. The Government despatched a company of infantry to Ephrata for the protection of the people.

In Lancaster the people erected a block-house early in December. The subjoined letters from Edward Shippen to James Hamilton, supply interesting particulars:

"HONORED SIR: I received the favor of yours of the 24th November, and we are all much pleased by your willingness to contribute to the building of a block-house. The savages who committed the murders in Paxton are now believed to be very numerous, perhaps one hundred. A number of families, but thirty-five miles from us, are entirely cut off. Farmers are flying from their plantations to Reading. An alarm, last night, about twelve o'clock; we assembled in the square, say, three hundred, but with fifty guns; it was shocking to hear at such a moment, when in expectation of the savages, that we had neither a sufficiency of guns nor ammunition. Thanks be to God, the alarm was false. The block-house will be built on the north side of the north end of Queen street. There will be a wide ditch around it, a small draw bridge; one important use is to place our wives, girls and children within, that they may be in safety..... These are fearful times. God only knows how they will end. I am yours,

EDWARD SHIPPEN."

Another, dated Lancaster, December 5, 1755:

"HONORED SIR: The fort we have agreed to build, is as follows: For the stockade, the logs split in the middle, and set on end, three feet in the ground, placed on the north side of the town, between Queen and Duke street; with curtains 100 feet. The planks of the bastions, 16 feet; and the saws of said bastions, 30 feet each.

Yours, &c., EDWARD SHIPPEN."

"*James Hamilton, Esq.*, Bush Hill.

The marauding parties of French and Indians hung on the frontiers during the winter, and in the month of January [1756] attacked the settlements on the Juniata river, murdering and scalping such of the inhabitants as did not escape, or were not made prisoners. To guard

against these devastations, a chain of forts and block-houses were erected at an expense of eighty-five thousand pounds, by the Province of Pennsylvania, along the Kittatiny hills, from the river Delaware to the Maryland line, commanding the principal passes of the mountains, garrisoned with from twenty to seventy-five Provincials, as the situation and importance of the places respectively required.

On April 13, [1756] the Governor informed the Council and the Assembly of intelligence received that a number of people from the back counties had resolved to meet at Lancaster on the 16th inst., to march to Philadelphia and make some demands of the Legislature. Benjamin Chew, Alexander Stedman, Edward Shippen and William West were sent to Lancaster to inquire into the causes of the proposed meeting, and these gentlemen reporting their proceedings on the 21st, the Governor convened the Assembly for May 10th next ensuing, to take measures for putting the western part of the Province into a sufficient state of defence, and thereby to meet the demands of the people.

And we have to regret another instance of the deliberate inhumanity which has distinguished the belligerents on the North American continent, in regard to their employment of the Indians.[1] The cruelty of the savage was stimulated by the promise of reward; and, by proclamation, a premium was offered for the prisoners and scalps taken from the Indian enemy. This was rather an invitation to murder, than to take and protect prisoners. For as the scalp was worth the living body, no consideration of religion or humanity induced the Indians to suffer the slightest inconvenience from their prisoners.

The Proclamation ran thus:

"MEMORANDUM. On the fourteenth instant, the Proclamation of War against the Delawares was published at the Court House in the presence of the Council, Supreme Judges, Magistrates, Officers, &c., and a large concourse of people, and is as follows:

"*By the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware:*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, the Delaware tribe of Indians, and others in confederacy with them, have for some time past, without the least provocation and contrary to their most solemn Treaties, fallen upon this Province, and in a most cruel, savage and perfidious manner, killed and butchered great numbers of the inhabitants, and carried others into barbarous captivity; burning and destroying their habitations and laying waste the country. *And Whereas*, notwithstanding the friendly remonstrances made to them

[1] Gordon.

by this Government, and the interposition and positive orders of our faithful friends and allies the Six Nations, to whom they owe obedience and subjection, requiring and commanding them to desist from any further acts of hostility against us, and to return to their allegiance, the said Indians do still continue their cruel murders and ravages, sparing neither age nor sex; I have, therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and do hereby declare the said Delaware Indians and all others who, in conjunction with them, have committed hostilities against his Majesty's subjects within this Province, to be enemies, rebels and traitors to his most sacred Majesty; and I do hereby require all his Majesty's subjects of this Province, and earnestly invite those of the neighboring Provinces, to embrace all opportunities of pursuing, taking, killing, and destroying the said Delaware Indians and all others confederated with them in committing hostilities, incursions, murders, or ravages upon this Province. *And Whereas*, sundry of our good friends and allies, the Six Nations and other friendly Indians, are seated upon and do inhabit the country to the northward of the mouth of a river falling into the Sasquehannah, called Cayuga Branch, and those of the Six Nations now in town have desired that our hostilities against the said enemy Indians might not therefore be carried on more northerly than a line extending from the mouth of the said Cayuga Branch, at an Indian town called Diahoga or Tohiccon, to the station point between the Provinces of New York and Jersey, at the Indian town called Cashetunk, upon Delaware; the said Indians promising us their hearty and best assistance. I do, therefore, hereby declare that the Indians living and being to the northward of a line drawn from the mouth of the said Cayuga Branch to the said Station Point are not included in this Declaration of War.

"*And Whereas*, many Delaware and other Indians, abhorring the ungrateful, cruel and perfidious behavior of that part of the Delaware tribe and others that have been concerned in the late inhuman ravages, have removed into the settled and inhabited parts of the country, put themselves under the protection of this and the neighboring governments, and live in a peaceable manner with the King's subjects; *I do therefore declare*, that the said friendly Indians that have so separated themselves from our said enemies, and all others who shall join or act with us in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, are expressly excepted out of this declaration, and it is recommended to all officers and others to afford them protection and assistance. *And Whereas*, the Commissioners appointed with me to dispose of the Sixty Thousand Pounds lately granted by Act of General Assembly for his Majesty's use have, by their letter to me of the tenth instant, agreed to pay out of the same the several rewards for Prisoners and Scalps hereinafter specified; and, therefore,

as a further inducement and encouragement to all his Majesty's liege people, and to all the several tribes of Indians who continue in friendship and alliance with us, to exert and use their utmost endeavor to pursue, attack, take and destroy our said enemy Indians, and to release, redeem and recover such of his Majesty's subjects as have been taken and made prisoners by the same enemies; I do hereby declare and promise that there shall be paid out of the said Sixty Thousand Pounds to all and every person and persons, as well Indians as Christians not in the pay of the Province, the several and respective Premiums and Bounties following, that is to say: For every male Indian enemy above twelve years old who shall be taken prisoner and delivered at any forts garrisoned by the troops in the pay of this Province, or at any of the county towns to the keepers of the common jails there, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Spanish Dollars or Pieces of Eight; for the scalp of every male Indian enemy above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of twelve years taken and brought in as aforesaid, One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of Fifty Pieces of Eight; and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this Province into captivity that shall be recovered and brought in and delivered at the City of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the sum of one Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their scalps; and that there shall be paid to every Officer or Soldier as are or shall be in the pay of this Province who shall redeem and deliver any English subject carried into captivity as aforesaid, or shall take, bring in, and produce any enemy prisoner, or scalp as aforesaid, one-half of the said several and respective premiums and bounties.

"*Given* under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province, at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth day of April, in the Twenty-Ninth year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six.

"ROBT. H. MORRIS."

"By His Honor's Command,

"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The disposition which the Province thus displayed towards the Indians, alarmed even those who continued friendly. These had been gathered in from the Susquehannah to the city, lest they should be mistaken for enemies; and now, without assigning any reason, they suddenly resolved to join the Six Nations. Their departure relieved the city of a consider-

able burden, yet care was taken that they should depart in good humor, and that their leaders, Scarroyady and Montour, should be amply rewarded for their services. No opportunity was lost by the Assembly to propitiate the Indians. Cayenquiloquoas, an influential chief among the Six Nations, had placed two sons at Philadelphia to be educated, who were hitherto supported at the joint expense of the Province and Proprietaries. But, the latter refusing further to contribute, the former assumed the whole charge. The services of Montour and Scarroyady merited the acknowledgments of the whites. At the risk of their lives, they had, in December, visited the several tribes of Indians seated along the Susquehannah, with a view to persuade them from assuming arms; and thence proceeded, as the deputies of the Six Nation Indians residing in Pennsylvania, to the great Council at Onondago, to represent the conduct of the Delawares and Shawanese to the confederated nations. In consequence of their remonstrances, the Council despatched a party of their warriors, consisting of deputies from each of the Six Nations, to the Susquehannah, to enjoin the Delawares and Shawanese to desist from hostilities; and, in case of their refusal, to declare war against them in the name of the Six Nations.

Soon after the Governor received information that Sir William Johnson, through the mediation of the Six Nations, had succeeded in disposing the Shawanese and Delawares to an accommodation;[1] and that these tribes had promised to refrain from further hostilities. On the part of the Province, the Governor suspended the war against the Indians, by proclamation, which he sent to the Indians at Diogo, on the Susquehannah, and the Assembly cheerfully supplied the means for holding a treaty of pacification; and earnestly pressed upon the Governor, for his sanction, a bill for regulating the trade and intercourse with the Indians, by which they expected to allay whatever resentment the Indians might still feel, and to provide against future discontents.

The return of the Shawanese and Delawares to pacific dispositions was greatly promoted by the conduct of the principal Quakers. Israel Pemberton and others invited some friendly Indians to their tables, and, in a free and social converse with them, through the instrumentality of Conrad Weiser, awakened their earnest wishes for peace. These Indians were despatched with a message from Scarroyady to the hostile tribes, communicating the desires of the Quakers that they should return to their early affections. This conference was held with the permission of the Governor; but, by the advice of his Council, the subject was left entirely to the management of Friends.

The conference at Easton had hardly been concluded when new acts of murder were committed on the south side of the Blue Mountain.[2] The

[1] Gordon. Col. Records. [2] Heckewelder.

settlers on the frontier fled in consternation to the interior, and so great was the panic that of 3,000 able-bodied men, who were in 1755 in the country west of the Susquehannah, there remained in 1756 less than 100.

The necessity of a militia law was,[1] in a great measure, obviated by the forces raised by the Governor and Provincial Commissioners. They consisted of twenty-five companies amounting to fourteen hundred men. Eight companies under the command of Major James Burd, called the Augusta regiment, were stationed at Fort Augusta; eight companies on the west side of the Susquehannah, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Armstrong, called the second battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, were thus divided: two companies at Fort Lyttleton, on Aughwick creek, which empties into the Juniata river; two companies on Conococheague creek, which communicates with the Potomac; two companies at Fort Morris, in Shippensburg, and two companies at Carlisle. Nine companies, called the second battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Conrad Weiser, were thus distributed: one company at Fort Augusta; one at Hunter's mill, seven miles above Harrisburg, on the Susquehannah; one half company on the Swatara, at the foot of the North Mountain; one company and a half at Fort Henry, close to the gap of the mountain, called the Tothea gap; one company at Fort William, near the forks of the Schuylkill river, six miles beyond the mountain; one company at Fort Allen, at Gnadenhutten, on the Lehigh; the other three companies were scattered between the rivers Lehigh and Delaware, at the disposition of the captains, some at farmhouses, others at mills, from three to twenty in a place.[2]

The negotiations for peace, which had been commenced with Teedyuscung, the chief of the Delaware and Shawanese tribes on the Susquehannah, had neutralized these, but the Province was still exposed to continued devastation, from the French and Western Indians, who roamed in small parties over the country, avoiding or attacking the forts and armed Provincialists as they judged most safe. The counties of Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Lancaster, were, during the spring and summer months of 1757, kept in continual alarm, and some of the savage scalping parties were pushed on to within thirty miles of Philadelphia. Many of these wretches paid with their lives the just penalty of their temerity. But their sufferings bore no comparison with those of the unfortunate inhabitants. Incessant anxiety pervaded every family in the counties we have mentioned; their slumbers were broken by the yell of demons, or by the dread of an attack, scarce less horrid than their actual presence. The ground was ploughed, the seed sown, and the harvest gathered, under the fear of the tomahawk and rifle. Scarce any outdoor labor was safely executed, unless protected by arms in the hands

[1] Proud. [2] Gordon.

of the laborers, or by regular troops. Women visiting their sick neighbors were shot or captured; children driving home cattle from the field were killed and scalped; whilst the enemy, dastardly as cruel, shrunk from every equality of force.[1] Many of the richest neighborhoods were deserted, and property of every kind given up to the foe. Many instances of heroism were displayed by men, women, and children, in the defence of themselves and their homes, and in pursuing and combatting the enemy.

In May [1757] a conference with the Indians was held at Lancaster. It was attended by Governor Denny, six members of the Council, the Speaker and five members of the House of Representatives, the Magistrates of Lancaster, many other gentlemen, and on the part of the Indians by deputies of the Mohawks, Oneidoes, Tuscaroroes, Onondagoes, Cayugas, with some Senecas, Nanticokes and Delawares. Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem, and Thomas King, an Oneida Sachem, were speakers for the Indians. During the conference four persons, killed at Swatara by hostile Indians, were brought to Lancaster, whereupon the chief Sachems called a meeting with a number of their warriors at the Indian camp, where they expressed their condolence, thus:

"Brethren: We have called this meeting, with tears in our eyes, on account of seeing so many of our brethren killed by the evil spirit; and we take this opportunity, as we have a good deal of business yet to do, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, so that to-morrow, when we meet in Council, we may see each other with the same Good Will we have hitherto done."

[1] March 29, 1757, the Indians made a breach at Rocky Springs, where one man was killed and eleven taken prisoners. April 2d, 1757, William McKinnie and his son were killed near Chambers' fort. April 17th, Jeremiah Jack, near Potomac, was taken captive, and two of his son's killed, and a man and a woman were drowned in the Potomac, while endeavoring to escape. April 23d, John Martin and William Blair were killed, and Patrick McClelland wounded in the shoulder, who afterwards died of his wound, near Maxwell's fort, on Conococheague creek. May 14th, Major Campbell and one Tussey were killed or taken captive, with fourteen others, near Potomac. May 12th, John Martin and Andrew Paul, both old men, were taken from Conococheague. May 13th, two men killed near McCormick's fort, Conodoguinet. May 16th, eleven persons killed at Paxton, Lancaster county. June 9, James Holiday, and fourteen men killed and taken; James Long's son and another man killed in a quarry at Fort Frederick. Nineteen men killed in a mill at Quitiphilla, Lancaster county, and four were killed in Shearman's valley; all done in one week. June 6th, two men were killed, and five taken prisoners, near Shippensburg. July 18th, six men killed or taken from a field, near Shippensburg. July 19th, nineteen men killed and taken while reaping in a field near Shippensburg. August 17th, William Waugh's barn was burnt, in the Tract, York county, by Indians. September 9th, one boy and girl taken from Donegal, Lancaster county. October 1st and 2d, a very great slaughter, near Opiken, in Virginia, where more than sixty were killed and taken. November 9th, John Woods, his wife and Mother-in-law, and John Archer's wife were killed, four children taken, and nine men killed, near McDowell's fort.—*Loudon's Narrative, II.* 200–208.

Gave a String of Wampum.

"BRETHREN: Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreeable to the ancient Custom of our Fore-Fathers, we clean the blood off your Council Seats, that you may sit with Comfort and hear what we have to say to you.

"No doubt but the French King, who takes delight in Mischief, has taken this opportunity to send his children down to commit these murders, with the expectation of breeding a difference between you, our Brethren, and us; but we desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between us, and disappoint him in his designs."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

On the next day Little Abraham spake as follows:

"BRETHREN: Each of you made us a Speech yesterday on the same subject, both which Speeches I now propose to answer at once.

"BROTHERS: Some years ago, in the Jerseys, one of the Head Men of the Delawares had been out a hunting; on his return he called to see a gentleman, a great friend of his, one of your People, who he found in his field. When the gentleman saw him he came to meet him; it was rainy weather, and the Delaware Chief had his gun under his arm. They met at a Fence, and as they reached out their hands to each other the Delaware's gun went off by accident and shot him dead. He was very much grieved at the accident, and went to the house and told the gentleman's wife what had happened, and said he was willing to die, and did not choose to live after his friend. She immediately sent for a number of the inhabitants; when they were gathered, some said it was an accident and could not be helped; but the greatest number were for hanging him, and he was taken by the Sheriff and carried to Amboy, where he was tried, and hanged.

"There was another misfortune that happened. A party of Shawanese, who were going to war against their enemies, in their way through Carolina, called at a house, not suspecting any harm as they were among their friends; a number of the inhabitants rose and took them prisoners, on account of some mischief that was done there about that time, suspecting them to be the people that had done the mischief; and carried them to Charles Town and put them in Prison, where the Chief Man, called the Pride, died. The relations of these people were much exasperated against you our Brethren, the English, on account of the ill-treatment you gave their friends, and have been continually spiriting up their Nations to take revenge.

"BROTHERS: You desired us to open our hearts, and inform you of everything we knew that might give rise to the quarrel between you and our Nephews and Brothers.

"We must now inform you that, in former times, our Forefathers con-

quered the Delawares, and put Petticoats on them. A long time after that, they lived among you our Brothers, but upon some difference between you and them, we thought proper to remove them, giving them lands to plant and hunt on, at Wyoming and Juniata, on Sasquehannah. But you, covetous of land, made Plantations there and spoiled their Hunting Grounds; they then complained to us, and we looked over those lands, and found their complaints to be true. At this time they carried on a correspondence with the French, by which means the French became acquainted with all the causes of complaint they had against you; and as your people were daily increasing their settlements, by this means you drove them back into the arms of the French; and they took the advantage of spiriting them up against you, by telling them, 'Children, you see, and we have often told you, how the English, your Brethren, would serve you; they plant all the country, and drive you back; so that in a little time you will have no land. It is not so with us; though we build Trading Houses on your land, we do not plant it; we have our Provisions from over the Great Waters.'

"We have opened our Hearts, and told you what complaints we have heard they had against you, and our advice to you is, that you send for the Senecas and them, treat them kindly, and rather give them some part of their fields back again than differ with them. It is in your power to settle all the differences with them, if you please."

Gave two Belts of Wampum, one for Sir Wm. Johnson, and the other for the Governor.

Little Abraham spoke again as follows:

"Brothers: As to what passed between you and Teedyuscung last Fall respecting the purchase of Lands, we know nothing of. They are not here, and if we inquire, we can only hear what you say on that head. We should have been glad our Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, had been here at this time, that we might have heard the complaints on both sides; then we should have been able to judge who was in the fault, and we are determined to see justice done to the party aggrieved. As they are not here we can say nothing about it; but you yourselves, between whom the business was transacted, must be the best judges."

Gave a string of Wampum.

"Brothers: You acquaint us there are certain persons empowered by the King, to purchase Lands here from the Indians; we are unacquainted with that. Neither do we know how our Father, the King of England, has divided his Provinces. You say if you have done the Indians any injustice you are willing to make them satisfaction. We are glad to hear it, and as you have writings to refresh your memories about every transaction that has happened between you and our Neph-

ews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, we recommend it heartily to you to do justice. We are much concerned to see how you are used by them and the French, every day having your people killed, and you sitting with your heads between your legs, and receiving the blow without resenting it, as if you could not or would not fight to defend yourselves.

"Brother Onas: We desire that you may not think of great expeditions far off. Use your best endeavors to defend your Frontiers and protect the lives of your people. It is better for you to give up some points to them than to contend, provided they should be in the wrong, and settle all differences subsisting between you as soon as possible."

Gave a Belt.

He added:

"Brother Onas: Take pattern by Sir William Johnson; he always keeps large parties patrolling across the Frontiers where he lives, and you do not hear of any murders being committed there. That is the way to defend yourselves. The enemy is afraid to enter the settlements there and if you pursue the same measures they will be afraid to come into your settlements."

Thomas King then spoke as follows:

"Brethren: We have considered what you said to us about our requesting the Delawares and Shawanese to bring down and deliver up all the English prisoners they have, agreeable to their promises to Sir William Johnson. We will do everything in our power that may induce them to do it, but perhaps it will not be in our power to prevail on them to give them up.

"Once more we would desire that you would send for the Senecas and them, and endeavor to settle all those differences. It is in our power to do it. When it is done you will certainly see some of your own flesh and blood again."

Gave a belt of Wampum.

"Brethren: It is true, we were present when the Delawares and Shawanese brightened the chain of friendship with Sir William Johnson, and promised to turn the edge of their hatchet against the French. But you must know that last Fall, though they went out to war with us, they always turned back, and did not perform what they had promised, so that we cannot account for what they will do now. But for our parts, the Six Nations, we have been engaged in the war with you, and are always ready when we see an English Flag to join our Brothers, and go with them and share the same fate."

Gave a belt of Wampum.

On Friday the 20th of May, the Governor spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Six United Nations: I return you my hearty

thanks for the kind and open manner in which you have informed us of the causes from whence the dissatisfaction of our brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, first arose; but as you have observed they are not present, it must be deferred until we have the pleasure of seeing them. I shall only assure you that I think your advice good, and shall with great satisfaction conform to it, by sending for the people you have so earnestly recommended to be sent for.

"I think with you that our Frontiers should be carefully and strongly guarded, and it shall be my particular care to endeavor to have this done, in which I shall take kindly any assistance you will give me."

Gave a belt of Wampum.

"BRETHREN: Soon after the present troubles first broke out between us and the French, some of the Six Nation Indians requested of this Government to build a strong house at Shamokin, and a storehouse, with Indian Goods, and to give an invitation to Indians, as well of United Nations as Delawares, to come and live there; I must now inform you that in compliance with their request, this Government has built a strong house where goods will soon be sent, and sold as cheap as anywhere on this continent; to this place I have appointed Mr. Thomas McKee to conduct as many of you as shall choose to return that way, and shall leave it to you to settle as many families as shall incline to live there, promising you that care shall be taken by this Government that as many as stay shall be furnished with such necessaries as they may want till they can support themselves."

Gave a belt of Wampum.

"BRETHREN: I shall immediately report the whole that has passed at these Conferences to Sir William Johnson, who is glad of all occasions to show his attachment to our Friends, the Indians, and promote His Majesty's service. It is that gentleman's peculiar province to treat and finish all treaties with the Indians.

"Let me add, my brethren of the United Nations, that you shall find no deceit in me, and I shall be happy if my conduct deserves your esteem and approbation."

Gave a belt of Wampum.

"BRETHREN: I have ordered the Presents provided by the good People of this Province to be carried to the Indian Camp, early in the morning, and inform you that a part of these Presents is given by those who are the descendants of the inhabitants that first came over to this Country with your old friend William Penn, as a particular testimony of their regard and affection for the Indians."

After the Governor had delivered his speech, Mr. Croghan spoke in behalf of Sir William Johnson, as follows:

"SACHEMS AND WARRIORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS: You see

how the French, the enemies of mankind, set on their Children to murder, in a barbarous manner, your Brethren that are settled on the frontiers of this and the neighboring Provinces. Brethren, I must now desire you, in the name of the Great King of England, your Father and my Master, that, on your return to your own Country, you will be active, and not suffer any of the French or their Children to pass over your lands to murder your Brethren, and that you will let Teedyuscung and his people know. I expect he will do the same. Tell them it is not nor will not be their interest to carry on this War against their Brethren, the English. Their Father, the French King, makes fools of them, and will, in the end, make slaves of them; but you, Brethren, are convinced that the English have always treated you as their Brethren, and I expect a due regard and performance to this request on your side."

Gave a belt of Wampum.

Little Abraham made the following answer to the Governor:

"Brother Onas: We return you our hearty thanks for accepting of our advice in sending for the Delawares, Shawanese, and Senecas, and we hope, when you meet them, you will be able to settle all differences to your satisfaction.

"Brother Onas: We likewise return you our hearty thanks for your kind invitation to us to settle at Genossa, and your promise to supply those that will stay, or come and settle there, with Provisons and Goods. We accept of the invitation, and will take it into consideration as we go home, how many of us will stay there or come back from our Towns to settle there; and we return you thanks for appointing our Brother, Thomas McKee, to take care of us, as he is a person very agreeable to us."

He then spoke to Mr. Croghan, in answer to Sir William Johnson's speech, as follows:

"Brother Wariaighiyagey: We have all given attention to what you have said to us by Anaquarunda, and you may depend upon our being on the active, and doing every thing in our power to prevent the French or their Children coming to murder our Brethren, and we will recommend it strongly to Teedyuscung and his people to do the same.

"Brother: We must desire you will assist our Brother Onas in settling the differences between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, which will be the only method to prevent these cruel murders daily committed on our Brethren."

After the Message for Teedyuscung was delivered to the Messengers, the Sachems of the several Tribes made the following speech:

"Brother: As we have finished the business for this time, and we design to part to-morrow, you must be sensible that we have a long journey and a hilly country to pass over, and several of our old men

very weak, we hope that you will not send us from your frontiers without a walking Stick.[1]

In answer Mr. Croghan acquainted them that the good people of this Province had provided some kegs for them on the frontiers, which would be given them by the persons employed to conduct them through the settlements.

Below are the

"*Instructions from the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and three Lower Counties, to Mr. Thomas McKee.*

"You are to conduct such of the Indians as return by the way of the Sasquehannah, as far as Shamokin. I understand there are several spots of land near Fort Augusta, already cleared and fit for planting. I would have you purchase a proper quantity of Indian Corn, and see that it be planted as soon as you get there. I leave it to you to choose a proper place for the Indians to settle at; you know what will be at first wanted, and are to provide it. You must not leave them till they be commodiously settled to their satisfaction. You are to furnish Carriages and Provisions for them in their Journey. You are to apply to Mr. Croston, the Contractor for supplying the Garrison with Provisions, who is hereby ordered to furnish Cattle and Flour for the use of the Indians, not only in their journey, but after they are settled, in such quantities as you shall demand. In case of his not being able to do this at first, you are to apply to Major Burd, who is desired to deliver what is wanted for their immediate use, till the other Provisions arrive that are to be furnished by the Contractor. You are so well acquainted with the wants of Indians, that I must leave the whole to your management, in which I must recommend it to you to be as frugal as possible. The more the Indians hunt, the more it will conduce to their health. When their demands are reasonable, and for things absolutely necessary, they are to be granted, but not otherwise. Much depends upon their first setting out; if their Conduct be orderly, and their Expenses light and easy, the better the Province can continue it, and others be encouraged to come and settle there; but if they be too much indulged, and not laid under the Necessity of hunting, they will quarrel with one another, and no other Indians join them, or at least not such as will be of service to the cause. You are to draw upon the Commissioners for such sums as you lay out, giving them advice of your draughts, and a just and full account of the particulars, for which the Money has been laid out.

"All Officers, civil and military, are enjoined to be aiding and assisting to you and the friendly Indians under your care, and to do you and them, all the good Offices they shall stand in need of; particularly, it is

[1] Meaning a keg of Rum.

hereby required of all the Officers and Soldiers in the Garrison at Augusta, to give you all the assistance possible in the Execution of these Orders, and to be of good behaviour to the Indians, as they are on all occasions to demean themselves towards His Majesty's Subjects with the utmost care and kindness.

"*Given* under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Lancaster, this Twenty-first Day of May, 1757.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The conference at Lancaster was followed by another held in July [1757] at Easton, attended by Teedyuscung and about 300 Indians, with the result that hostilities should cease and the Indians take up the hatchet against the French. A solemn treaty was held the following year at Easton. It lasted from Oct. 7 to Oct. 26, 1758, and was attended on the part of the English by the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, George Croghan, the agent of Sir William Johnson, six members of the Governor's Council, six members of the House of Representatives, Commissioners from New Jersey, and a large number of Magistrates and citizens from Pennsylvania and the neighboring Provinces, and on the part of the Indians by representatives of the Mohawks, Oneidoes, Onandagoes, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes and Conoys, Tuteloes, Chugnuts, Delawares and Unamies, Minosinks, Mohickons, Wapings or Pumptons, and others, numbering men, women and children, all told 509. In consequence of this treaty peace and friendship were restored between the English and the Indians, and Thomas King at the final meeting in behalf of the United Nations (now eight in number) said "that the Nations were vastly pleased that all the ancient treaties made there, at Albany, and elsewhere were renewed, as well as that the old Council Fire at Philadelphia was kindled again, and a good Road made to it, that might be travelled without danger; these in particular, as well as every other matter transacted at these conferences, we will make known to our own Nations and to every other in Friendship and Alliance with us, and we are sure they will be very well received."

After the capture of Fort Du Quesne by General Forbes, on November 25, it was garrisoned by 450 men, chiefly Provincial troops, from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, under the command of Colonel Mercer.[1] The remainder of the army was marched into the interior, and quartered at Lancaster, Reading, and Philadelphia. There being no barracks at the former places, the soldiers were billetted upon the inhabitants, who complained grievously of the irregularity of the men, and the caprice, favour, and oppression of the officers. The Assembly, having remonstrated in vain on these enormities, finally directed barracks to be erected at Lancaster.

[1] Gordon. Hazard's Reg.

Mr. Bausman was appointed Barrack-Master.

The following statistics of Lancaster county in 1760 will be read with interest.

436,346 acres of land; 5,635 Taxables; £1. 2s. 0d, each taxed; amount of Tax, £6178. 10s. 0d.

In August 1762, Governor Hamilton held a Treaty with the Indians at Lancaster, the purport of which appears from the subjoined Message of the Governor to the Assembly:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of sundry Invitations from this Government to the Indians living to the Westward, on and near the Waters of the Ohio, Deputies from several of those Nations (whom we have not seen since the Commencement of the late War) met me at Lancaster on the ninth of last month, where, in divers Conferences held for that purpose, the peace and Friendship, which formerly subsisted betwixt us, but which of late had unhappily been interrupted, were fully renewed and established.

"A very considerable number also of the Six Nation Indians, from the Northward, and others residing on the river Susquehannah and its Branches, attended at the same time and place, who likewise renewed with us the ancient Chain of Friendship which had so long subsisted between them and his Majesty's Subjects. And I have the pleasure to acquaint you that, as a Testimony of the Sincerity of the professions both of the Western and Northern Indians, sundry of our people who had been taken Captive during the late War, have already been delivered up to me, and solemn Engagements entered into, on the part of the Indians, to restore, in a short time, all such others as still remain in their Towns and Countries.

"For further particulars I refer you to the Copy of the Treaty herewith delivered to you.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

"September 21st, 1762."

Indian hostilities were general at this time [1763] and marked by every species of cruelty; fire, the tomahawk and the scalping-knife were the instruments of the savages. Scalping parties traversed the land, surprised the people at night, at their meals or in the fields, put them to the knife and set fire to houses, barns, corn, hay and to whatever was combustible. Under these circumstances it need not occasion surprise that even the neutral Indians, remnants of the Delaware and Six Nation tribes and dwelling among the whites, for whom they professed attachment, became objects of suspicion and hatred, especially when the neutrality of some of them, at least, was justly suspected.

The settlers at Paxton, goaded to desperation by repeated murders perpetrated by Indians, resolved to punish the murderers. Scouts brought

in the intelligence that they had been traced to Conestogo, the settlement of the professed friendly Indians, who harbored and, it was believed, encouraged and aided the hostile Indians. Thus was kindled the implacable hatred of the Paxton men against all Indian blood and against the Moravians and Quakers, who were disposed to conciliate and protect the Indians, and as the Paxton men thought, frequently at the expense of the lives of the settlers.

The Conestoga Indians lived at Conestogo, in Manor township; their extirpation was the savage design of the Paxton men, more particularly of the younger and more hot-blooded men of the Rev. Colonel Elder's corps of Rangers, led by Lazarus Stewart, a daring partisan and a man of considerable influence in the Paxton settlement.

On the morning of Wednesday, December 14th, a number of armed men attacked the village of Conestogo, massacred some women and children and a few old men, among them the chief Sheehays. The majority of the Indians were abroad at the time of the attack. The magistrates of Lancaster sent for the survivors and placed them for safe keeping in the newly erected workhouse.

Below is the official account of the affair communicated to the Governor in a letter from Edward Shippen, Esq.:

"LANCASTER, 14th December, 1763, Evening.

"HONOURED SIR: One Robert Edgar, a hired man to Captain Thomas M'Kee, living near the Borough, acquainted me to-day that a Company of People from the Frontiers had killed and scalped most of the Indians at the Conestogoe Town early this morning; he said he had his information from an Indian boy who made his escape; Mr. Slough has been to the place and held a Coroner's Inquest on the Corpses, being six in number; Bill Sawk and some other Indians were gone towards Smith's Iron Works to sell brooms; but where they are now we can't understand; and the Indians, John Smith, and Peggy, his wife, and their child, and young Joe Hays, were abroad last night too, and lodged at one Peter Swar's, about two miles from hence; these last came here this afternoon, whom we acquainted with what had happened to their Friends and Relations, and advised them to put themselves under our protection, which they readily agreed to; And they are now in our Work House by themselves, where they are well provided for with every necessary. Warrants are issued for the apprehending of the murderers, said to be upwards of fifty men, well armed and mounted. I beg my kind Complements to Mr. Richard Penn, and I am with with all due regards,

"Sir, Your Honour's Obliged

"Friend, and most humble Servant,

"EDW'D SHIPPEN."

"The Honorable JOHN PENN, Esqr., Governor."

At the same meeting of the council in Philadelphia, Monday, December 19th, the Governor laid before the Board the following letter from the Conestogo Indians:

"*To the Honorable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c.*

"BROTHER: We (the Conestogoe Indians) take the present opportunity, by Capt. Montour, to welcome you into this Country by this String of Wampum, and as we were settled at this place by an Agreement of Peace and Amity established between your Grandfathers and ours, we now promise ourselves your favour and protection, and as we have always lived in peace and quietness with our brethren and neighbours round us during the last and present Indian wars, we hope now, as we are deprived from supporting our families by hunting, as we formerly did, you will consider our distressed situation, and grant our women and children some cloathing to cover them this winter. The Government has always been kind enough to allow us some provisions, and did formerly appoint people to take care of us, but as there is no person to take that upon him, and some of our Neighbours have encroach'd upon the Tract of Land reserved here for our use, We would now beg our Brother the Governor to appoint our Friend Captain Thomas M'Kee, who lives near us and understands our Language, to take care and see Justice done us.

"SOHAYS, ⋈ his Mark.
"INDIAN, ⋈ his Mark.
or CUYANGUERRYCOEA,
his
"SAGUYASOTHA, ⋈ or JOHN."
Mark.

"Conestogoe, Nov. 30th, 1763."

Upon receiving intelligence of the outrage committed at Conestogo, the Governor, on December 19th issued the following proclamation.

By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, I have received information, that on Wednesday the fourteenth day of this month, a number of People, armed and mounted on Horseback, unlawfully assembled together and went to the Indian Town in the Conestogœ Manor, in Lancaster County, and without the least Reason or Provocation, in cool blood barbarously killed Six of the Indians settled there, and burnt and destroyed all their Houses and Effects. *And whereas*, so cruel and inhuman an Act committed in the Heart of this Province, on the said Indians, who have lived peaceably

and inoffensively among us during all our late Troubles, and for many years before, and were justly considered as under the protection of this Government and its Laws, calls loudly for the vigorous Exertion of the civil Authority to detect the Offenders and bring to condign Punishment, I have therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do strictly charge and enjoin all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers, Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the Authors and Perpetrators of the said Crime, their Abettors and Accomplices, and to use all possible means to apprehend and secure them in some of the Public Gaols of this Province, that they may be brought to their Tryals, and be proceeded against according to Law.

"*And whereas*, a number of Indians who lately lived on or near the Frontiers of this Province, being willing and desirous to preserve and continue the ancient Friendship which heretofore subsisted between them and the good People of this Province, have, at their earnest request, been removed from their Habitations and brought into the County of Philadelphia, and seated for the present, for their better Security, on the Province Island and in other places in the neighborhood of the City of Philadelphia, where Provision is made for them at the Publick Expence. I do therefore hereby strictly forbid all Persons whatsoever, to molest or injure any of the said Indians, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, And in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN."

"By His Honour's Command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr., Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The proclamation proved waste paper, for the Paxton men assembled in greater numbers, and breathing slaughter and vengeance, drew near Lancaster on the evening of December 26th, and on the following morning, when the whole community was engaged in the solemnities of the sanctuary, suddenly galloped into town, "seized the keeper of the Work House, overpowered him, rushed into the prison and speedily accomplished the work of death; the poor Indians, to the number of fourteen, were butchered in cold blood, and the Paxton men, elated at their success, left the town in the same haste with which they had entered it." Gordon says that "it is not possible to exculpate the magistrates of the town from the charge of criminal negligence, since it was in their power to have

prevented this assassination, or to have arrested the perpetrators. Captain Robinson, with a company of highlanders, on their way from Pittsburg, being then at Lancaster, put himself in the way to receive the commands of the civil authority, which made no effort to use the force thus offered it."

The foregoing account, we believe, is substantially accurate, but in order that the reader may be enabled to form an independent opinion, we subjoin the documentary evidence.

Postscript to a letter from John Hay, Esqr., Sheriff of Lancaster County, to the Governor:

"December 27th, 1763, P. M.

"HONOURED SIR: Since writing the above, the poor Indians whom we imagined were placed in safety are destroyed. A number of Persons to the amount (by their appearance), of fifty or sixty, armed with Rifles, Tomahawks, &c., suddenly, about two o'clock, rushed into the Town and immediately repaired to the Work House where the Indians were confined, and notwithstanding all opposition of myself and the Coroner, with many others, broke open the Work House, and have killed all the Indians there, being the fourteen mentioned in the List to have survived the former affair at their Town. After which they in a body left the Town without offering any insults to the inhabitants, and without putting it in the power of any one to take or molest any of them without danger of life to the Person attempting it; of which both myself and the Coroner by our opposition were in great danger.

"I have since the above affair taken from Messrs. Miller & Beatty the above mentioned Papers and Belts of Wampum, which I shall keep till I have orders from your Honour, and any thing further that I can find belonging to the Indians, shall be properly taken care of.

"As it is rumored that the people with a superior force intend an attack on the Province Island, with a view to destroy the Indians there, I think proper to mention it to your Honour, and shall do all in my power not only to apprehend the offenders but to preserve the Peace of the County.

"I beg your Honours directions, which I shall endeavour punctually to observe, being

"Your Honours Most Obed't Humble Serv't,

"JOHN HAY.

"To the Hon'ble JOHN PENN, Esqr., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c."

List of the Indians killed at the Indian Town in Conestogoe Manor:

Their Indian Names:

Sheehays,	Sheehays,
George,	Wa-a-shen,
Harry,	Tee-Kau-ley,

A son of Sheehays,	Ess-canesh,
Sally, an Old Woman,	Tea-wonsha-i-ong,
A Woman,	Kannenquas.

List of the Indians belonging to the Conestogoe Town in the Work House at Lancaster:

Captain John,	Kyunqueagoah,
Betty, his Wife	Koweenasee,
Bill Sack	Tenseedaagua,
Molly, his Wife	Kanianguas,
John Smith	Sasquies-hat-tah,
Peggy, his Wife	Chee-na-wan,
Little John, Capt. John's Son	Quaachow,
Jacob, a Boy	Shae-e-kah,
Young Sheehays, a Boy	Ex-undas,
Chrisly, a Boy	Tong-quas,
Little Peter, a Boy	Hy-ye-naes,
Molly, a little Girl	Ko-qoa-e-un-quas,
A Little Girl,	Karen-do-uah,
Peggy, a little Girl	Caun-kie-sung.

The names taken from Peggy, Wife of John Smith and Betty, Wife of Captain John. } pme. JOHN HAY.

Lancaster, 27th December, 1763.

Letter from Edward Shippen, Esqr., to the Governor:

"LANCASTER, 27th December, 1763, P. M.

"HONOURED SIR: I am to acquaint your Honour that between two and three of the clock this afternoon, upwards of a hundred armed men, from the Westward, rode very fast into Town, turned their horses into Mr. Slough's (an Inn-keeper) yard, and proceeded with the greatest precipitation to the Work House, stove open the door and killed all the Indians, and then took to their horses and rode off, all their business was done, and they were returning to their horses before I could get half way down to the Work House; the Sheriff and Coroner, however, and several others, got down as soon as the rioters, but could not prevail with them to stop their hands; some people say they heard them declare they would proceed to the Province Island, and destroy the Indians there.

"I am with great Respect, Sir,

"Your Honour's most Obedient humble Servant,

"EDW'D SHIPPEN."

"The Honorable JNO. PENN, Esqr., Gov'r."

Statement of William Henry, Esqr., of Lancaster.

"There are few, if any murders to be compared with the cruel murder

committed on the Conestogo Indians in the jail of Lancaster, in 1763, by the Paxton boys, as they were then called. From fifteen to twenty Indians, as report stated, were placed there for protection. A regiment of Highlanders were at that time quartered at the barracks in the town, and yet these murderers were permitted to break open the doors of the city jail and committed the horrid deed. The first notice I had of this affair was, that while at my father's store, near the court house, I saw a number of people running down street towards the jail, which enticed me and other lads to follow them. At about six or eight yards from the jail, we met from twenty-five to thirty men, well mounted on horses, and with rifles, tomahawks, and scalping knives, equipped for murder. I ran into the prison yard, and there, oh what a horrid sight presented itself to my view! Near the back door of the prison lay an old Indian and his squaw, particularly well known and esteemed by the people of the town on account of his placid and friendly conduct. His name was Will Soc; across him and squaw lay two children, of about the age of three years, whose heads were split with the tomahawk, and their scalps taken off. Towards the middle of the jail yard, along the west side of the wall, lay a stout Indian, whom I particularly noticed to have been shot in his breast; his legs were chopped with the tomahawk, his hands cut off, and finally a rifle ball discharged in his mouth, so that his head was blown to atoms, and the brains were splashed against and yet hanging to the wall, for three or four feet around. This man's hands and feet had also been chopped off with a tomahawk. In this manner lay the whole of them, men, women and children spread about the prison yard; shot, scalped, hacked and cut to pieces."

Extract from an authentic publication, printed at the time in Philadelphia, entitled, "A NARRATIVE of the late massacres in LANCASTER COUNTY, of a number of Indians, friends of THIS PROVINCE," etc.

"The Magistrates of *Lancaster* sent out to collect the remaining *Indians*, brought them into the town, for their better security against any further attempt; and, it is said, condoled with them on the misfortune that had happened, took them by the hand, and *promised them protection.*

"They were put into the Work House, a strong building, as the place of greatest safety.

"These cruel men again assembled themselves, and hearing that the remaining fourteen *Indians* were in the work house at *Lancaster*, they suddenly appeared before that town on the twenty-seventh of December. Fifty of them, armed as before, dismounting, went directly to the Work House, and by violence broke open the door and entered with the utmost fury in their countenances. When the poor wretches saw they had *no protection* nigh, nor could possibly escape, and being without the least weapon of defence, they divided their little families, the children cling-

ing to their parents; they fell on their faces, protested their innocence, declared their love to the *English*, and that in their whole lives, they had never done them injury; and in this posture they all received the hatchet! Men, women and children were every one inhumanly murdered in cold blood!

"The barbarous men who committed the atrocious fact, in defiance of government, of all laws human and divine, and to the eternal disgrace of their country and color, then mounted their horses, huzzaed in triumph, as if they had gained a victory, and rode off unmolested!

"The bodies of the murdered were then brought out and exposed in the street, till a hole could be made in the earth to receive and cover them. But the wickedness cannot be covered, and the guilt will lie on the whole land till justice is done on the *murderers. The blood of the innocent will cry to heaven for vengeance.*"

Statement in the Lancaster Journal, seeking to exculpate the magistrates and to account for the unwillingness of the military to interfere.

"Mr. Reynolds, the writer of the above had been informed by some of the aged and respectable inhabitants of Lancaster, that the outrage had been perpetrated upon Sunday; what gave rise to this opinion, was the circumstance of the magistrates being in church when the alarm was given. The 25th of December 1763, (Christmas day) was Sunday, but at that period owing principally to the disturbed state of the Province the Churches were frequently open for worship on other days of the week. Tuesday the 27th of December, 1763, while the Rev. Mr. Barton was officiating in the Episcopal Church, the doors were thrown open with violence, and several voices were heard exclaiming, 'Paxton Boys,' 'Murder,' 'the prison is attacked,' 'They are murdering the Indians,' &c., &c. Edward Shippen, Esq., then Chief Magistrate of the Borough, immediately left the church, and hastened to the quarters of Captain Robinson, and besought him to hasten to the rescue of the Indians, but that officer replied, "D—n them I would not care if the whole race were slain, for my company has suffered enough by them already. I will not stir one step.'

"The magistrates of Lancaster did all that lay in their power, both to prevent the murder and to apprehend the rioters. By a reference to Loskiel's Indian Missions, page 216, it appears, that on November the eleventh, when the Indians who were sent to Philadelphia to be lodged in the Barracks, by the positive command of the Governor, that the soldiers refused to admit them.

"On page 220 it is further stated, that the Indians were ordered to New York for safety, and when they had left Philadelphia, that they met with Captain Robertson and seventy Highlanders, who were ordered to escort them; that these soldiers behaved very wild and unfriendly.

"On page 222 it is stated that Captain Robertson's company was now relieved by one hundred and seventy men from Gen. Gage's army, commanded by Captain Schlosser. 'These soldiers had suffered much from the savages near Lake Erie, which rendered them averse to the Indians.'

"These facts will show clearly that the military authority was unwilling to attempt the avengeance of the Paxton Boys.

"It is a little remarkable that three of the persons who were most deeply concerned in the murder of the Indians at Lancaster, William Hays, the Sheriff, and two persons of the name of Smith and Howard, met with an untimely fate; Hays was killed in a Saw Mill, Smith drowned himself, and Howard fell on a knife, which he had in his hand, by accident, which caused his death.

"Wm. Hays, jr. the son of the Sheriff, and Donnelly the jailor, were also suspected of being in the plot.

"The Paxton Boys, after the commission of the murder, gave three cheers, and said 'We have presented the citizens of Lancaster with a Christmas Box, and we shall present the Philadelphians with a New Year's Gift.'"

Narrative of Smith, one of the Paxton Boys.

"I was an early settler in Paxton, a member of the Congregation of the Rev. Mr. Elder. I was one of the chief actors in the destruction of Conestogo and in storming the Work House at Lancaster. I have been stigmatized as a murderer. No man, unless he were living at that time in Paxton, could have an idea of the sufferings and anxieties of the people. For years the Indians had been on the most friendly terms; but some of the traders were bought by the French; these corrupted the Indians. The savages unexpectedly destroyed our dwellings and murdered the unsuspicious. When we visited the wigwams in the neighborhood, we found the Indians occupied in harmless sports or domestic work. There appeared no evidence that they were any way instrumental in the bloody acts perpetrated on the frontiers.

"Well do I remember the evening when —— stopped at my door, judge my surprise when I heard his tale: 'Tom followed the Indians to the Big Island; from thence they went to Conestogo; as soon as we heard it, five of us, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, rode off for the village. I left my horse under their care, and cautiously crawled where I could get a view; I saw Indians armed; they were strangers; they outnumbered us by dozens. I returned without being discovered; we meet to-night at ——; we shall expect you with gun, knife and ammunition.' We met, and our party, under the cover of the night, rode off for Conestogo. Our plan was well laid; the scout, who had traced the Indians, was with us; the village was stormed and reduced to ashes. The moment we were perceived, an Indian fired at us and rushed forward, brandishing his

tomahawk. Tom cried, 'mark him,' and he fell by more than one ball; —— ran up and cried out, 'it is the villain who murdered my mother.' This speech roused to vengeance and Conestogo lay harmless before us. Our worst fears had been realized; these Indians, who had been housed and fed as the *pets* of the Province, were now proved to be our secret foes; necessity compelled us to do as we did.

"We mounted our horses and returned. Soon we were informed that a number of Indians were at the Work House at Lancaster. —— was sent to Lancaster to get all the news he could. He reported that one of the Indians concerned in recent murders was there in safety. Also, that they talked of rebuilding Conestogo, and placing these Indians in the new buildings.

"A few of us met to deliberate; Stewart proposed to go to Lancaster, storm their *castle*, and carry off the assassin. It was agreed to; the whole plan was arranged. Our clergyman did not approve of our proceeding further. He thought everything was accomplished by the destruction of Conestogo, and advised us to try what we could do with the Governor and Council. I with the rest was opposed to the *measure* proposed by our good pastor. It was painful to us to act in opposition to his will, but the Indian in Lancaster was known to have murdered the parents of ——, one of our party.

"The plan was made. Three were chosen to break in the doors, five to keep the keepers, etc., from meddling, Capt. Stewart to remain outside with about twelve men, to protect those within, to prevent surprise, and keep charge of the horses. The three were to secure the Indian, tie him with strong cords and deliver him to Stewart. If the three were resisted, a shot was to be fired as a signal. I was one of them who entered; you know the rest; we fired; the Indians were left without life, and we rode hastily from Lancaster. Two of the Indians killed in Lancaster were recognized as murderers.

"This gave quiet to the frontiers, for no murder of our defenceless inhabitants has since happened."

The foregoing account was communicated by a father to his son, in Carlisle, and by the latter to Redmond Conyngham.

The Rev. Mr. Elder mentioned in the preceding statement was a Presbyterian minister and held the commission of a Colonel. In a letter on this subject addressed by him to Governor Penn, dated January 27, 1764, occurs this passage:

"The storm which has been so long gathering, has at length exploded. Had government removed the Indians from Conestogo, which had been frequently urged without success, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do, was done; I expostulated; but *life* and *reason* were

set at defiance, and yet the men in private life are virtuous, and respectable; not cruel, but mild and merciful. The time will arrive when each palliating circumstance will be calmly weighed. This deed, magnified into the blackest of crimes, shall be considered as one of those youthful ebullitions of wrath caused by momentary excitement, to which human infirmity is subjected."

A calm survey of all the facts of the case, as far as known, compels us to reach a different conclusion. The twenty or thirty men engaged in the bloody transactions at Conestogo and Lancaster, were lawless men, and their lawless conduct cannot be justified any more than their indiscriminate slaughter of suspected murderers and helpless old men, women and innocent children. The transactions referred to are foul blots on the page of our provincial history.

It should be stated that the Rev. Mr. Elder, in a letter to Col. Burd, asserts that the Paxton Boys did not cut the bodies of the Indians to pieces, adding, "the inference is plain, that the bodies were thus mangled after death by certain persons to excite a feeling against the Paxton Boys. This fact, Stewart says he can and will establish in a fair trial at Lancaster, York and Carlisle."

There is no doubt that Stewart imposed upon the amiable Mr. Elder, to whose command of Rangers he and the other persons concerned in the Lancaster murders belonged; but it is difficult to believe Stewart whose record by no means redounds to his credit. He was emphatically a man of violence and lawlessness; he joined the Connecticut men, was a prominent actor in the civil wars of Wyoming and slain there, during the Revolution, in the disastrous battle of July 3, 1778.

The bodies of the murdered Indians were collected and buried in *one* grave, at the corner of Chestnut and Duke streets, in Lancaster. Peter Maurer told I. Daniel Rupp that he *saw* them buried in the same place, where the workmen, engaged in making excavations for the Railroad, dug them up in May 1833.[1]

When the news of the second Indian massacre reached the Governor, he issued another proclamation, as inefficacious in its results as the former, in these words:

"*By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"A PROCLAMATION:

"WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of December last, I issued a Proclamation for the apprehending and bringing to Justice a number of Persons who, in violation of the Public Faith, and in defiance of all Law, had

[1] Rupp's History of Lancaster County, p. 360.

inhumanly killed Six of the Indians who had lived on Conestogoe Manor for the Course of many Years, peaceably and inoffensively, under the Protection of this Government, on Lands assigned to them for their Habitation. Notwithstanding which, I have received Information that on the Twenty-seventh of the same month, a large party of armed men again assembled and met together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, in the County of Lancaster and proceeded to the Town of Lancaster, where they violently broke open the Work House, and butchered and put to death fourteen of the said Conestogoe Indians, Men, Women, and Children, who had been taken under the immediate Care and Protection of the Magistrates of the said County, and lodged for their better Security in the said Work House, till they should be more effectually provided for by order of the Government: *And whereas*, common Justice loudly demands, and the Laws of the Land, (upon the preservation of which not only the Liberty and Security of every Individual, but the being of the Government itself depend), require that the above offenders should be brought to condign Punishment; I have, therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, published this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and enquiry after the Authors and Perpetrators of the said last mentioned offence, their Abettors and Accomplices; and that they use all possible means to apprehend and secure them in some of the public Gaols of this Province, to be dealt with according to Law. And I do hereby further promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure, or cause to be apprehended and secured, any three of the Ringleaders of the said party, and prosecute them to conviction, shall have and receive for each the publick reward of Two Hundred Pounds; and any Accomplice, not concerned in the immediate shedding the Blood of the said Indians, who shall make discovery of any or either of the said Ringleaders and apprehend and prosecute them to conviction, shall, over and above the said reward, have all the weight and influence of the government, for obtaining his Majesty's pardon for his offence.

"Given under my hand and the great seal of the province, at Philadelphia, January 2, in the 4th year of his Majesty's reign, A. D. 1764.

"JOHN PENN."

"By his command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr., Sec'y.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

With a view to prevent the repetition of similar outrages, the Moravian Indians were removed to Province Island, near Philadelphia. The insurgents threatened to march down to destroy them also; the Assem-

bly resolved to resist them, and the Indians, frightened at the fury of their enemies, petitioned the Legislature to send them, a hundred and forty in number, with their two ministers, to England.[1]

But this being impracticable, the Governer furnished them an escort, to proceed through New Jersey and New York, to sir William Johnson, under whose protection they were desirous to place themselves. William Franklin, then Governor of New Jersey, granted them a passport; but Governor Colden of New York, by advice of his council, refused to admit them within his province. The council of New York were offended by governor Penn sending so large a body of Indians into their colony without their consent; and professed themselves more disposed to punish than to protect the Indians from the east side of the Susquehannah, whom they considered as their worst enemies, composed of the rogues, thieves, and runaways, from other Indian nations. They also condemned the policy which returned these men to strengthen their nation. The progress of the Indians being thus obstructed, General Gage, who had succeeded General Amherst in the chief command of the English forces in America, directed two companies of the royal Americans to re-escort them to Philadelphia, where they were secured in the barracks. Their return, however, reanimated the ire of their enemies in Lancaster, who, assembling in large numbers, marched for the city.[2] The force of the insurgents was very considerable; since six companies of foot, one of artillery, and two troops of horse, were formed to oppose them; and some thousands of the inhabitants, (including many Quakers) who did not appear, were prepared to render assistance, in case an attempt should be made upon the town. The barracks, also, where the Indians were lodged, under the protection of the regular troops, were fortified; several works being thrown up about them, and eight pieces of cannon mounted. But the Governor would not venture to command his forces to attack the insurgents, until he obtained indemnity for himself and them, by the extension to the province of the English riot act. The bill extending it was passed very hastily through the House.[3]

The insurgents, finding the ferries over the Schuylkill guarded, proceeded to Germantown; where, learning the amount of the force raised to oppose them, they listened to the advice of some prudent persons who visited them, and to the remonstrances of the agents of the Governor, and promised to return peaceably to their habitations, leaving two only of their number to represent their views to the government. The alarm in the city was great. The Governor fled to the house of Dr. Franklin for safety; and nothing but the spirited measures of the inhabitants of the city, saved it from the fury of an exasperated armed multitude, who

1 Gordon. 2 January.
3 Heckewelder. Franklin's Life. Penn. Gaz. 1764. No. 1833.

would not have hesitated to extend their vengeance from the Indians to their protectors.[1]

Matthew Smith and James Gibson were the two persons selected by the insurgents to lay their grievances before the Governor and Assembly, which they did in the following remonstrance:

"*To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, and to the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met:*

"We, Matthew Smith and James Gibson, in behalf of ourselves and His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the inhabitants of the frontier Counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, humbly beg leave to remonstrate and lay before you the following grievances, which we submit to your wisdom for redress.

"First. We apprehend that as Freemen and English Subjects, we have an indisputable title to the same privileges and immunities with His Majesty's other Subjects who reside in the interior Counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, and therefore ought not to be excluded from an equal share with them in the very important privilege of Legislation; nevertheless, contrary to the Proprietor's Charter and the acknowledged principles of common justice and equity, our five Counties are restrained from electing more than ten Representatives, viz: four for Lancaster, two for York, two for Cumberland, one for Berks, and one for Northampton, while the three Counties and City of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, elect twenty-six. This we humbly conceive is oppressive, unequal and unjust, the cause of many of our grievances, and an infringement of our natural privileges of Freedom and equality; wherefore, we humbly pray that we may be no longer deprived of an equal number with the three aforesaid Counties, to represent us in Assembly.

"Secondly. We understand that a Bill is now before the House of Assembly, wherein it is provided that such persons as shall be charged with killing any Indians in Lancaster County, shall not be tried in the County where the Fact was committed, but in the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester or Bucks. This is manifestly to deprive British Subjects of their known Privileges, to cast an eternal Reproach upon whole Counties, as if they were unfit to serve their Country in the quality of Jurymen, and to contradict the well known Laws of the British Nation in a point whereon Life, Liberty and Security essentially depend, namely, that of being tried by their equals in the neighborhood where their own, their Accusers, and the Witnesses' Character and Credit, with the Circumstances of the Fact, are best known, and instead thereof putting their Lives in the hands of Strangers, who may as justly be suspected of par-

[1] Franklin's Mem.

tiality to as the Frontier Counties can be of prejudices against Indians; and this, too, in favour of Indians only, against His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects. Besides, it is well known that the design of it is to comprehend a Fact committed before such a Law was thought of. And if such practices were tolerated, no man could be secure in his most valuable Interest. We are also informed, to our great Surprize, that this Bill has actually received the assent of a Majority of the House, which we are persuaded could not have been the case, had our Frontier Counties been equally represented in Assembly. However, we hope that the Legislature of this Province will never enact a Law of so dangerous a tendency, or take away from his Majesty's good Subjects a privilege so long esteemed sacred by Englishmen.

"Thirdly. During the late and present Indian War, the Frontiers of this Province have been repeatedly attacked and ravaged by Skulking parties of the Indians, who have with the most Savage Cruelty murdered Men, Women and Children, without distinction, and have reduced near a thousand Families to the most extreme distress. It grieves us to the very heart to see such of our Frontier Inhabitants as have escaped Savage Fury with the loss of their Parents, their Children, their Wives or Relatives, left destitute by the public, and exposed to the most cruel Poverty and Wretchedness, while upwards of an Hundred and twenty of these Savages, who are with great reason suspected of being guilty of these horrid Barbarities, under the Mask of Friendship, have procured themselves to be taken under the protection of the Government, with a view to elude the Fury of the brave Relatives of the murdered, and are now maintained at the public Expence. Some of these Indians now in the Barracks of Philadelphia, are confessedly a part of the Wyalousing Indians, which Tribe is now at War with us, and the others are the Moravian Indians, who, living with us under the Cloak of Friendship, carried on a Correspondence with our known Enemies on the Great Island. We cannot but observe, with sorrow and indignation, that some Persons in this Province are at pains to extenuate the barbarous Cruelties practised by these Savages on our murdered Brethren and Relatives, which are shocking to human Nature, and must pierce every Heart, but that of the hardened perpetrators or their Abettors; Nor is it less distressing to hear others pleading that, although the Wyalousing Tribe is at War with us, yet that part of it which is under the Protection of the Government, may be friendly to the English, and innocent. In what nation under the Sun was it ever the custom that when a neighboring Nation took up Arms, not an individual should be touched but only the Persons that offered Hostilities? Who ever proclaimed War with a part of a Nation, and not with the Whole? Had these Indians disapproved of the Perfidy of their Tribe, and been willing to cultivate

and preserve Friendship with us, why did they not give notice of the War before it happened, as it is known to be the Result of long Deliberations, and a preconcerted Combination among them? Why did they not leave their Tribe immediately, and come among us before there was Ground to suspect them, or War was actually waged with their Tribe? No, they stayed amongst them, were privy to their murders and Ravages, until we had destroyed their Provisions, and when they could no longer subsist at home, they come, not as Deserters, but as Friends, to be maintained through the Winter, that they may be able to Scalp and butcher us in the Spring.

"And as to the Moravian Indians, there are strong Grounds at least to suspect their Friendship, as it isknown they carried on a Correspondence with our Enemies on the Great Island. We killed three Indians going from Bethlehem to the Great Island with Blankets, Ammunition, and Provisions, which is an undeniable Proof that the Moravian Indians were in confederacy with our open Enemies; And we cannot but be filled with Indignation to hear this action of ours painted in the most odious and detestable Colors, as if we had inhumanly murdered our Guides, who preserved us from perishing in the Woods, when we only killed three of our known Enemies, who attempted to shoot us when we surprised them. And besides all this, we understand that one of these very Indians is proved by the oath of Stinton's Widow, to be the very Person that murdered her Husband. How then comes it to pass, that he alone, of all the Moravian Indians, should join with the enemy to murder that family? Or can it be supposed that any Enemy Indians, contrary to their known custom of making War, should penetrate into the Heart of a settled Country, to burn, plunder, and murder the Inhabitants, and not molest any Houses in their return, or ever be seen or heard of? Or how can we account for it, that no ravages have been committed in Northampton County, since the removal of the Moravian Indians, when the Great Cove has been struck since? These things put it beyond doubt with us that the Indians now at Philadelphia are His Majesty's Perfidious Enemies, and therefore to protect and maintan them at the Public Expence, while our suffering Brethren on the Frontiers are almost destitute of the necessaries of Life, and are neglected by the Public, is sufficient to make us mad with rage, and tempt us to do what nothing but the most violent necessity can vindicate. We humbly and earnestly pray, therefore, that those Enemies of His Majesty may be removed as soon as possible out of the Province.

"Fourthly. We humbly conceive that it is contrary to the maxims of good Policy, and extremely dangerous to our Frontiers, to suffer any Indians, of what tribe soever, to live within the Inhabited parts of this Province, while we are engaged in an Indian War, as Experience has

taught us that they are all perfidious, and their Claim to Freedom and Independency, puts it in their power to act as Spies, to entertain and give intelligence to our Enemies, and to furnish them with Provisions and Warlike Stores. To this fatal intercourse, between our pretended Friends and open Enemies, we must ascribe the greatest of the Ravages and Murders that have been committed in the course of this and the last Indian War. We, therefore, pray that this grievance be taken under consideration and remedied.

"Fifthly. We cannot help lamenting that no Provision has been hitherto made, that such of our Frontier Inhabitants as have been wounded in defence of the Province, their Lives and Liberties, may be taken care of, and cured of their Wounds at the publick Expense. We, therefore, pray that this grievance may be redressed.

"Sixthly. In the late Indian War this Province, with others of his Majesty's Colonies, gave rewards for Indian Scalps, to encourage the seeking them in their own Country, as the most likely means of destroying or reducing them to reason, but no such Encouragement has been given in this War, which has damped the Spirits of many brave Men, who are willing to venture their Lives in parties against the Enemy. We, therefore, pray that public rewards may be proposed for Indian Scalps, which may be adequate to the Dangers attending Enterprizes of this nature.

"Seventhly. We daily lament that numbers of our nearest and dearest relatives are still in Captivity among the Savage Heathen, to be trained up in all their ignorance and barbarity, or to be tortured to death with all the contrivances of Indian cruelty, for attempting to make their escape from bondage; we see they pay no regard to the many solemn Promises which they have made to restore our Friends who are in Bondage amongst them. We, therefore, earnestly pray that no trade may hereafter be permitted to be carried on with them, until our Brethren and Relatives are brought home to us.

"Eighthly. We complain that a certain Society of People in this Province, in the late Indian War, and at several Treaties held by the King's representatives, openly loaded the Indians with Presents, and that J. P., a leader of the said Society, in defiance of all Government, not only abetted our Indian Enemies, but kept up a private intelligence with them, and publickly received from them a Belt of Wampum, as if he had been our Governor, or authorized by the King to treat with his Enemies. By this means the Indians have been taught to despise us as a weak and disunited people, and from this fatal Source have arose many of our Calamities under which we groan. We humbly pray, therefore, that this Grievance may be redressed, and that no private subject be hereafter permitted to treat with, or carry on a Correspondence with our Enemies.

"Ninthly. We cannot but observe with sorrow, that Fort Augusta, which has been very expensive to this Province, has afforded us but little assistance during this, or the last War. The men that were stationed at that place neither helped our distressed Inhabitants to save their Crops, nor did they attack our Enemies in their Towns, or patrole on our Frontiers. We humbly request that proper measures may be taken to make that Garrison more serviceable to us in our Distress, if it can be done.

"N. B. We are far from intending any Reflection against the Commanding Officer stationed at Augusta, as we presume his Conduct was always directed by those from whom he received his Orders.

"Signed on behalf of ourselves, and by appointment of a great number of the Frontier Inhabitants.

"MATTHEW SMITH,
"JAMES GIBSON."

"February 13th, 1764."

"The memorial of Gibson and Smith was sustained by another, having fifteen hundred signatures.[1] But the county of Berks, by its grand jury, protested against it. The Assembly sent both memorial and protest to a committee, which recommended a conference with the insurgents, in order to convince them and the people that their complaints were unfounded. The House invited the Governor to participate in this conference, but he declined the measure, as incompatible with the dignity, and subversive of the order, of the government. He recommended them to investigate the merits of the petitions, and should any bill grow out of the investigation, he promised to give it due attention. The Assembly took no further steps. The bill directing persons charged with murdering an Indian in Lancaster county, to be tried in Philadelphia, Bucks, or Chester, became a law, but no conviction for that offense was ever had, the number and power of the guilty protecting them from punishment."

The friendly relations between England and the colonies would doubtless have continued, had the former not seen fit to pursue a new policy towards the latter with respect to revenue and taxation. The colonies until then had been permitted to tax themselves. The first act of Parliament aiming at the drawing of a revenue from the colonies, was passed Sept. 29, 1764, the preamble running thus:

"Whereas, it is just and necessary that a revenue be raised in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the same, we the Commons," etc. This act imposed a duty on "clayed sugar, indigo, coffee, etc., etc., being the produce of a colony not under the dominion of his Majesty."

"On the subject of the right of the British parliament to tax the colo-

[1] Gordon.

nies,[1] it was asserted in the mother country 'to be essential to the unity, and of course to the prosperity, of the empire, that the British parliament should have a right of taxation over every part of the royal dominions.' In the colonies it was contended, 'that *taxation* and *representation* were inseparable, and that they could not be safe, if their property might be taken from them, without their consent." This claim of the right of taxation on the one side, and the denial of it on the other, was *the very hinge on which the revolution turned.*

"In accordance with the policy to be observed towards America, the next year, 1765, the famous *stamp act* passed both houses of parliament. This ordained that instruments of writing, such as deeds, bonds, notes, &c. among the colonies, should be null and void, unless executed on *stamped* paper, for which a duty should be paid to the crown."

"The efforts of the American colonies to stay the mad career of the English ministry proved unavailing. The stamp act was passed with slight opposition by the commons, and with unanimity by the lords. Dr. Franklin laboured earnestly to avert a measure which his sagacity and extensive acquaintance with the American people taught him was pregnant with danger to the British empire; but he entertained not the idea that it would be forcibly resisted. He wrote to Mr. Charles Thompson, 'The sun of liberty is set, you must light up the candles of industry and economy.' To which Mr. Thompson replied, 'he was apprehensive that other lights would be the consequence.' To Mr. Ingersol, the doctor said, 'Go home and tell your people to get children as fast as they can,' intimating that the period for successful opposition had not yet arrived."[2]

The opposition to the stamp act in America was so decided and universal that Parliament had only the alternative to compel submission or to repeal the act. It was repealed on February 22, 1766, but accompanying it was one known as the *declaratory act*, more hostile to American rights than any of its predecessors. The act affirmed "that Parliament have, and of right ought to have, *power to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever.*"

In 1767 a Bill passed Parliament, imposing certain duties on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors, imported into the Colonies from Great Britain. This act with several others rekindled the opposition of the Colonies. Again associations were formed to prevent the importation of British goods, and meetings called to resolve, petition and remonstrate. The British ministers, [1769] deluded into the belief that a reduction of the tax would restore tranquility, promised that five-sixths of the taxes imposed in 1767 should be repealed; and in 1770 all were abolished, save three pence a pound on tea.

[1] Goodrich. [2] Gordon.

In 1769 both houses of Parliament in an address to the King requested him to order the Governor of Massachusetts to take notice of such as might be guilty of treason that they might be sent to *England and tried there.*

The recommendations of meetings and associations to suspend the importation of tea, [1773][1] had been so strictly complied with that but little had been brought into the country. The consequence was, that vast quantities, seventeen millions of pounds, had accumulated on the hands of the East India Company. For their relief Parliament now authorized them to export this tea to any part of the world, free of duty. Confident of now finding a market for their tea in America, the East India Company freighted several ships with that article for the different Colonies and appointed agents to dispose of it [1774.] The colonists resolved to obstruct the sale of that tea and to refuse the payment of even *three pence* by way of *duty.*

"On the approach of the tea ships destined for Philadelphia, the pilots in the river Delaware were warned not to conduct them into harbour; and their captains, apprized of the foregoing resolutions, deeming it unsafe to land their cargoes, consented to return without making an entry at the custom house; the owners of goods, ordered from England, on board these vessels, cheerfully submitting to the inconvenience of having their merchandise returned to Great Britain. The cáptains of vessels addressed to New York wisely adopted the same resolution. The tea sent to Charleston was landed and stored, but not offered for sale; and having been placed in damp cellars, became rotten, and was entirely lost. The ships designed for Boston entered that port, and the energy of Governor Hutchinson prevented their return; but before the tea could be landed, a number of colonists, pursuant to a concerted plan, dressed as Indians, entered the vessels, and, without doing other damage, broke open three hundred and forty-two chests of tea, and emptied their contents into the water. Such was the union of sentiment among the people, and so systematic their opposition, that not a single chest of the cargoes sent out by the East India company was sold for its benefit."

These proceedings were communicated by the King to Parliament on March 7th, 1774, and measures were speedily adopted contemplating the submission of the rebellious colonists. An act was passed called the "Boston Port Bill," by which the port of Boston was closed and the custom house transferred to Salem; by another act the charter of Massachusetts was subverted, the nomination of counsellors, magistrates and other officers being vested in the crown during the royal pleasure; by a third act the Governor of that province was directed and authorized to send persons indicted for murder or any other capital offence, to any

[1] Goodrich. Gordon.

other colony, or to Great Britain, for trial. A bill was also passed for quartering soldiers upon the inhabitants.

"The inhabitants of Boston had foreseen the present crisis, and they met it with undaunted spirit. Information of the passage of the port act was received on the tenth of May, and on the thirteenth, the town resolved, 'that, if the other colonies would unite with them to stop all importations from Great Britain and the West Indies until that act should be repealed, it would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties; but should they continue their exports and imports, there was reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression would triumph over justice, right, social happiness, and freedom.' A copy of this resolution was transmitted to the other colonies, the inhabitants of which, expressed deep sympathy in the sufferings of their brethren in Boston, endured in the common cause; and concurring in opinion with them on the propriety of convening a provincial congress, delegates for that purpose were generally chosen.

"Throughout the continent, the first of June, the day on which the Boston port act was to take effect, on the resolution of the Assembly of Virginia, was adopted as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, to implore the divine interposition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened destruction to their civil rights, and the evils of civil war, and to give one heart and one mind to the people, firmly to oppose every invasion of their liberties."

The terms "*Whigs*" and "*Tories*" were introduced at this time, the former to describe those in sympathy with the cause of Boston and arrayed on the side of the colonies against Parliament, the latter to designate those whose sympathies were with Great Britain against the colonies.

Throughout the country the warmest interest and most cordial sympathy were manifested for the Bostonians. The subjoined documents are drawn from the minutes of the Committee of Safety deposited in the Prothonotary's office at Lancaster, and Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania.

Copy of a letter from the committee of correspondence for the city of Philadelphia, directed to the freeholders and other inhabitants of this place, dated about the 12th of June, 1774:

PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN: We beg leave to refer you to the enclosed paper for the steps we have taken on the present alarming occasion. The Governor declining to call the Assembly, renders it necessary to take the sentiments of the Inhabitants; and for that purpose it is agreed to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this city and the county at the State House, on Wednesday, the 15th instant. And as we would wish to have the sentiments and concurrence of our brethren in the several counties, who are equally interested with us in the General Cause, we earnestly desire you to call

together the principal Inhabitants of your county and take their sentiments. We shall forward to you by every occasion, any matters of consequence that come to our knowledge, and we should be glad you would choose and appoint a Committee to Correspond with us.

Signed by order of the Committee of Correspondence, for the City of Philadelphia.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Clerk.

In pursuance of which, and also of another large letter written by Mr. Charles Thompson, and sent to the inhabitants of this borough, directed to the care of Mr. William Atlee, a meeting was held on the 15th day of June, 1774, and the following Resolves were agreed on, viz: At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, at the court house in the said borough, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1774: Agreed—that to preserve the Constitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony, to unite and use the most effectual means to procure a repeal of the late act of Parliament against the town of Boston.

That the act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbor of Boston, is an invasion of the rights of the inhabitants of the said town, as subjects of the crown of Great Britain. That it is the opinion of the inhabitants at this meeting that the proper and effectual means to be used to obtain a repeal of the said act, will be to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports, to and from Great Britain, until the same act be repealed.

That the traders and inhabitants of this town will join and concur with the patriotic merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and freeholders, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and other parts of this province, in an association or solemn agreement to this purpose, if the same shall be by them thought necessary.

That Edward Shippen, Esq., George Ross, Esq., Jasper Yeates, Esq., Matthias Slough, Esq., James Webb, Esq., William Atlee, Esq., William Henry, Esq., Mr. Ludwig Lauman, Mr. William Bausman and Mr. Charles Hall, be a committee to correspond with the general committee of Philadelphia; that these sentiments be immediately forwarded to the committee of correspondence at Philadelphia.

The gentlemen above named, after being chosen and appointed a committee of correspondence, resolved upon the following letter to be transmitted to the committee of Philadelphia, directed to Mr. Charles Thompson, and is as follows, viz:

LANCASTER, the 15th June, 1774.

SIR: Agreeable to the request of the Committee of Correspondence for the city of Philadelphia, signified to some of the Inhabitants here, by your letter, we have this evening had a Meeting of the Inhabitants of

this Town, (at which a very great number attended) at the Court House, and unanimously gave their assent to the Resolves or Agreement inclosed. As taking the sentiments of the county could not be so expeditiously done by having a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, we thought best to give you those of the Town, and have the pleasure now to assure you that the Inhabitants of the county in general begin to entertain similar opinions within as to this matter, and will no doubt heartily concur in them at a Meeting which we shall endeavor as soon as possible to have with them. We hope you will give us intelligence of any matters worthy of notice, and be assured we shall do everything in our power to promote the General Interest. We are, &c.

[Signed by Edward Shippen, James Webb, Matthias Slough, William Atlee, William Henry, Esqrs., and Messrs. Ludwig Lauman, William Bausman, Charles Hall.]

Ordered that *Eberhart Michael*, the clerk of this committee, do forward a copy of this day's resolves to Mr. Charles Thompson, the clerk of the committee at Philadelphia, with a copy of this letter, signed by him.

At a meeting of the committee of correspondence, appointed for the borough of Lancaster, the 2d of July, 1774, Edward Shipen, Esq. being chosen chairman: The committee taking into consideration the resolves of the respectable inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, on the 18th of June last; as also, the circular letters signed by the chairman of their said committee, the Honorable Thomas Willing, Esq.

Resolved, That they do most heartily concur with their brethren of Philadelphia, in the mode proposed for taking the sentiments of the good people of this province, on the present alarming and critical situation of the American colonies; therefore,

Resolved, That notice be given to the freemen and inhabitants of this county with the utmost expedition, to choose a committee to join with the committees of the other counties of this province to meet at Philadelphia, for the very great and useful purposes mentioned in the said resolves and circular letters: and therefore,

Resolved, That the freemen and inhabitants of this county be requested to meet on Saturday, the ninth day of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court house, in Lancaster, for the purpose aforesaid.

N. B. The said resolves of the committee at this meeting, being ordered to be printed, and the same after they were printed, signed by Edward Shippen, Esq., the chairman, were sent and put up at all public places in the county.

The following are the resolves and circular letter referred to in the foregoing resolutions:

MEETING ON BOSTON PORT BILL.

Philadelphia, June, 1774.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the free-holders and freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 18, 1774, *Thomas Willing, and John Dickinson, Esqrs., Chairmen.*

I. *Resolved*, That the act of parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and that, therefore, we consider our brethren, at Boston, as suffering in the common cause of America.

II. That a congress of deputies from the several colonies in North America, is the most probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of American grievances, securing our rights and liberties, and re-establishing peace and harmony between Great Britain and these colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

III. That a large and respectable committee be immediately appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correspond with the sister colonies and with the several counties in this province, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavoring to attain the great and valuable ends, mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

IV. That the committee nominated by this meeting shall consult together, and on mature deliberation determine what is the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province, and appointing deputies for the same, to attend a general congress; and having determined thereupon, shall take such measures, as by them shall be judged most expedient, for procuring this province to be represented at the said congress, in the best manner that can be devised for promoting the public welfare.

V. That the committee be instructed immediately to set on foot a subscription for the relief of such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as may be deprived of the means of subsistence by the operation of the act of parliament, commonly styled the *Boston Port Bill*—the money arising from such subscriptions to be laid out as the committee shall think will best answer the ends proposed.

VI. That the committee consist of forty-three persons, viz. John Dickinson, Edward Pennington, John Nixon, Thomas Willing, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, Joseph Reed, John Roberts, (miller) Thomas Wharton, junr., Charles Thompson, Jacob Barge, Thomas Barclay, William Rush, Robert Smith, (carpenter,) Thomas Fitzsimons, George Roberts, Samuel Ervin, Thomas Mifflin, John Cox, George Gray, Robert Morris, Samuel Miles, John M. Nesbit, Peter Chevalier, Wm. Moulder, Joseph Moulder, Anthony Morris, junr., John Allen, Jeremiah Warder, junr., Rev. Dr. William Smith, Paul Engle, Thomas Penrose, James Mease,

Benjamin Marshall, Reuben Haines, John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Wharton, Isaac Howell, Michael Hillegas, Adam Hubley, George Schlosser, and Christopher Ludwick. And after the first reading of the propositions that had been prepared for the meeting on Saturday the 18th inst., and before they were put up separately, the Rev. Dr. Smith made the following *short address*, which is published at the desire of many.

GENTLEMEN: The occasion of this meeting has been fully explained to you, and sundry propositions read, which are now to be separately offered for your approbation or disapprobation. But before you proceed to this business, it has been thought proper to submit a few things to your good judgment, with respect to the order and decorum necessary to be observed, in the discussion of every question.

It need not be repeated to you, that matters of the highest consequence to the happiness of this province, nay of all British America, depend upon your deliberations this day—perhaps nothing less than whether the breach with the country from which we descended shall be irreparably widened, or whether ways and means upon constitutional grounds, may not yet be devised, for closing that breach; and restoring that harmony from which, in our better days, Great Britain and her colonies derived mutual strength and glory, and were exalted into an importance that, both in peace and war, made them the envy and terror of the neighbouring nations?

While subjects such as these are agitated before us, everything that may inflame and mislead the passions should be cast far behind us. A cause of such importance and magnitude as that now under our deliberation, is not to be conducted to its true issue by any heated or hasty resolves, nor by any bitterness and animosities among ourselves, nor even perhaps by too severe a recapitulation of past grievances; but require the temperate and enlightened zeal of the *patriot*, the prudence and experience of the *aged*, the strength of mind and vigour of those who are in their prime of life; and, in short, the united wisdom and efforts of *all*, both high and low, joining hand in hand, and setting foot to foot, upon the firm ground of reason and the constitution.

Whenever party distinctions begin to operate, we shall give cause of triumph to those who may be watchful as well as powerful to abridge us of our native right. There ought to be no party, no contention here, but who shall be firmest and foremost in the common cause of America. Every man's sentiments should be freely heard, and without prejudice. While we contend for liberty with others, let us not refuse liberty to each other.

Whatever *vote* is known to be now passed, upon full deliberation, and by the unanimous voice of this great city and county, will not only be

respected through all America, but will have such a weight as the proudest Minister in England may have reason to *respect*. But if it is known to be a *divided vote*, or adopted hastily on some angry day, it will only be injurious to our own cause.

What I have in charge to request of you is this—that if, on any point, we should have a difference of sentiments, every person may be allowed to speak his mind *freely*, and to conclude what he has to offer, without any such outward marks of approbation or disapprobation, as *clapping or hissing;* and that if a division should be necessary (which it is hoped may not be the case this day) such division may be made in the manner desired by the *chairmen*, with all possible order and decorum.

The following is a copy of the Circular Letter sent by the Committee for this city and county,[1] to the different counties in this province.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1774.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee of Correspondence for this city and county, beg leave to enclose you printed copies of the resolves, passed at a very large and respectable meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen in the State House Square, on Saturday the 18th inst. By the 4th of those resolves, you will observe that it was left for the Committee "To determine on the most proper mode of collecting the sense of this province in the present critical situation of our affairs, and appointing Deputies to attend the *proposed Congress*." In pursuance of this trust, we have, upon the maturest deliberation, determined upon the mode contained in the two following propositions, which we hope may meet with the approbation and concurrence of your respectable county, viz:

"1. That the Speaker of the Honourable House of Representatives be desired to write to the several members of Assembly in this province, requesting them to meet in this city as soon as possible, but not later than the 1st of August next, to take into their consideration our very alarming situation.

"2. That letters be written to proper persons in each county, recommending it to them to get Committees appointed for their respective counties, and that the said Committees, or such number of them as may be thought proper, may meet in Philadelphia at the time the Representatives are convened, in order to consult and advise on the most expedient mode of appointing Deputies for the general Congress, and to give their weight to such as may be appointed."

The Speaker of the Assembly, in a very obliging and ready manner, had agreed to comply with the request in the former of these propositions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian disturbances, the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday, July 18, being about the same

[1] *i. e.* Philadelphia.

time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

What we have therefore to request is, that if you approve of the mode expressed in the second proposition, the whole or part of the Committee appointed, or to be appointed for your county, will meet the Committees from the other counties at Philadelphia, on Friday the 15th of July, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our Representatives at their meeting the Monday following.

We trust no apology is necessary for the trouble we propose giving your Committee, of attending at Philadelphia; as we are persuaded you are fully convinced of the necessity of the closest union among ourselves both in sentiment and action; nor can such union be obtained so well by any other method, as by a meeting of the county Committees of each particular province, in one place, preparatory to the general congress.

We would not offer such an affront to the well known public spirit of Pennsylvanians, as to question your zeal on the present occasion. Our very existence in the rank of Freemen, and the security of all that ought to be dear to us, evidently depend upon our conducting this great cause to its proper issue by firmness, wisdom and unanimity. We cannot therefore doubt your ready concurrence in every measure that may be conducive to the public good; and it is with pleasure we can assure you, that all the colonies, from S. Carolina to N. Hampshire, seem animated with one spirit in the common cause, and consider this as the proper crisis for having our differences with the Mother Country brought to some certain issue, and our liberties fixt upon a permanent foundation. This desirable end can only be accomplished by a free communion of sentiments, and a sincere fervent regard to the interests of our common country. We beg to be favoured with an answer to this and whether the Committee for your county can attend at Phila., at the time proposed.

Signed by order of the Committee,

THOMAS WILLING, *Chairman.*

Pursuant to the publication of the resolves of the Committee before mentioned, there was held a meeting of a very respectable number of the freemen and inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, on Saturday the 9th of July, 1774. George Ross, Esq., in the chair.

This assembly, taking into their serious consideration the several late acts of the British parliament relative to America, came unanimously to the following Declarations and Resolves, viz:

1. We do sincerely profess and declare, that his most gracious Majesty King George the Third, is our rightful and lawful sovereign, and that

we will at all times support and defend him to the utmost of our power, with our lives and fortunes, against his enemies.

2. We do further declare, that no power is constitutionally lodged in the hands of any body of men, to give and grant our money, save only our representatives in assembly, who have at all times cheerfully granted aids to his Majesty, whenever he has made a requisition from them.

3. That the acts of the British parliament for divesting us of such right, and assuming such power to themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive.

4. That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to oppose with decency and firmness, every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges.

5. That a close union of the colonies, and their faithful adhering to such measures as a general Congress shall judge proper, are the most likely means to procure redress of American grievances, and settle the rights of the colonies on a permanent basis.

6. That it is highly expedient to appoint a Committee, to meet the Committee of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, on the 15th instant, to confer with them on the important matters mentioned in the letter from the chairman of the Committee of Philadelphia.

7. That we will sincerely and heartily agree to, and abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the general congress of the colonies.

8. That we do tenderly sympathize with our brethren of Boston, who are suffering in the American cause by an unconstitutional and oppressive act of the British parliament, called the Boston Port Bill.

9. That a subscription be opened for the relief of our suffering brethren there.

10. That the subscription be put into the hands of the Committee of this county, to be by them laid out in the purchase of provisions and sent to Boston towards the relief of their distresses.

11. That the Committee for the borough of Lancaster already appointed, be a Committee of correspondence; and that George Ross, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joseph Ferree, Emanual Carpenter, and William Atlee, Esquires, Mr. Alexander Lowry, and Mr. Moses Erwin, be the Committee to meet and consult with the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, the 15th instant, and also to join with the Committee of correspondence in receiving subscriptions.

It was then moved, that the thanks of the Freemen and inhabitants present should be rendered to the worthy chairman, for the very proper and spirited address made by him to this assembly, replete with the warmest expressions of loyalty to his Majesty, and fervent zeal for the common interests of America, which motion was agreed to by a general

holding up of hands, and the thanks of the assembly were then presented to Mr. Ross for his patriotic conduct upon this occasion.

EBERHART MICHAEL, Clk:

A subscription was then immediately opened by the Committee, for the benefit of our suffering brethren of the town of Boston, and very handsome sums subscribed by several of the persons present: And at the request of numbers of the reputable inhabitants, papers are printed and sending to the different townships to receive the subscriptions of the inhabitants of this county, which it is expected will amount to a considerable sum, and will be collected as expeditiously as possible by the Committee, and laid out as shall be thought best to answer the good purpose intended.

A paper was delivered by Mr. Elijah Weikersham, to the Chairman at this meeting, and read by him, containing similar resolves (with the above) of the freemen of the townships of Paxton and Derry, at their meeting at the town of Middletown on the 8th last past, and signed by James Bird, Esq., chairman.

Agreeably to the suggestions made in the circular letter from the Committee of correspondence for this city and county,[1] a convention of Delegates from the different counties assembled in this city on the 15th of July, 1774. The following is an account of their proceedings:

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

At a Provincial Meeting of Deputies chosen by the several Counties in Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, July 15th, 1774, and continued by adjournments from day to day.

PRESENT, For the city and county of Philadelphia: Thomas Willing, John Dickinson, Peter Chevalier, Edward Penington, Thomas Wharton, John Cox, Joseph Reed, Thomas Wharton, Jun., Samuel Erwin, Thomas Fitzsimons, Doctor William Smith, Isaac Howell, Adam Hubley, George Schlosser, Samuel Miles, Thomas Mifflin, Christopher Ludwic, Joseph Moulder, Anthony Morris, Jun., George Gray, John Nixon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Penrose, John M. Nesbit, Jonathan B. Smith, James Mease, Thomas Barclay, Benjamin Marshall, Samuel Howell, William Moulder, John Roberts, John Bayard, William Rush and Charles Thompson.

Bucks—John Kidd, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Kirkbride, John Wilkinson and James Wallace.

Chester—Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, Hugh Loyd, John Sellers, Francis Johnson and Richard Reiley.

Lancaster—George Ross, James Webb, Joseph Ferree, Matthias Slough, Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry and Moses Erwin.

York—James Smith, Joseph Donaldson and Thomas Hartley.

[1] *i. e.* Philadelphia.

Cumberland—James Wilson, Robert Magaw and William Irvine.

Berks—Edward Biddle, Daniel Broadhead, Jonathan Potts, Thomas Dundas and Christopher Schultz.

Northampton—William Edmunds, Peter Kechlein, John Okeley and Jacob Arndt.

Northumberland—William Scull and Samuel Hunter.

Bedford—George Woods.

Westmoreland—Robert Hannah, James Cavett.

THOMAS WILLING was chosen Chairman.

Charles Thompson, Clerk.

Agreed that, in case of any difference in sentiment, the question be determined by the Deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boston of the 13th of May were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighboring provinces; after which the following resolves were passed:

Unan. I. That we acknowledge ourselves and the inhabitants of this province, liege subjects of his Majesty King George the third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between *Great Britain* and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interests of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent desire, that our ancient harmony with the mother-country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these colonies, that the subjects born in *England* are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power assumed by the Parliament of *Great Britain* to bind the people of these colonies, by statutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," is unconstitutional; and therefore the source of these unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of Parliament for shutting up the port of *Boston* is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the *British* Colonies; and therefore, that we consider our brethren at *Boston* as suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, if passed

into an act of Parliament, will be as unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous as the act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the constitution of the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, established by charter, and enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an act of Parliament, will be unconstitutional and dangerous in its consequences to the *American* Colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity, that a congress of Deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled, to consult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purposes of procuring relief for our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between *Great Britain* and her Colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province, with *Great Britain*, would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but, in tenderness to the people of Great Britain, as well as this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire that the congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

XI. *Resolved, by a great majority*, That yet notwithstanding, as an unanimity of councils and measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the congress shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain, as shall be agreed on at the congress.

XII. *Resolved, by a majority*, That if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent, before or at the general Congress, shall render it necessary in the opinion of that Congress, for the colonies to take farther steps than are mentioned in the eleventh resolve; in such case, the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such farther steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind within this province, ought not to take advantage of the resolves relating to non-importation in this province or elsewhere; but that they ought to sell their merchandize, which they now have or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in such colony, or with any individual in any such colony, city or town, which shall refuse, decline or neglect to adopt and carry into execution, such general plan as shall be agreed in the Congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this Committee to promote, as much as he can, the subscription set on foot in the several counties of this province, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of *Boston.*

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their representatives, who are to meet next week in Assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the ninth resolve.

That John Dickinson, Doctor William Smith, Joseph Reed, John Kidd, Elisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Broadhead, John Oakley, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions.

The COMMITTEE above named having brought in a draught of INSTRUCTIONS, the same was debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be signed by the Chairman. On the 21*st the COMMITTEE in a body waited on the ASSEMBLY, then sitting, and presented the same.*

GENTLEMEN: The dissensions between Great Britain and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, since continually increasing, and at length grown to such an excess as to involve the latter in deep distress and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the several counties qualified to vote at elections, being assembled on due notice, have appointed us their Deputies; and in consequence thereof, we being in Provincial Committee met, esteem it our indispensable duty, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, to give you such instruction, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, speaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourselves liege subjects to his Majesty King *George* the third, to whom "we will be faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his Majesty's person, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues

and alliances *binding us*—of appointing all officers, except in cases where other provision is made, by grants from the Crown, or laws approved by the Crown—of confirming or annulling every act of our Assembly within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of justice. "The prerogatives are limited,"[1] as a learned judge observes, "by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible to exceed them, without the consent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that *original contract*, which, in all states implicitly, and in ours most expressly, subsists between the Prince and Subject—For these prerogatives are vested in the Crown *for the support of society*, and do not intrench any farther on our *natural* liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our *civil*."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the consideration of another power, totally different in kind —limited, as it is alleged, by no "bounds,"[2] and "wearing a most dreadful aspect" with regard to *America*. We mean the power claimed by Parliament, of right to bind the people of these colonies by statutes, 'IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER'—a power, as we *are not*, and, from local circumstances, *cannot* be represented there, utterly subversive of our natural and civil liberties—past events and reason convincing us, that there never existed, and never can exist, a state *thus* subordinate to another, and yet retaining the slightest portion of freedom or happiness.

The import of the words above quoted needs no descant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot possibly form a more clear, concise, and comprehensive *definition* and *sentence* of slavery, than these expressions contain.

This power claimed by *Great Britain*, and the late attempts to exercise it over these Colonies, present to our view two events, one of which must *inevitably* take place, if she shall continue to insist on her pretensions. Either, the Colonists will sink from the rank of freemen into the class of slaves, overwhelmed with all the miseries and vices, proved by the history of mankind to be inseparably annexed to that deplorable condition: Or, if they have sense and virtue enough to exert themselves in striving to avoid this perdition, they must be involved in an opposition dreadful even in contemplation.

Honor, *justice* and *humanity* call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty, which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children: But it is our duty to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings, and knowing their value, pusillanimously deserting the post assigned us

[1] Blackstone, 237. [2] Ibid 270.

by divine Providence, surrender succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them; the experience of all states mournfully demonstrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been established over them, even the wisest and bravest nations, that ever flourished, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vassals.

So alarming are the measures already taken for laying the foundations of a despotic authority of *Great Britain* over us, and with such artful and incessant vigilance is the plan prosecuted, that unless the present generation can interrupt the work, *while it is going forward*, can it be imagined, that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and supineness, will be able to overthrow it, *when completed?* Populous and powerful as these Colonies may grow, they will still find arbitrary domination not only strengthening with their strength, but exceeding, in the swiftness of its progression, as it ever has done, all the artless advantages, that can accrue to the *governed. These* advance with a regularity, which the divine author of our existence has impressed on the *laudable* pursuits of his creatures: But despotism, unchecked and unbounded by *any laws*—never satisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done for the accomplishment of its purposes—confiding, and capable of confiding, only *in the annihilation of all opposition*—holds its course with such unabating and destructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, *Great Britain* and her dominions excepted, there is scarce a spot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations, where the vestiges of freedom are to be observed.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourselves, and to our posterity, to exert our utmost ability, in promoting and establishing harmony between *Great Britain* and these Colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and desirable end, we request you to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the Representatives of the people of the Colonies respectively in assembly, or convention, or by Delegates chosen by the counties generally in the respective colonies and met in Provincial Committee, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on: and that the Deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in such measures, as may be devised for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform, how far, we apprehend, they will be supported in their conduct by their constituents.

The assumed parliamentary power of internal legislation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exercised, and designed to be exercised, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful

sources of dissensions to the Mother Country and these Colonies, unless some expedients can be adopted to render her secure of receiving from us every emolument, that can in justice and reason be expected and us secure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable share of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, arising from these dissensions, will most probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we request of you to procure, if possible, to be finally decided: and the measures that appear to us most likely to produce such a desirable period of our distresses and dangers. We therefore desire of you—

First—that the Deputies you may appoint, may be instructed by you strenuously to exert themselves, at the ensuing Congress, to obtain a renunciation on the part of *Great Britain*, of all powers under the statute of the 35 Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d. Of all powers of internal legislation—of imposing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with respect to any new articles of commerce, which the Colonies may hereafter raise, as silk, wine, &c., reserving a right to carry these from one colony to another—a repeal of all statutes for quartering troops in the Colonies, or subjecting them to any expense on account of such troops—of all statutes imposing duties to be paid in the Colonies, that were passed at the accession of his present Majesty, or before this time; which ever period shall be judged most advisable—of the statutes giving the Courts of Admiralty in the Colonies greater power than Courts of Admiralty have in England—of the statutes of the 5th of *George* the 2d, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the 2d, chapter the 29th—of the statute for shutting up the port of Boston—and of every other statute particularly affecting the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, passed in the last session of Parliament.

In case of obtaining these terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reasonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament declared to have force, at this time, in these Colonies, other than those above-mentioned, and to confirm such statutes by acts of the several assemblies. It is also our opinion, that taking example from our Mother Country, in abolishing the "Courts of Wards and Liveries, Tenures in capite, and by Knights service and purveyance," it will be reasonable for the Colonies, in case of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to settle a certain annual revenue on his Majesty, his heirs and successors, subject to the control of Parliament, and to satisfy all damages done to the *East-India* Company.

This our idea of settling a revenue, arises from a sense of duty to our Sovereign, and of esteem for our Mother Country. We know and have felt the benefits of a subordinate connexion with her. We neither are so stupid as to be ignorant of them, nor so unjust as to deny them. We

have also experienced the pleasures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impressions are not yet erased. We consider her circumstances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when constitutionally called upon, to assist her to the utmost of our abilities; insomuch that she has judged it reasonable to make us recompenses for our overstrained exertions: And we now think we ought to contribute more than we do, to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be said of these proposals on either side of the *Atlantic*, this is not a time, either for timidity or rashness. We perfectly know, that the great cause now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy conclusion, only by that well tempered composition of Counsels, which firmness, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, respect to our parent State, and affection to our native country, united must form.

By such a compact, *Great Britain* will secure every benefit that the Parliamentary wisdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. *From her alone* we shall continue to receive manufactures. *To her alone* we shall continue to carry the *vast multitude of enumerated articles* of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to *confine to herself*. *With such parts of the world only*, as she has appointed us to deal, we shall continue to deal; and *such commodities only*, as she has permitted us to bring from them, we shall continue to bring. The *executive* and *controling* powers of the Crown will retain their present full force and operation. We shall contentedly labour for her as affectionate *friends*, in time of tranquility; and cheerfully spend for her, as dutiful *children*, our treasure and our blood, in time of war. She will receive a *certain income* from us, without the trouble or expense of collecting it—without being constantly disturbed by complaints of grievances, which she cannot justify and will not redress. In case of war, or any emergency of distress to her, we shall also be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: And we solemnly declare, that on such occasions, if we or our posterity shall refuse, neglect, or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifest violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked desertion of the true interests of this province, which ever have been and must be bound up in the prosperity of our Mother Country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indissoluble, at least more firm than an union perpetually disturbed by disputed rights, and retorted injuries.

Secondly. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the measures adopted by the Congress for our relief should *never* be *relinquished* or *intermitted*, until *those* relating to the troops—internal legislation—imposition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 35th of Henry the 8th, Chapter the 2d.—the extension of Admiralty Courts—the port of *Boston* and the province of *Massachusetts-Bay* are

obtained. Every modification or qualification of *these* points, in our judgment, should be inadmissible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to settle some revenue as above-mentioned, and to satisfy the *East India* Company.

THIRDLY. If neither of these plans should be agreed to, in Congress, but some other of a similar nature shall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue, and satisfaction to the *East India* Company, and though it shall be agreed by the Congress to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they shall insist on, we desire your Deputies may be instructed to concur with the other Deputies in it; and we will accede to, and carry it into execution as far as we can.

FOURTHLY. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making some few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be settled on a firm establishment, advantageous to Great Britain and them, requiring and subject to no future alterations, without mutual consent. We desire to have this point considered by the Congress; and such measures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redress of our common grievances, we observe a general inclination among the Colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that such agreements would withhold very large supplies from *Great Britain*, and no words can describe our contempt and abhorrence of those Colonists, if any such there are, who, from a sordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would pursue that, to the injury of their country, in this great struggle for all the blessings of liberty. It would appear to us a most wasteful frugality, that would lose every important possession by too strict an attention to small things, and lose also even these at the last. For our part, we will cheerfully make any sacrifice, when necessary, to preserve the freedom of our country. But other considerations have weight with us. We wish every mark of respect to be paid to his Majesty's administration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow subjects at home. The interruption of our commerce must distress great numbers of them. This we earnestly desire to avoid. We therefore request, that the Deputies you shall appoint may be instructed to exert themselves, at the Congress, to induce the members of it, to consent to make a full and precise state of grievances and a decent yet firm claim of redress, and to wait the event, before any other step is taken. It is our opinion, that persons should be appointed and sent home to present this state and claim, at the court of *Great Britain.*

If the Congress shall choose to form agreements of non-importation and non-exportation immediately, we desire the Deputies from this province will endeavor to have them so formed as to be binding upon

all, and that they may be PERMANENT, should the public interest require it. They cannot be *efficacious*, unless they can be *permanent;* and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined in the present situation of public affairs to consent to a stoppage of our commerce with *Great Britain* only; but in case any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent, before or at the Congress, shall render it necessary, in the opinion of the Congress to take further steps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt such steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extensive power we commit to the Congress, for the sake of preserving that unanimity of counsel and conduct, that alone can work out the salvation of these Colonies, with a strong hope and trust that they will not draw this province into any measures judged by us, who must be better acquainted with its state than strangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind, we know any other stoppage of trade, but of that with *Great Britain* will be. Even this step we should be extremely afflicted to see taken by the Congress, before the other mode above pointed out is tried. But should it be taken, we apprehend that a plan of restrictions may be so framed, agreeable to the respective circumstances of the several colonies, as to render *Great Britain* sensible of the imprudence of her counsels, and yet leave them a necessary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redress of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our restrictions may, in some sort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief afforded us. This mode will render our *opposition* as *perpetual* as our *oppression*, and will be A CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot express the anxiety with which we wish the consideration of these points to be recommended to you. We are persuaded, that if these Colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their resolutions, or of fidelity in observing them, the opposition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we shall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention, or of a tame submission.

Upon the whole, we shall repose the highest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the ensuing Congress: And though we have, for the satisfaction of the good people of this province, who have chosen us for this express purpose, offered to you such instructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by these or by any you may think proper to give them, the Deputies appointed by you should be restrained from agreeing to any measures, that shall be approved by the Congress. We should be glad the Deputies chosen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you

to be as nearly adhered to, as may be possible; but to avoid difficulties, we desire that they may be instructed by you, to agree to any measures that shall be approved by the Congress; the inhabitants of this province having resolved to adopt and carry them into execution. Lastly—We desire the deputies from this province, may endeavor to procure an adjournment of the Congress, to such a day as they shall judge proper, and the appointment of a standing Committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinson, Joseph Read, and Charles Thomson, be a Committee to write to the neighboring Colonies, and communicate to them the resolves and instructions.

Agreed, that the Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a Committee of Correspondence for the general Committee of this province.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Clk. of the Com.*

At[1] a meeting of the Committee of the County of Lancaster, at Lancaster, on the 9th September, 1774, Edward Shippen, Esq., in the chair.

The subscriptions received for the relief of the distresses of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, were laid before the Committee, and it appeareth that the sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds, fifteen shillings and two pence, has been collected in the Borough of Lancaster for the purposes aforesaid, that it being put to the vote whether the said sum should not be immediately remitted to Philadelphia to Mr. John Nixon, the Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, to be laid out in such manner as the Committee for the said city and county should think proper for the relief of our distressed poor brethren of the town of Boston, the same was carried in the affirmative, and Edward Shippen, Esq., the chairman, is requested to forward the said sum of money forthwith to Philadelphia for the purpose aforesaid.

At this time no proper account could possibly be had of the subscription papers of the several townships in this county.

The following letter was omitted entering in its proper place, and is as follows, to wit:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed you will receive a printed circular letter signed by the chairman of our Committee, and the resolves therein referred to, with some other printed papers. The use to be made of them, your own prudence and good judgment will suggest; we would be glad to hear as soon as possible from the Committee for your county, and are

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM SMITH.

Your assured friend,

Philadelphia, June 29, 1774. ISAAC HOWELL.

[1] Rupp, History of Lancaster County.

To Edward Shippen and George Ross, Esq'rs., who are requested to communicate the enclosed papers to the other gentlemen of the Committee.

Those gentlemen named and appointed at the meeting of the 9th of July last, attended the provincial convention at Philadelphia, on Monday the 15th then next. And the proceedings together with the resolves of that provincial committee, hath been inserted in the public papers.

At a meeting of the Committee August 11th, they were informed that Joshua and Robert Lockharts, of this borough, shopkeepers, had brought to this town a quantity of tea, that have paid duty under the late act of parliament. A note was therefore sent to them by the committee requiring their immediate attendance. In consequence thereof one of the partners called on the Committee, but denied their having received any tea, but as this account by no means appeared satisfactory from several matters which escaped the partner attending, the Committee did inspect their shop, and with some difficulty learned of a chest of Bohea tea, weight 349, neat weight, which they had bought from a certain merchant in Philadelphia. The committee taking an account of all the marks of the case in which it was packed, removed the tea, and wrote to the committee of Philadelphia, who examined the matter, and it appeareth that this tea never had paid any duty, but was part of a seizure made by the Custom House and was afterwards purchased at a public sale by the original owner of it, as by a letter from the committee of Philadelphia, dated August 25th, wrote and signed by the Honorable Thomas Willing, the chairman, directed to this Committee, appears; upon which, the said teas were returned again, and the said Lockharts were acquitted.

The Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, the 5th of September, 1774, continued to the 25th of October; the votes and proceedings of which, have since been published in the public papers, and printed also by a pamphlet containing the bill of rights, list of grievances, occasional resolves, the association, an address to the people of Great Britain, a memorial to the inhabitants of the British American Colonies, and petition to the King.

November 22d, 1774. The Committee of this borough met and the following hand-bill by them ordered to be printed, and sent to, and put up at all the public places in this county, viz:

"To the freeholders and electors of the county of Lancaster:

"The committee for the borough of Lancaster, taking in their consideration the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress, request that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for Representatives in Assembly for the county of Lancaster, would meet at the Court house, in Lancaster, on Thursday the fifteenth day of December

next, to choose by ballot sixty proper persons for a committee, to observe the conduct of all persons touching the general Association of the general Congress; which committee, it is proposed, when elected, shall divide the county into different districts, and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six of the members so appointed for a district to be a quorum for transacting business.

"It will be necessary, previous to the general election, that each township shall elect a proper person to act as inspector, and receive the tickets of the electors on that day."

On the said 15th day of December, in pursuance to the notice above mentioned, a general election was held at the borough of Lancaster, for this county, and the following persons were chosen as, and for, a committee, viz:

Lancaster borough—Edward Shippen, George Ross, James Webb, Adam Sim. Kuhn, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee, Adam Reigart, William Bausman, Christian Voght, Eberhart Michael, Charles Hall, Casper Shaffner. Conestoga—Martin Bare. Manor—John Killhafer, Jacob Wistler, *James Jacks. Hempfield—Val. Breneman. Manheim—Samuel Bear, Sebastian Graff. (As the first district.) Upper Paxton, Londonderry, Derry, Hanover and Paxton, (the second district). Paxton—James Burd, do. Joseph Sherer—Hanover, Timothy Green—Derry, Castle Byers, do. *William Laird, do. *Robert McKee—Londonderry, John Campbell—Paxton, John Bakestose—Upper Paxton, William Patterson—Hanover, William Brown, do. James Crawford. Warwick, Rapho, Mountjoy and Donegal, (the 3d district). Mountjoy, *James Cunningham, do. Abraham Frederick—Rapho, Jacob Erisman, do. Patrick Hay—Donegal, *Bartram Galbraith, do. Alexander Lowrey, do. Frederick Mumma—Warwick, Jacob Erb, do. Peter Grubb. Bethel, Heidelberg, Elizabeth and Lebanon, (the 4th district). Lebanon, Thomas Clark, do. Curtis Grubb, do. Henry Light—Bethel, *Ludwig Shuy, do. *Casper Corr, do. *John Bishon—Heidleburg, John Weiser—Bethel, *Killian Long, do. Samuel Jones—Elizabeth, Hans Frantz, Lebanon, Henry Bealor. Brecknock, Carnarvon, Cocalico and Earl, (the 5th district). Earl, *Alexander Martin, do. *Emanuel Carpenter, do. *Anthony Ellmaker, do. William Smith, do. *Zacheus Davis, do. George Rein, do. John Brubaker—Cocalico, John Jones—Brecknock, Benjamin Lessley—Carnarvon, David Jenkins. Lampeter, Strasburg, Leacock and Salisbury, (the 6th district). Salisbury, *James Clemson, do. *John Whitehill—Leacock, David Watson, do. Nathaniel Lightner—Strasburg, Eberhart Grube, do. Michael Witter—Lampeter, John Witmer, Jr. Martick, Bart, Sadsbury, Colerain, Little Britain and Drumore, (the 7th district.) Sadsbury, Robert Bailey—Little Britain,John Alton—Drumore, *Thomas Porter—Bart, Jacob Bare—Colerain, Joshua Anderson—Martick, John Snodgrass—Drumore, *Wil-

liam McEntire—Little Britain, Thomas Whitesides—Bart, Hieronimus Hickman.

N. B. The names with Asterisks (*) before them, were elected in their respective townships, and upon proper certificates by them produced of their having been duly elected, their names were added to committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of the borough of Lancaster. Present, Edward Shippen, Esq., Wm. Bausman, Charles Hall, Christian Voght, Sebastian Graff, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner, William Atlee, Peter Grubb, and Eberhart Michael, Edward Shippen, Esq., in the chair.

Several of the reputable inhabitants of this borough of Lancaster, having mentioned their dislike to Mr. Francis ——, having opened a dancing school in this borough, (at the present time) and that in their opinion the same was contrary to the eighth article of the Association of the Continental Congress, and requesting a meeting of this Committee and their sentiments on the occasion. Upon consideration of the matter, it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said Mr. Francis ——, opening and keeping a dancing school in the said borough, comes within the meaning of the eighth article of the Association of the Continental Congress, and that the same ought, at the present time, during the unhappy dispute with the mother country, to be discontinued. And Mr. Francis ——, being sent for, waited upon the Committee, and being informed of the sentiments of this Committee, agreed and promised to break up and discontinue his said school.

Signed by the members above named.

A letter received from the Committee of Correspondence of the city of Philadelphia, dated the 22 December, 1774, directed to the Committee of this place, of which the following is a copy, viz:

Gentlemen: By order of the committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, we have the pleasure to transmit you the following resolves, passed this day with great unanimity, viz:

"That this committee think it absolutely necessary that the committees of the counties of this province, or such deputies as they may appoint for this purpose, be requested to meet together in provincial convention as soon as convenient.

"That it be recommended to the county committees to meet in said convention, on Monday, the 23d day of January next, in the city of Philadelphia."

From a view of the present situation of public affairs, the Committee have been induced to propose this convention, that the sense of the province may be obtained; and that the measures to be taken thereupon, may be the result of the united wisdom of the colony.

The obvious necessity of giving an immediate consideration to many matters of the greatest importance to the general welfare, will, we hope,

sufficiently apologize to you for naming so early a day as the 23d of January.

We are, gentlemen, respectfully,

Your humble servants, [Signed]

Jos. Reed, Charles Thomson, Geo. Clymer, John Nixon, John Benezet, Sam'l. Meredith, Thos. Mifflin, Jona. B. Smith, Committee of Correspondence.

The following letter from the Committee of Correspondence for the county of Berks, was sent to the committee of this place, viz:

READING, 2d January, 1775.

This day the Committee of this county met here. A letter from the Committee of Correspondence of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, (meaning the same above,) was laid before them proposing a provincial convention, to be held at Philadelphia, the 22d instant. The letter being duly considered, the Committee unanimously agreed to the proposed convention, and appointed Edward Biddle, Jonathan Potts, Mark Bird, Christopher Shultz, John Patton, Sebastian Levan, and Balzer Gehr, a committee to attend the said convention, in behalf of this county. The Committee then proceeded to choose a Committee of Correspondence, and Edward Biddle, William Reerer, Mark Bird, Jonathan Potts, and Christopher Wittman, were duly elected a Committee of Correspondence for this county.

Extract from the proceedings of the Committee.

JONATHAN POTTS, Clerk.

Another letter from the same Committee of Correspondence of the county of Berks, to the committee of this place, viz:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed is an extract from the proceedings of the Committee of this county, by which you will see that deputies are appointed to attend theproposed provincial convention.

When we consider that our disputes are drawing fast to a crisis, and that the most cordial unanimity is absolutely necessary for our preservation; we cannot doubt but that your respectable committee will without hesitation appoint deputies to attend the provincial Congress. The neglect of any one county may have the most fatal consequences. And we well know the pleasure it would give our enemies to see even the appearance of a disunion at this very important time.

The great consequence of this subject will, we hope, apologize for this freedom.

We are, gentlemen, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient humble servants, [Signed]

Edward Biddle, Jonathan Potts, William Reerer, Christopher Witman, Mark Bird, Committee of Correspondence.

READING, 5th January, 1775.

N. B. The above mentioned extracts, &c. are put among the files of other papers relative to the Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection of the county of Lancaster, at the Court House, in Lancaster, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1775, Edward Shippen, Esq. was chosen chairman.

It was unanimously agreed that in case of any difference in sentiments, the question proposed be determined by the members of the committee, voting by townships.

A letter from the Committee of Correspondence of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and another letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Berks county, were then read; and it being put to vote, whether this Committee would appoint deputies to meet the other counties of this province in provincial convention, on Monday, the 23d January instant, the same was carried in the affirmative:

Yeas; Borough of Lancaster, Hempfield township, Manheim township, Paxton township, Hanover township, Londonderry township, Mountjoy township, Rapho township, Donegal township, Warwick township, Lebanon township, Bethel township, Elizabeth township, Earl township, Brecknock township, Cærnarvon township, Salisbury township, Leacock township, Lampeter township, Sadsbury township, Little Britain township, Drumore township, Colerain township.

Nays; Lancaster township, Derry township, Strawsburg township, Bart township.

Absent; Conestoga township, Upper Paxton township, Heidleberg township, Cocalico township, Martick township, Manor township.

The committee then proceeded to appoint deputies, and the following gentlemen, to wit: Adam Simon Kuhn, James Burd, James Clemson, Esq., Peter Grubb, Sebastian Graff, David Jenkins and Bartram Galbraith, or any five of them, were nominated to attend the said provincial convention, in behalf of the county of Lancaster.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, *Chairman.*

The foregoing proceedings of the Committees and occurrences, are recorded by E. M. (June 3d, 1775.)

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection and Observation, of the borough of Lancaster, the 27th of April, 1775, at the house of Adam Reigart.

Present; Edward Shippen, Esq., William Atlee, William Bausman, Charles Hall, William Patterson, Casper Shaffner, Eberhart Michael, Adam Reigart.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., was chosen president.

It appearing by intelligence from divers places and by the papers, that General Gage hath at length attacked the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and killed and wounded many of them, and the latest accounts

from England confirming the accounts that the Parliament of Great Britain are determined by force of arms to compel the colonies to an abject submission to the late acts of the British Parliament, calculated to deprive the inhabitants of the colonies of their inestimable rights and privileges; and that a formidable fleet and army are preparing to invade the colonies or some of them; it is therefore thought proper to request a general meeting of the Committee for this county, to consult and determine upon such measures as may be necessary to be pursued at this alarming crisis; and it is unanimously agreed that handbills be immediately printed and distributed throughout the county, requesting the members of the Committee to meet at the house of Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the first day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon for those purposes; and Mr. Bailey is requested to print a sufficient number of handbills for this purpose, in the following words, to wit:

The members of the Committee of Observation for the respective districts and townships, are desired to meet at the borough of Lancaster, at the house of Adam Reigart, in the said borough, on Monday, the first day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consult and determine upon proper and necessary measures to be taken for the general good in the present alarming situation of affairs.

At the request of the committe of observation, in the borough of Lancaster. (Signed.) EDWARD SHIPPEN, *Chairman.*

LANCASTER, the 27th April, 1775.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observaton, at the house of Adam Reigart, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Present, George Ross, Esq., Jasper Yeates, Esq., Wm. Atlee, Esq., Adam Reigart, William Bausman, Esq., Charles Hall, Casper Shaffner, Samuel Bare, Eberhart Michael, James Cunningham, Alexander Martin, Wm. Smith:—George Ross, Esq., chosen chairman; George Ross, jr., chosen clerk.

A complaint being made to the Committee, that Charles Hamilton had sold tea contrary to the association of the Continental Congress. Ordered that notice be given to said Charles Hamilton. Thereupon a copy of the following notice was sent to Mr. Charles Hamilton.

"SIR: You are charged before the Committee for this county of having vended a quantity of tea since the first instant, contrary to the Association of the Continental Congress. The committee are now sitting at Mr. Adam Reigart's, and desire your attendance to answer to the charge."

(Signed) "GEO. ROSS, jun., Clerk."

"To. Mr. Charles Hamilton, shopkeeper.

"March 30, 1775."

Mr. Hamilton having attended, and it appearing by the oath of John Taylor, the clerk, that the tea was sold in Mr. Hamilton's absence at Philadelphia, contrary to the express orders given by him in his store since the first of March instant; and Mr. Hamilton, upon knowing of the said tea being sold, immediately disapproved of the sale thereof. And Mr. Hamilton himself, upon oath, declaring that ever since the first of March, instant, his orders in the store have been to his clerk, that they should sell no tea whatsoever, and that the said sale was in his absence, and that he disapproves thereof. Upon consideration of the premises by the Committee, it is their unanimous opinion, that Mr. Hamilton stands acquitted of the charge against him, and that he hath not counteracted the association of the Continental Congress.

"I, Charles Hamilton, of the borough of Lancaster, shopkeeper, do hereby declare and assert, that I utterly disapprove of the sales of any tea in my store since the first day of March, instant, and it is and always hath been my fixed intention and determination to adhere inviolably to the association of the American Continental Congress, being fully convinced that the measures proposed thereby are the only probable modes of rescuing America from British Parliamentary despotism. Witness my hand, the thirtieth day of March, A. D. one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. (Signed)

"CHARLES HAMILTON."

Edward Shippen, Esq., George Ross, Esq., Jasper Yeates, Esq., William Atlee, Esq., Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., and William Bausman, Esq., or any four of them, are appointed a standing Committee of Correspondence for the county of Lancaster.

The members of the Committee for the county of Lancaster, now present, taking into consideration the conduct of George Ross, Esq., in the late interesting dispute in the House of Assembly of this province, respecting the answer given to his honor, the Governor's message, recommending a separate petition to his Majesty from the said House of Assembly, do unanimously approve of the active part taken by the said Mr. Ross in opposition to that measure, as the same would tend to introduce disunion amongst the colonies; and do return the thanks of the committee to Mr. Ross, and the other worthy members of the honorable house, who have so steadily adhered to the true welfare of their constituents in opposing a deep-laid plan to disunite us.

May 1st: The association of the freemen and inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, the 1st May, 1775.

Whereas, the enemies of Great Britain and America have resolved by force of arms to carry into execution the most unjust, tyrannical, and cruel edicts of the British Parliament, and reduce the freeborn sons of America to a state of vassalage, and have flattered themselves, from our

unacquaintance with military discipline, that we should become an easy prey to them, or tamely submit and bend our necks to the yoke prepared for us: We do most solemnly agree and associate under the deepest sense of our duty to God, our country, ourselves and posterity, to defend and protect the religious and civil rights of this and our sister colonies, with our lives and fortunes, to the utmost of our abilities, against any power whatsoever that shall attempt to deprive us of them.

And the better to enable us so to do, we will use our utmost diligence to acquaint ourselves with military discipline and the art of war.

We do further agree to divide ourselves into companies not exceeding one hundred men, each, so as to make it most convenient to our situation and settlement, and to elect and choose such persons as the majority of each company shall think proper for officers, viz: for each company a captain, two lieutenants and one ensign, who shall have the power of appointing the other officers under them, necessary for the companies.

That when the companies are formed and the officers chosen and appointed, an association shall be signed by the officers and soldiers of each company, for the good order and government of the officers and soldiers.

May 3d: Resolved, That the members of the Committee of the County of Lancaster do, with the utmost expedition, take an account of the number of whites—men, women and children—to the respective townships of this county, and transmit the same to the members of the Committee, residing in Lancaster, to be forwarded to the members of the general Congress for the province of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the members of the committee do examine the quantity of powder and lead the storekeepers have in their hands, in the respective townships, and that the storekeepers be required that they sell no powder or lead before the first of June next, as they tender the trade and custom of the inhabitants of the respective townships, provided that it be sold only by such storekeepers having a license from two members of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation, on the 4th day of May, 1775, the Commissioners of the county being also present, Mr. Charles Hamilton agrees, that the county shall have his powder, being twenty-six casks, at the rate of £14 per cwt. and they paying the carriage; and that the county shall have his lead, being about eight hundred weight, at 45 pence per cwt.[1]

Messrs. Josiah and Robert Lockhart agree that the county shall have

[1] January 22, 1774, an act was passed by the General Assembly, that no person or persons within the limits of Lancaster borough, shall keep in any house or shop, cellar, store, or other place more than twenty-five pounds weight of gunpowder, and that was to be kept in the highest story of the house, at any one time, unless it had been fifty yards distant from any dwelling house, under the penalty of five pounds.

their powder, being five quarter casks, at £15 per cwt., they paying the carriage; and their lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Mr. Matthias Slough agrees that the county shall have his powder, being four quarter casks, at £15 per cwt., they paying the carriage; and his lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Mr. Simons, by Mr. Levy, Andrew Levy, agrees that the county shall have his powder, being two quarter casks, at the rate of £15 per cwt., they paying the carriage; and his lead, being about 200 pounds, at 45 pence per cwt.

Mr. Christian Wirtz agrees that the county shall have his powder, being five quarter casks and some pounds loose, at the rate of £15 per cwt., they paying the carriage; and his lead, being about 150 pounds, at 45 pence per cwt.

Mr. John Hopson agrees that the county shall have his powder, being two quarter casks, at the rate of £15 per cwt., they paying the carriage.

Mr. Crawford agrees that the county shall have his powder, being 10 or 12 pounds, at the rate of £15 per cwt. and carriage.

Mr. Bickham agrees that the county shall have his powder, being one quarter cask and some loose powder, at the rate of £15 per cwt. and carriage; and his lead at 45 pence per cwt.

Mr. Graff agrees that the county shall have his powder, being about a quarter cask, at the rate of £15 per cwt., paying carriage.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation for the borough and county of Lancaster, at the house of Adam Reigart, the 15th May, 1775.

PRESENT:

George Ross, Esq., chairman, Jasper Yeates, Esq., William Atlee, Esq., Charles Hall, Eberhart Michael, Casper Shaffner, Adam Reigart, Sebastian Graff, Esq., Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., James Clemson, Esq., Alexander Lowry, James Cunningham, Samuel Bare, James Burd, Esq., Christian Voght and Jacob Erb.

The question being put whether the powder, lead, and other military stores, which can be collected in the county, * * * *

[Here the connection is broken.]

WEDNESDAY, November 8th, 1775.

A number of the members of Committee, chosen and appointed by the several townships in Lancaster county, to serve as committee-men for the ensuing year, assembled at the Court House, in Lancaster.

PRESENT:

For the borough of Lancaster—William Bausman, Jacob Clatz, Casper Shaffner, Christian Voght, Abraham Dehuff, Michael Musser. For Lancaster—Andrew Graff, Michael Shank. For Manheim—Peter Bachman, Sebastian Graff, Jasper Yeates. For Manor—Leonard Rodfunk. For Conestoga—William Atlee, Michael Haberstick, Abraham New-

comer. For Strasburg—Everhard Gruber, John Breckbill. For Warwick—John Erb, Peter Kratzer. For Cocalico—Michael Witmer. For Lampeter—John Whitman, jr., Henry Kendig. For Cærnarvon—David Jenkins, Joshua Evans, Henry Weaver. For Lebanon—John Philip de Haas, Philip Greenwalt. For Bethel—Casper Kohr, John Beshore, Killian Long. For Hanover—John Rogers, John McKewn. For Londonderry—William Hays. For Donegal—Alexander Lowry, Robert Craig. For Mountjoy—James Cunningham, John Jamison, Abraham Scott. For Upper Paxtang—Samuel Taylor, James Murray. For Brecknock—Benjamin Leslie.

The members present proceeded to the choice of a chairman, when Jasper Yeates, Esq., was elected and took his seat accordingly.

George Ross, junior, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Peter Riblet was appointed door-keeper and messenger to this Committee.

The returns of the elections in the several townships were produced, and read, and approved of by this Committee; the following gentlemen thereby appearing to have been duly chosen in the respective townships as members of Committee in the county of Lancaster, viz:

In the borough of Lancaster—Edward Shippen, George Ross, William Bausman, Jacob Clatz, Casper Shaffner, George Moore, Christian Voght, Abraham Dehuff, Jacob Krug, Michael Musser, Adam Reigart. In Lancaster township—Matthias Slough, Andrew Graff, Michael Shank. In Hempfield—Peter Brubaker, Robert Spear, John Hoover. In Manheim—Peter Bachman, Sebastian Graff, Jasper Yeates. In Manor—Leonard Rodfunk, Jacob Rupley, Henry Funk. In Conestogo—William Atlee, Michael Haberstick, Abraham Newcomer. In Drumore—John Long, William McEntire, John Smiley. In Strasburg—Samuel Lefevre, Everhard Gruber, John Breckbill. In Lampeter—John Whitman, jr., Henry Kendig, John Kirk. In Warwick—Valentine Griner, Jacob Erb, Peter Kratzer. In Elizabeth—George Hoyle, Christian Staley, Christian Royer. In Cocalico—Michael Witman, Adam Grill, George Elick. In Earl—Gabriel Davis, George Rhine, Jonathan Roland. In Cærnarvon—David Jenkins, Joshua Evans, Henry Weaver. In Brecknock—Benjamin Leslie, Peter Good, Conrad Popp. In Heidleberg—Henry Eckert, George Hudson, Michael Ley. In Lebanon—John Philip de Haas, Philip Greenwalt, John Light. In Bethel—Casper Kohr, John Beshore, Killian Long. In Hanover—John McKewn, John Rogers, William Cathcart. In Londonderry—William Hays, Robert Clark, Jacob Cook. In Donegal—Bartram Galbraith, Alexander Lowry, Robert Craig. In Mountjoy—James Cunningham, Abraham Scott, John Jamison. In Rapho—James Patterson, Jacob Haldeman, Joseph Lytle. In Upper Paxtang—Adam Warts, James Murray, Samuel Taylor.

The return from the township of Paxtang being produced in these words, to wit:

"At an election held at Mr. William Dickey's, in Paxton township, the 17th October, 1775, the following six persons were elected as members of the County Committee for the county of Lancaster, to wit: James Burd, Joseph Sherer, William Brown, John Harris, James Crouch, and Jacob Awl, or any three of these men to be admitted into the Committee from time to time."

Certified by James Burd and Joseph Sherer. The same was objected to, and it being put to vote whether the same return should be received, as it contained a return of six persons instead of three, it passed in the negative unanimously.

Resolved, That in determining a question in this Committee, the borough of Lancaster and the several townships in this county shall have each one vote, and the majority of the townships or borough and townships so voting shall determine the question.

Resolved, That no person shall speak more than twice on the same point, without leave of the Committee.

The letters of the Committee of Safety of this province, to the Committee of this county, respecting J. Brooks and Doctor John Kearsley, (which were received at Lancaster, between the time of the election of this Committee, and at this meeting,) were read; and the proceedings of the gentlemen of the Committee who negotiated that business, and escorted Doctor Kearsley to York, being taken into consideration, their conduct is approved of by this Committee. And the following persons, to wit: George Ross, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee, William Bausman, Matthias Slough, Christian Voght, Jacob Glatz, Abraham Dehuff, Sebastian Graft, Andrew Graff, John Whitman, jun., and Jacob Krug are appointed by the members of the Committee now present, a sub-committee to see the sentence and resolves of the Committee of Safety respecting J. Brooks, a prisoner in the goal of this county, strictly carried into execution. And it is ordered that no person be admitted into the company of the said J. Brooks, but in the presence of one or more of the sub-committee aforesaid, of which the goaler is to have notice.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, eleven o'clock.

Thursday, November 9th, 1775.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The same members who attended yesterday, and moreover George Ross, Jacob Krug, George Moon and Adam Reigart, for the borough of Lancaster: Henry Eckert and Michael Ley for Heidleberg township; and Gabriel Davis for Bart township.

A new return of members elected for Paxtang township being pro-

duced to the committee, certifying that Joseph Sherer, William Brown and John Harris were duly chosen to serve as members of the Committee for the said township, the said return is approved of, and they took their seats accordingly.

A letter from the Committee of Safety to the late Committee of this county, dated October 7th, 1775, respecting some provincial muskets supposed to be in the hands of the military associators and others in this county, being produced and read:

Resolved, That William Atlee, Alexander Lowry and Sebastian Graff, be a committee for preparing the draft of an answer to the said letter, and that they report the same to this Committee in the afternoon.

Resolved, Unanimously, that this committee will use their endeavors to carry into immediate execution the resolves of the honourable House of Assembly respecting the six hundred stand of arms and other military accoutrements to be furnished by the county of Lancaster.

The question being put whether the gun-smiths residing in the borough of Lancaster should not be immediately sent for to give their reasons to this Committee, why they have not set about making the arms directed by the honourable House of Assembly to be made in the county of Lancaster, agreeable to the application of the Commissioners and Assessors of the said county, the same was unanimously carried in the affirmative, and the gun-smiths were sent for accordingly.

A petition signed by Henry Zericher being presented to the Committee, upon inquiry into the facts therein contained, it is ordered by this Committee, (three townships dissenting) that the said Henry Zericher be allowed five pounds of powder, and no more, out of the public magazine, for the purposes expressed in the petition, he paying for the same into the county treasury at the rate of four shillings per pound.

The sub-committee appointed to essay the draft of an answer to the letter of the Committee of Safety respecting the provincial muskets, do now report to this Committee, the draft of the answer which they had prepared, in these words, to wit:

LANCASTER, November 9th, 1775.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th day of October last, directed to the Committee of Lancaster county respecting the provincial muskets, in the hands of the military associators and others in this county, has been laid before this Committee and taken into consideration.

We find that the gentlemen who were the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the late County Committee, had upon the receipt of your letter, published and dispersed hand-bills throughout the county requiring the persons possessed of such muskets to bring them in at this time. As none are brought in, we beg leave to suggest to you some facts, relative to those arms, and wait your further directions.

After the troops raised by the province in the late war were disbanded, a number of muskets and military accoutrements were lodged at a Mr. Carson's in Paxtang, where they remained without any notice or care being taken of them, until the unhappy disputes between Great Britain and the Colonies rendered it indispensably necessary for our safety to associate and arm in defence of our rights. The then Committee of this county, upon hearing of those arms, requested some of their members to examine and send them down, intending an application to the Assembly to have them repaired at the public expense, and put into the hands of such associators as were unable to furnish themselves, and who were to give receipts for them to be returned, if not lost in actual service. At this time arms were sought for with great assiduity by every one, who wished to be instructed in the military discipline. The inhabitants of Cumberland county, knowing also of the provincial muskets, were beforehand with us, and having the first choice, took between sixty and seventy of the best of them (for which Mr. Carson has a receipt) leaving a parcel of rubbish which were sent to this town, consisting of barrels mostly without locks and stocks, and all of them so covered with rust that they were thought almost unfit for use, and scarcely worth repairing. Many of them were loaded and had probably been so for many years. Some of the poor associators here took the barrels, and with much labor had them cleaned. By the help of some old locks which about this time were found in a garret in this town (without an owner) and were distributed amongst them, they had them put into such repair, as to serve them to exercise with. These persons have been at a considerable expense in putting them in the order they now are; and if they are deprived of them, are not able to purchase others. There are a few indeed of the best of the firelocks which we think could safely be trusted to for real service. To take the arms from the poor people under such circumstances would greatly damp their martial spirit.

We conceive it our duty to mention these things to the Committee of Safety. If that honorable Board, nevertheless, shall be of opinion that such firelocks will be of use and will direct in what manner the people who have been at expense in repairing them are to be reimbursed, we shall cheerfully exert ourselves to the utmost of our power in calling them in, and forwarding them to Philadelphia.

This, gentlemen, is the first opportunity we have had of answering your letter relative to the arms. Give us leave to assure you, it will afford us great pleasure to be instrumental in any degree to the safety of the city of Philadelphia. We feel very sensibly the situation of your citizens; we deem ourselves most strongly bound to give every assistance in our power to repel any attack which may be attempted against you, and humbly trust we shall not be deficient in the day of danger.

Your letter of the 19th October, came to our hands. According to your desire a proper guard from hence conducted Dr. Kearsley to York, and took a receipt for his safe delivery to the Committee there. J. Brooks remains confined in our goal. A sub-committee of twelve gentlemen residing in and near this town, has been appointed to see that your sentence and resolves respecting Brooks be carried into execution, and no person is permitted to visit him but in the presence of one or more of those gentlemen.

By order of the Committee of Lancaster county.

The foregoing answer read at the table, was unanimously approved of, and it is ordered that the same be transmitted to the Committee of Safety by the first conveyance.

Adjourned until to-morrow, eight o'clock.

Friday, November 10th, 1775.

The Committee met according to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The same members who attended yesterday, and moreover Joseph Lytle for Rapho township.

Upon motion, Resolved, That in case any of the gun-smiths, in the county of Lancaster, upon application made to them by the members of the Committees of the respective townships to which they belong, shall refuse to go to work and make their proportion of the firelocks and bayonets required of this county, by the honorable House of Assembly, within two weeks from such application agreeable to the patterns, at the Philadelphia prices; such gun-smiths shall have their names inserted in the minutes of this Committee as enemies to their country, and published as such, and the tools of the said gun-smiths so refusing shall be taken from them, and moreover the said gun-smiths shall not be permitted to carry on their trades, until they shall engage to go to work as aforesaid, nor shall leave their respective places of residence until the arms are completed. And it is further

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence and Observation do take especial care that their resolves be carried into execution.

Christian Isch and Peter Reigart appeared in Committee, and agreed to set to work on Monday, the twentieth day of November instant, and make muskets and bayonets for this county, (part of the number required from this county, by the honorable House of Assembly,) at the Philadelphia prices; and that they will confine themselves to that work entirely from that time to the first day of March next, and furnish as many as they can possibly complete in the time, and deliver the same to the Commissioners of the county or this Committee.

Michael Withers appeared in Committee, and agreed to set to work as soon as he hath completed a few guns which he hath now in hand, and

make muskets and bayonets for this county (part of the number required from this county by the honorable House of Assembly,) at the Philadelphia prices; that he will confine himself and his workmen to that work and carry on the same as expeditiously as he can, and that he will deliver in to the Commissioners and Assessors of this county or to this Committee as many muskets.—[If further proceedings were had, they cannot be found.]

As it does not lie within the compass of this work to narrate the stirring events of the Revolution, but simply to record matters connected with the History of Lancaster County, which are of permanent interest, we have to pass over the meeting of the *Continental Congress* which met at Philadelphia, September 4, 1774, agreed upon a declaration of the rights of the Colonies, recommended the non-importation of British goods into the country and the non-exportation of American produce to Great Britain, voted addresses to the King and the people of Great Britain and to the French Canadians, and urged another Congress to be convened on May 10, 1775, unless the redress of their grievances should be previously obtained.[1]

On April 19, 1775, the bloody affair at Lexington opened the war of the Revolution and on June 17th following, the Battle of *Bunker Hill* was fought, an account of which, as published on a folio sheet by Francis Bailey, Printer, of Lancaster, is here reproduced:

By an Express arrived at Philadelphia *on Saturday evening last, we have the following account of the battle at* Charlestown, *on* Saturday *the* 18*th of June, Instant.*

On Friday night, the 17th instant, fifteen hundred of the Provincials went to *Bunker's Hill*, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday ten o'clock, when 2,000 Regulars marched out of Boston, landed in Charlestown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, set fire to it in ten different places at once; then dividing their army, part of it marched up in the front of the Provincial intrenchment, and began to attack the Provincials at long shot; the other part of their army marched round the town of Charlestown, under cover of the smoke occasioned by the fire of the town. The Provincial sentries discovered the Regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this given by the sentry to the Connecticut forces posted upon that wing, Captain Nolton, of Ashford, with 400 of said forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up a post and rail-fence, and carried the posts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breast-work. Captain Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within fifteen rods, and then not till the word was given. At the words being given, the enemy fell surprisingly; it was thought by spectators who stood at a distance, that our men did great execution.

[1] Gordon.

The action continued about two hours, when the Regulars on the right wing were put in confusion and gave way; the Connecticut troops closely pursued them, and were on the point of pushing their bayonets, when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for those who had been in action for two hours to fall back, and their places to be supplied by fresh troops. These orders being mistaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was handed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains Nolton, Chester, Clark and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way, and were before them for some considerable distance, and being warmly pursuing the enemy, were, with difficulty, persuaded to retire; but the right wing, by mistaking the orders, having already retreated, the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat also with the main body. They retreated with precipitation across the causeway to Winter's Hill, in which they were exposed to the fire of the enemy, from their shipping and floating batteries. We sustained our principal loss in passing the causeway. The enemy pursued our troops to Winter's Hill, where the Provincials being reinforced by General Putnam, renewed the battle with great spirit, repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and pursued them until they got under cover of their cannon from the shipping. When the enemy returned to *Bunker's Hill*, and the Provincials to Winter's Hill, where after intrenching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the Regulars on *Bunker's Hill*, and on the ships and floating batteries in the harbour, when the Express came away. The number of Provincials killed is between 40 and 70; 140 are wounded; of the Connecticut troops 16 were killed. No officer among them was either killed or wounded, excepting Lieutenant Grovenor, who was wounded in the hand. A Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel of the New Hampshire forces, is among the dead. It is also said that Doctor Warren is undoubtedly among the slain.

The Provincials lost three iron six pounders, some intrenching tools, and a few knapsacks.

The number of Regulars which at first attacked the Provincials on *Bunker's Hill* was not less than two thousand; the number of the Provincials was only fifteen hundred, who it is supposed would soon have gained a complete victory, had it not been for the unhappy mistake already mentioned. The regulars were afterwards reinforced with a thousand men. It is uncertain how great a number of the regulars were killed or wounded; but it was supposed by the spectators, who saw the whole action, that there could not be less than four or five hundred killed. Mr. Gardner, who got out of Boston on Sunday evening, says, that there were five hundred wounded men brought into that place the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a spectator on Winter's Hill, during the whole action.

"Congress at their session in May having resolved to raise a continental army, of which the Pennsylvania portion amounted to four thousand three hundred men, the Assembly recommended to the Commissioners of the several counties, as they regarded the freedom, welfare, and safety of their country, to provide arms and accoutrements for this force: they also directed the officers of the military association to select a number of minute men, equal to the number of arms which could be procured, who should hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice to any quarter, in case of emergency; they made further appropriations for the defence of the city against attacks by vessels of war, and directed the purchase of all the saltpetre that should be manufactured within the next six months at a premium price. The House adopted also a most important and effective measure, in the appointment of a Committee of Public Safety, with power to call the associated troops into service, to pay and support them, and generally to provide for the defence of the province against invasion and insurrection; issuing for these purposes bills of credit for thirty-five thousand pounds, redeemable by a tax on real and personal estate."[1]

A company of militia had been raised at Lancaster by Captain Ross. A sermon preached before that company by the Rev. John Carmichael, A. M., in the Presbyterian Church at Lancaster, is here reproduced in the expectation that it will be read with much interest as a document which reflects the sentiments of the time.

WAR, A SERMON.

To all the brave Sons of LIBERTY in North America, but in particular, to the Company of MILITIA in the Borough of Lancaster, known by the name of ROSS'S COMPANY, Gentlemen, Officers and Soldiers, who appeared in their uniform in Church, to hear this Sermon, and at whose request it is now published, it is hereby most respectfully dedicated, by their

Hearty Friend and very humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

A Self-defensive War Lawful, proved in a Sermon, preached at Lancaster, before Captain Ross's Company of Militia, in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath Morning, June 4th, 1775, *by the Rev.* JOHN CARMICHAEL, *A. M., now published at the request of said Company.*[2]

Then said he unto them, But now he that a hath purse, let him take it, and likewise his scrip:——And he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one. Luke 22: 36.

———————————undique totis
Usque adeo turbatur agris.

VIRGIL.

[1] Gordon.

[2] Lancaster: Printed by Francis Bailey, for Captain Ross's company of militia.

A SERMON, &C.

LUKE iii. 14. And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? and he said unto them, Do violence to no man, and neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages.——

At a time, when the unjust storm of ministerial wrath is discharging itself in a cruel and ignominious manner, on the noble, patriotic, brave people of the ancient, loyal important colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England; at a time when all the other colonies in North America, like the true children of *a free-born family*, are roused to some just resentment of such insults, on their natural and legal rights, taking each other as by the hand, and uniting by the invincible chains of love, friendship, and interest, are determined to support this their elder sister colony, now suffering so gloriously in the common cause, or *sink* together; at a time, when the alarm is sounding from east to west, over this vast continent of North America, to arms!—to arms!—in short, at a time when the minds of *all* are in such a ferment, that they can be scarce composed to hear any subject, but what may have some reference to the present times; it is but reasonable to suppose, that even the Minister of the *Prince of Peace*, whose business for ordinary is, neither *war* or *politicks*, in such a situation, being member of civil society, and interested like other men, would improve the times, by adapting their public instructions to the best service of the people, and not offensive or displeasing to God; whose holy word is a blessed directory in every emergency.

It is also but reasonable to suppose, that every judicious, sober American, being now reduced to the dreadful alternative, either to take up arms, apparently against that very government which he was wont to revere, and under which he expected protection for both life and property; or submit tamely to the galling yoke of *perpetual slavery;* I say, it is supposable, that every such Christian American soldier will be all ear to wholesome instructions, relative to his present duty.

We own it is rare for soldiers to ask counsel of gospel Ministers; and the more pity—for they are men and sinners, as well as others; but I am not called to address *Red-Coats*, but CHRISTIAN *Provincials;* yet blessed be God, it is not a case wholly unprecedented, for even regulars to apply to a gospel Preacher for direction; we have an instance in the words of our text: *And the soldiers demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? and he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages.——*

We here find a very important question proposed to a person, every way qualified to solve it; for the mouth of truth itself tells us, that of all who were then born of woman, there was not a greater prophet than John the Baptist: Also, the angel who predicted his birth, said, that he should be filled with the Holy Ghost, from his mother's womb. He was

therefore deservedly very popular—was raised for the great purpose of introducing the Jewish church to the Saviour of the world; and hence much true gospel light shone round this great Preacher. The answers he gave the question, may be depended on to be sufficient and conclusive.

But let us hear, what does John say? Does he tell them, to lay down their arms, and throw them by, as there can be no sort of war lawful? as some would have us believe! No, no, this is not his answer; John knew better; he knew the present state of our depraved world would render war in many cases unavoidable, and even necessary. So that a soldier might serve the end of his being in his place and calling, as well as a plowman or preacher in theirs.

But then it must be a just war, conducted in a lawful, righteous manner; for the legality of the action will never justify the illegality of the manner of prosecution.

The soldier must do violence to no man—must not accuse any falsely —and must be content with his wages; leading vices these, for ordinary, among *regular* troops; but the CHRISTIAN *soldier* must guard against them, from the genuine principles of true religion, in the heart; and then may hope for heaven, as well from a field of battle, as expiring on his couch in the midst of peace and tranquility.

I now deduce this doctrine from the text, thus explained —— Doctrine.

That although war is in itself a very great evil, and one of those sore judgments, by which a holy God punishes the world for sin, therefore to be deprecated, and avoided as much as possible; yet is at times, by reason of certain circumstances, so unavoidable, that it is our duty to enter into it.————The method I design to pursue, in opening up the doctrine, for improvement, is the following:

I. Humbly attempt to shew (with submission to better judgment) when a war is so unavoidable and necessary, that it is our duty to enter into it.

II. Shew how we should enter into, and prosecute even a just war.

III. Improve the subject, by the deduction of a few natural inferences from the whole.

You are sensible, my hearers, that there are some Christian people in the world, and some of them in these parts, who merit the regard of the public, by their general character of industry, inoffensivenes, and sobriety; yet do maintain it, as a sacred conscientious tenet, not to be dispensed with, *not to go to war, or to take up arms on any occasion whatsoever;* and charity, the leading grace of the Christian system, will lead us to deal tenderly with such, as far as we have grounds to believe they are sincere in their profession. We ought to pity such for their mistake, and, if possible, to convince them; but not by any means to urge them

against their avowed sentiments, lest we come under the odious appellation of *persecutors.*

As far as these sober people make use of the Bible, to found their principles on, they rely on such passages as these, Gen. ix. 6: *He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;* and Exod. xx. 13. *Thou shalt not kill;* and in the New Testament, *But I say unto you, love your enemies; if any smite thee on the one cheek, turn to him the other also; for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword,* Matt. v. 39, 44; and xxvi. 52; and hence conclude, though I think falsely, that all war is unlawful, except the spiritual, with our own corruptions, by the sword of the spirit, in Christ's spiritual kingdom, which is not of this world, else would his children fight.

But if I mistake not, these people regard only such passages of holy scripture, as seem to favour their favourite opinion, let the language of other passages be what they will; and hence their own imagination is substituted instead of divine revelation, so that when people are determined to keep by a sentiment, be it right or wrong, there is an end to all disputation.

We readily allow, that it would be happy for us all, if there was no moral or natural evil in the world: But how plausible soever such opinions may appear, to the weal of society, they are rather calculated to the condition of innocent, than depraved nature; which now is, and ever has been such, since the fall of our first parents, that there is need of some remedy to curb its evil tendencies, or mankind would scarce be able to subsist in the world; and this our indulgent, righteous Creator knows; and has therefore set up civil government to keep men from destroying each other: But civil government has no power, if it has not the sword, to be a terror to evil doers,———and a praise to them that do well.——Hence it will follow, that men are under a necessity to part with some of their natural rights, to secure the rest; they must give part of their earnings to such as are chosen by themselves, to rule the whole; and then again, they must help the rulers to execute the good and wholesome laws of government, against their violators. Suppose, for instance, a great banditti rise to rescue murderers; if these are not quelled, government is overthrown, if the people do not assist good government, and here then arises a necessity to go to war.

And suppose again, on the other hand, which is very supposable, That the rulers of the people should give way to the many temptations their high stations will lead them to; to indulge evil, the inclinations of a lust for absolute dominion, independent of the people, so that all the barrier of oaths and covenants are broke through, to effect the plan; and the people have no security, for either life or property, but the mere sovereign pleasure of the absolute rulers; then the people are under a

disagreeable, but pressing necessity, rather than be crushed by an iron rod, to re-ascertain their own just rights; and stand forth all of them to oppose such tyranny: Here then is another instance of self-defence—in which a war is both unavoidable and necessary, and therefore lawful, if self-preservation is lawful; which is the point I shall next, in order, endeavour to prove indisputably, both from the light of nature, and divine revelation; and first from the light of nature.

It is certainly evident, wherever we turn our eyes, on any part of the whole creation of God, that the principle of self-love or self-preservation, or the desire of existence, is deeply engraved on the nature of every creature. And when this great first principle is observed, it is, and must be agreeable to God, as he will love his own work; and so also, the neglect of the exercise of this principle, can not but displease him, as it is unnatural and monstrous. Thus the generous vine will extend her arms, to lay hold on the first neighbouring prop; and with her little tender tendants, twine around it, to preserve her clusters from perishing on the cold ground.

The little industrious bee is furnished by her Creator, with a sting to preserve for her own use, to herself, her sweet honey, the fruit of her toil and industry.

The ox has his horns; and the horse his teeth and hoofs. The deer her feet for flight, and the fowls their wings to escape danger, and preserve themselves. And shall man, the noblest creature in the lower world, be destitute of this necessary principle! which we see engraved by instinct on the irrational creation? Man is blest with reason to direct his enquiries, in search of happiness. His maker God allows him to seek, to be as happy as he possibly can, both in this life and the life to come. But since man is a fallen, sinful creature, he has lost his true road to happiness—and can never find it, until his maker point it out to him in the Holy Bible. Here we are taught how to conduct both in the civil and religious life: We are certain the Scriptures allow us to defend ourselves in the best manner we can against an enemy.

Therefore, such passages, as would seem to speak a different language; such as those already quoted, must be understood, in a consistency with this great law of nature; as well as consistent with other parts of scripture. For Christ came not to make void, or destroy the law, but to fulfil—when therefore we are forbid to shed blood, or to kill; it is inno cent blood is meant—but this doth not forbid to execute a murderer. The divine law requires, that a murderer should be executed, and forbids to take a ransom for his life.

Also, when a body of wicked people join together, or a nation unite, to call upon and destroy without any just cause an innocent people. The insulted, or invaded people, are then to unite together, to oppose, expel

and punish the guilty invaders—as in Judges v. 23,—*Curse ye Meroz (said the angel of the Lord,) curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof: Because they came not to the help of the Lord, against the mighty:* And Jeremiah XLVIII. 10—*Cursed be he that doth the work of the Lord deceitfully; and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood*: And in Luke XXII. 36—Jesus Christ told his Disciples to arm themselves against approaching danger.—*And he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one.*

And since our Lord did not allow the Disciples then to defend themselves by their weapons, for when Peter cut off Malcus's ear he immediately healed it, and bid Peter to put up his sword, to let them know, and the enemy also know, that he was Lord of life and death—and that the Disciples were safe with such a person as Jesus, while the age of miracles continued; I say, since this was the case then, we must understand the passage to intend, that it is both lawful and a duty, for the followers of Jesus Christ, in a time and age when we are not to expect miracles, to arm ourselves and use our arms for our own preservation against any invading enemy.

Also, it must of course follow, that where our blessed Lord enjoins us, when smote on the one cheek, to turn the other also, he does not mean to forbid us to use lawful and proper means of self-preservation. But the meaning must be as the phrase is proverbial, that we should at no time discover a revengeful or unforgiving disposition; but should be ready to put up with a good deal of ill-usage, before we would create disturbance, yea that we should do anything consistent with our own safety. Again, where our Lord enjoins us to love our enemies—he can't possibly mean that we should love them better than ourselves—that we should put it in the enemy's power to kill us, when we had it in our power to save our own life, by killing the enemy. I say, this cannot be the meaning; for that exposition will thwart the original first great law of self-preservation. The meaning therefore must be, that we do not cherish a spirit of hatred towards the enemies, and would be willing to be reconciled again—and would be desirous, the enemy would be convinced of his evil sentiment against us, that we might be again on friendly terms, that we can be sincere in our prayer to God, to bring such a desirable event to pass. Again,

That a self-defensive war is lawful, I will prove from the conduct of Jesus Christ himself. If civil government is necessary to self-preservation, and war is necessary, at times, in government, as has been already proved; then it will follow, that those who support civil government, do support war, and so of consequence approve of war. But Jesus Christ did pay his tribute money, to the Emperor Tiberius, Matthew xvii. 27, and those who are acquainted with the life of Tiberius Cæsar, know that

he had frequent wars. Our Lord did here, as in several other places, draw a line of distinction between church and state; the church was his own kingdom, and spiritual in its nature and government, and was not of this world; but the state was a distinct constitution, was of this world, was purely civil, and it was not essential to the being of an Emperor, of what sort of religion he was of, or whether of any, as was the case of Tiberius; but as the Jews were tributaries to the Romans, and our Lord was a Jew by birth; he paid his tax as a peaceable member of the commonwealth; but had our Lord been a Mennonist he would have refused to pay tribute, to support war, which shews the absurdity of these people's conduct.

Had our Lord been a Covenanter of the church of Scotland, he would refuse to pay tribute, because the Emperor was not a Covenanter. I own, it is not essential to the very being of a King to be a Christian, yet it is essential to the being of a good man, to be a Christian; and certainly the more pious and truly godly any Christian ruler is, if he is not a bigot to a party, or certain denomination, but equally regardful of all, the regular, sober, and well behaving, in all his dominions—the happier for the people. In Romans XIII, from the beginning, to the 7th verse, we are instructed at large the duty we owe to civil-government, but if it was unlawful and anti-Christian, or anti-Scriptural to support war, it would be unlawful to pay taxes; if it is unlawful to go to war, it is unlawful to pay another to do it, or to go to do it. What a foolish trick those people put on their consciences, who, for the reasons already mentioned, will not pay their taxes, and yet let others come and take their money, where they can find it, and be sure they will leave it where they can find it handily.

I think I have now proved, from the light of nature, from the reason of things—from the Old and New Testament as well as from the example of Christ and his Apostles, that a self-defensive war is lawful.

Now those who deny this doctrine ought, if they would be ingenuous, candid and honest, to place their argument on this footing. Suppose themselves capable of being by themselves, all on some part of our Globe, and none else but themselves; and suppose also, none else ever to come to them, and without any connection with any people, but themselves, they had all the necessaries of life; in such a situation, if they carry with them the common nature of the human species, as it has discovered itself in the world in every age, since the fall of Adam; these good, peaceable, inoffensive people, would soon find evil dispositions and practices break out even among themselves, if they would then make no resistance at all, to those evils, but on their avowed principles, when smote on the one cheek, turn the other; there would soon be an end of their society—the evil would soon

destroy the peaceable and good out of the world; then the judgments of the Almighty would undoubtedly overtake and cut off the wicked, when there would be none else in the world; and then there would be an end to the being of mankind on the earth. Now this was the result of things in the Antediluvian age, when there was no civil government at all in the world, the wicked destroyed the righteous, till there was none left but Noah; the Almighty saved him by a miracle, and cut off the rest entirely from the globe. And though Noah was as good a man as any of those people with whom I am now disputing, his posterity degenerated, and the world needed government to keep it in being to this day. It is also equally unfair, to say, *Let us stand still and see the salvation of God;* for if this proves any thing, it proves too much, it proves that we are to use no means at all, for why to use lawful means in our power one time, and not another? we must therefore neither plow or sow; build, raise stock, or do any thing in the use of means, *but stand still and see the salvation of God!* But our reason is given us to use it in a proper manner, to preserve our own lives and the lives of others, as God's servants, in a state of probation in this world; and God will reward every one finally, according to his works; when we have no means in our power, we honor God to trust him, as Israel at the Red-Sea, and in the wilderness; but when means are in our power, and we do not use them, we then tempt God, and rebel against his government, which he exercises over the world, in the way of free and moral agency.

Therefore, for these people to argue as they do now, when they are among other societies, that they know will preserve the state from slaughter or slavery, in the use of lawful means, as has been now proved, is vastly disingenuous, and will undoubtedly subject their opinions to this censure, that it is a sanctuary of sloth—for greed—cowardice, &c.—*for it is easy to stay at home and earn money, to what it is to spend money and expose life, to protect and defend the worldling coward—it is easy to pay money, to what it is to be shot*, &c. But after all that has been said, I am myself so warm an advocate for the sacred rights of conscience, that if these people will not be convinced of their duty; can not get their eyes open; they are to be pitied, but not persecuted. I beg of all, for God and conscience sake, to let them alone; if they will not, in these terrible times, draw the sword *for* Liberty and their Country, surely they will not *against* Liberty and their Country; and if we can do with them, we can without them: O then, let there be no disturbance on that head!

I now proceed to the second thing proposed, in this discourse, to shew how a lawful war is to be carried on:

1. Every one that draws the sword, should be well satisfied, in his conscience, that he is called of God to do so; that, with a good conscience

and courage, he may rely on God for strength and protection. Then it is drawn for these reasons, or else it cannot be lawful; either to oppose a foreign enemy—or to assist the magistrates to suppress a riot, or wicked faction and rebellion that may have broke out, by a lawless set of ruffians, that will be under no restraint of law or to oppose the unjust, usurped, anti-constitutional claims of mere tyranny—or the essential and unalienable rights of the people.

2d. Every soldier should see to it above all things, that his peace is made with God, by believing in his Son Jesus Christ for salvation; and have some comfortable evidences of the truth of his faith, by his love to Jesus Christ, in keeping his commandments; else how can he expect a blessing, or success, even in a just cause, if he is himself in a state of enmity and rebellion against that God, in whose hand his life is, and whose are all his ways? For no soldier is so undaunted and truly courageous, as he that on the principles of true religion, is above the fear of death.

To rush forward on death, thoughtless of, and unprepared for, a future eternity, is rather a species of mere madness, than true heroism.

3dly. As the Christian soldier must set out in the fear of God, so he must persevere, fully confiding in, and relying on, the justice and righteousness of the superintendency of Jehovah, over all the fates, and to us unforeseen occurrences, that may or can happen in time; and thus with becoming boldness and Christian serenity, accompanied with true courage, put his life in God's hands.

4thly. The soldier must observe strictly those directions in our text: *He must do violence to no man;* as soldiers carry with them the instruments of death, they are too prone to conduct themselves towards the defenceless with pride and insolence; something of this temper discovered itself, at the time that these *Regulars* asked John in the manner of their asking the question; others treated John with respect and manners; the very Publicans called him Master; but the *Red-Coats* came and *demanded of him*, as if they were his superiors, and he must obey them. As standing armies are too frequently made up of the scourings of gaols, and the refuse and filth of the people, that make that the last shift for a living—they are but too often found destitute of either good principles or education, and sunk into every species of dissoluteness and debauchery. We could wish the King's troops at Boston had not by their cruelty and inhumanity of conduct, given the world too lively and striking a proof of the truth of this observation; hence the very name of a *Red-Coat* (pardon the expression) *stinks in our nostrils.*

But blessed be the God of heaven, that the gentlemen who now form our militia, in America, are the Americans themselves, whose characters are known to be not such as but just now described; and who we hope,

under God, will save this country, and of consequence the British empire from apparent ruin.

5thly. Soldiers must not *accuse any falsely;* this is a certain species of wickedness too common to soldiers; those of them that watched the sepulchre of our Lord, falsely accused his disciples, *that they came and stole his body while they slept;* they were hired to tell this lie by government, and what will not poor ignorant, sottish, selfish, low-lived, ill-bred graceless creatures, that have no fear of God at all, do for money? And I wish we may not find that the soldiers at Boston, have sent lies home, or false accusations of the brave Provincials—when they gave them such a severe drubbing in the action of Lexington.

Lastly under this head, as the design of raising armies, is the defence of the people, as soon as this is bravely ascertained, the Christian soldier should lay by the sword, and disband the army, lest their existence, when not necessary, should occasion the very miseries they were raised to avert. A few inferences shall now conclude this discourse.

1. Our subject teaches us deeply to bewail the universal depravity of human nature; O Adam! in what a deplorable condition is thy family now!—what hast thou done!—how many evil passions and appetites rage in the world! Envy, wrath, malice, dissimulation, covetousness, pride, brutal lusts, &c., &c. whence arise those crushing woes and calamities of wars, murder, rapine, slaughter and desolations among mankind. How just it is for a holy God, as the moral Governor of the world, to punish such sinful guilty creatures.

2. We learn hence the exceeding innate evil of sin; if the punishment is not inadequate to the offence, which we are not to suppose, then the offence is very great, because of the great punishment inflicted.

3. We also learn from our subject, to admire the care of divine providence over the human race, to continue men on the earth amidst such deluges of miseries or destruction on every hand. And as civil government, in the hand of divine providence, is subservient here too, we ought to bless God for the institution, and support it while government continues to observe its original design, *viz.*, the protection of the lives and properties of the people.

4. We may also acknowledge the goodness of God, in abridging the life of man to 70 years, for that is long enough for the wicked to rage, and the righteous to suffer—and be absent from that rest that God has prepared for his people. How amazing that the Church of Christ has not been swallowed up, by the united combinations of all the evil—spirits of darkness, and the wicked in this world in every age! this is the mighty power of God indeed!

5. We learn from this subject, the special need our world stands in of a SAVIOUR, that by the grace of his holy covenant, according to the

great rich divine plan he has revealed in the holy Bible, such sinful creatures as we are, may be sanctified and pardoned, and made fit for usefulness in this life, and the enjoyment of God in heaven.

6. Our subject teaches us to be reconciled to the thoughts of death, on the true principles of gospel holiness, whenever it shall please God to call us hence; as all in this sinning, teasing, mortifying disappointing world, as Solomon justly expresses it, *is vanity and vexation of spirit;* and yet on the other hand, we must not repine at the hand of God, if we are continued long even in a state of affliction; but should say with that old Testament saint, *all the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come.* It is our great wisdom and interest, to take heed, that we have not with Dives our good things here, but would make the best of this present life, as a wilderness passage, through which we would journey to the better country, the heavenly.

7. We hence learn how much it is our duty to be both frequent and very fervent in prayer to God, for the spiritual kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, which consists so much in peace and love, to come with divine power and energy, to check and stop those evils that now rage in the world, as it is well known, by long experience, that it is the holy spirit accompanying a preached gospel, that is the only foreign remedy, to cure the evils that are in the hearts of men, to qualify them to be real blessings to each other, as members of society in this life, and to put them in a capacity for communion with the holy Trinity and saints and angels in heaven.

8thly. And lastly, Our subject teaches us, how much we should deprecate the calamities of war—especially those of a civil war; the most awful of any, if it could be avoided. And O what an awful dark cloud, pregnant with all the horrors of civil war, hangs now over this whole continent of British America; and this terrifying thought leads me to close this discourse in two addresses.

1st. To all my hearers in general—you are, in this town, now at ease, in the lap of peace and plenty; far from any scene of either blood or slaughter—in the heart of a rich province, situated in the centre of the whole American Continent—you hear of distress, but you do not yet feel it; and God forbid you ever should, as some of your worthy brethren now do in Boston. But know, my dear hearers, that if you abuse these rich, temporal good things (with which the God of heaven has distinguished you) in luxury, profaneness, Sabbath-breaking, swearing, uncleanness, drunkenness, worldliness, pride and contempt of the sacred and divine instructions of his holy word and ordinances, your sins will find you out, and God will visit you with his chastising rod for your iniquiquities. Let all then be exhorted by a sincere, unfeigned repentance, for past sins and reformation of life and manners, to fly to the Lord

Jesus Christ by faith, as a hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the tempest—be much in prayer to God, to over-rule these unhappy disturbances for his own glory, and the best weal of Zion—pray that they may be brought to a speedy and happy issue on the genuine principles of liberty and true religion—pray that the just attempts of all America, for these great ends, may prove successful—guard against everything that has the least or remotest tendency to jar the blessed unison of the whole American harpsicord, as now set to the tune of liberty, by the honourable great artists the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. Let every denomination of Christians treat each other with love and respect, as brethren engaged in, and struggling for the one and same common cause—treat all the officers of civil government in this province with becoming honor and respect—sympathize with your distressed suffering brethren in Boston, both with your prayers and purses. Finally, dread nothing that can befall you, so ruinous to yourselves and posterity in this life, as *slavery*. Therefore use every lawful means to avert it: see then that you most heartily accord with whatever may be the final determination of all America agreed to in the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

I now turn myself to the Gentlemen of the *Militia*, Officers and Soldiers that appear before me in Church in their UNIFORM.

By your present appearance you declare to the world, that you are nobly willing to risk your lives and fortunes to save your country from *slavery;* you are accompanied with the sincere wishes of all good people, for God Almighty to bless you, protect and succeed you in your brave undertakings.

Your own improved understandings will lead you to apply the several instructions suggested in this Sermon, relative to your duty as warriors; should we be all so unhappy, as that you should be ever called to action on account of the present struggles for liberty. In the mean time allow me to require of you, to do your utmost to preserve and maintain the good order and peace of this province inviolate; for it is certain, that nothing next to *slavery* is more to be dreaded, than the anarchy and confusion that will ensue, if proper regard is not paid to the good and wholesome laws of government. And should we be subjected to such evils, we will, and must blame our Militia—for no men have it so much in their power to keep the peace and good order of society as the gentlemen of the sword.

You must still continue to revere royalty, and observe your allegiance to the King, on the true principles of the constitution. Your drawing the sword now must not be against the person of his Majesty; but the mal-administration of his government, by designing, mischief-making ministers. Your present appearances must then be not of choice, but

of necessity. While his Majesty George the third will observe his own coronation oath, and the principles of the revolution, for the support of which against all Jacobite factions, and Tory plots of popery, his ancestors of the illustrious line of Brunswick were placed on the throne of Great Britain, do you observe your allegiance.

I am happy, that I can with a good conscience, congratulate you and myself this day, on the certainty we have, for the justice and goodness of our cause. The angry tools of power who mislead government, may call us American "rebels, who would throw off all government, would be independent and what not." But we can now, with great confidence, appeal to God that that is false—we desire no such things—we desire to be as we were in the beginning of the present unhappy reign—we have tried every lawful, peaceable means in our power—but all in vain!—we would love them if they would suffer us—we would be peaceable, obedient, loving subjects if they would let us; but it would seem as if the present ministry were determined to cram disloyalty, and disobedience down our throats—and then call us all rebels—then confiscate our country and sell it, to pay their 140,000,000 of debt, or else we know not what they would be at. We do in America all declare ourselves the subjects of King George the third, but we never swore allegiance to the Parliament of Great Britain—or else we would have above 500 Kings —they are our fellow subjects, chosen by the freeholders of that island to legislate for them, as our Assembly doth for Pennsylvania; but if their present claims are admitted, we may give up our Assemblies—and our Charters are cyphers!——

In the close of the last war, the King had not in all his dominions so many more affectionate subjects than the Americans—and by their industry and trade with England, the nation rose to her present eminence; and now the very power they helped to give her is retorted on them with redoubled vengeance and unheard of cruelty—but if they beat down our trading cities and oppress us all they can, we will have our woods and liberty, for as we are the descendants of Britons, *we scorn to be slaves.* We are now come to our *ne plus ultra*—the sword, the last argument must decide the controversy. Therefore, you can, GENTLEMEN SOLDIERS, appeal to GOD, for the justice of your cause; he is the judge of all the earth, and will do right; the final determination of all matters is in his righteous, holy, powerful hand. When England went to war with France and Spain in the time of the last reign, they invoked the aids of the God of heaven by fasting and prayer—and then government discovered no leanings to Popery—but now, when they are going to murder and butcher their own children in America, that have been so obedient, useful and affectionate—we do not hear that they ask counsel of God—but if they do not, let us ask counsel and assistance from the

God of heaven—he is on our side, we hope, and if God is on our side we need not fear what man can do unto us.

We have all the true friends of virtue, of liberty and righteousness on earth on our side—we have all the angels of heaven on our side—for we have truth and justice on our side—therefore we have the God of truth and justice on our side—although for wise purposes of divine providence, a good cause is permitted to be for a time under a cloud—to try the patience and faith of God's people, that the deliverance may finally appear, as it ever will be, God's own work; God will never forsake his own side of the question. Courage then! courage my brave American soldiers, *if God be for, who can be against you?* Equip yourselves, and to be equipt for this warfare—put on, gentlemen, the gospel armour—*have your feet shod with its preparation*—for your *helmet, salvation*—for your *shield, faith*—and be *girt with truth*—this, Sirs, is a gospel uniform, that well becomes the Christian soldier—and thus go forth in the name of the Lord of hosts; and may he protect you, bless you, and succeed your very laudable and grand undertaking, in connection with all the Militia of North America; and may God grant that out of these present tumults, disturbances and commotions, a great and mighty empire may rise up in this western world, for King Jesus, as well as a *protestant* King, built on the solid principles of liberty and true religion; and the glory shall be given to his holy name, now and for ever more, *Amen.*"

The military organization known as "*Associators*" had adopted the subjoined "Articles of Association," which were read and approved by the Council of Safety on August 19, 1775.

"*Articles of Association of Pennsylvania.*

"We, the officers and soldiers, engaged in the present association for the defence of American Liberty, being fully sensible that the Strength and Security of any Body of Men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, Do Voluntarily and Freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the Rules by which we agree and resolve to be Governed in all our Military concerns and operations until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the Assembly, or Provincial Convention, or in their recess by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies:

1st. "If any Officer make use of any profane Oath or execration, when on duty, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence, the sum of Five Shillings. And if a Non-Commission'd Officer or Soldier be thus

guilty of Cursing or Swearing, he shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the Sum of One Shilling.

2nd. "Any Officer or Soldier who shall refuse to obey the Lawful orders of his Superior Officer, may be suspended from doing duty on that day, and shall upon being convicted thereof before a Regimental Court Martial, make such concessions as said Court Martial shall direct.

3rd. "Any Officer or Soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, join in, or promote any disturbance in the Battalion, Troop or Company, to which he belongs, or in any other Battalion, Troop or Company, shall be censured according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a Regimental Court Martial.

4th. "Any Officer or Soldier who shall strike his Superior Officer, or draw or offer to draw, or shall lift up any Weapon, or offer any Violence against him, being in the execution of his office, shall, upon conviction before a Regimental Court Martial, be dismissed, and shall be deemed to be thereby disgraced as unworthy the Company of Freemen.

5th. "Any Commanding or other Officer who shall strike any person when on duty, shall, upon conviction before a General Court Martial, be in like manner dismissed and disgraced.

6th. "Any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall make use of insolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, shall suffer censure or fine as shall be inflicted by a Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature of the offence.

7th. "If any Officer or Soldier should think himself injured by his Colonel, or the Commanding Offiicer of the Battalion, and shall upon due application made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the General of the Pennsylvania Associators, or to the Colonel of any other Battalion, who is to summon a General Court Martial, and see that justice be done.

8th. "If any inferior Officer or Soldier shall think himself injured by his Captain, or other Superior Officer in the Battalion, Troop or Company to which he belongs, he may complain to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who is to summon a Regimental Court Martial, for the doing Justice according to the Nature of the case.

9th. "No Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall fail of repairing with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements upon any regular alarm, or at the time fixed, to the place of parade or other rendevous appointed by the Commanding Officer, if not prevented by Sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the place of parade without leave from the Commanding Officer before he shall be regularly dismissed, on penalty of being fined or censured according to the nature of the offence, by the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial. But no

officer or soldier shall be obliged to attend to learn the Military Exercise more than once in a week.

10th. "Any Officer or Soldier found Drunk when under Arms, shall be suspended from doing duty in the Battalion, Company or Troop on that day, and be fined or censured, at the discretion of a Regimental Court Martial.

11th. "Whatever Sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer such penalty or digrace as shall be ordered by a Regimental Court Martial.

12th. "Whatever Commissioned Officer shall be convicted before a General Court Martial, of behaving in a scandalous or infamous manner unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, shall be dismissed from the association with disgrace.

13th. "Every non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted at a Regimental Court Martial of having sold, carelessly lost, wilfully spoiled or wasted, or having offered for sale any ammunition, arms or accoutrements belonging to this Province, shall be dismissed such Battalion, Troop or Company, as an unworthy member and be prosecuted as the law directs.

14th. "All disorders and neglects which Officers and Soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of the good order and Military discipline of the Association of this Colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a General or Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature and degree of the Offence, and be censured at their discretion.

15th. "That on the first Meeting of every Battalion, after subscribing these articles of association, and from thence forward on the first meeting of every Battalion after the third Monday in September annually, there be chosen two Persons, such as are entitled to Vote for Members of Assembly, out of each Company in the respective Battalions, by the non-Commissioned officers and privates, whose duty and office shall be for the year following, to set and join with the officers in Court Martial, which persons so chosen shall be styled Court Martial Men.

16th. "Every General Court Martial shall consist of thirteen Members, Six of whom shall be Commission'd Officers under the Rank of a Field Officer and Six Court Martial Men, who shall be drawn by lott out of the whole number, and these twelve are to choose a president, who shall be a field Officer and have a Casting Voice.

17th. "Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of Seven Members, three Officers, three Court Martial Men and a President, who is to be a Captain, and to be chosen by the Six, and also to have a Casting Voice.

18th. "In all Courts Martial not less than two-thirds of the members

must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties, or for disgracing any Associator, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

19th. "The President of each and every Court Martial, whether Regimental or General, shall require all witnesses in order to trial of offenders to declare on their Honor, that what they give in as evidence is the truth, and the Members of all Courts Martial shall make a declaration to the President, and the President to the next rank, upon their Honor, that they will give Judgment with impartiality.

20th. "All non-Commission'd Officers, Drummers, Fifers, or others, that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the Battalions, Companies or Troops, shall subscribe these rules and Regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such pentals as a Regimental Court Martial shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

21st. "All Associators called as Witnesses in any case before a Court Martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined, at the discretion of the Court Martial.

22nd. "No Officer or Soldier being charged with transgressing these Rules, shall be suffered to do duty in the Regiment, Company or Troop to which he belongs, until he has had his Trial by a Court Martial; and every person so charged, shall be tried as soon as a Court Martial can be conveniently assembled.

23rd. "The Officers and soldiers of every Company of Artillery, or other Company, Troop or Party, that is or shall be annexed to any Battallion, shall be subject to the command of the Colonel or Commanding Officer of said Battalion, and the Officers shall sit as members of Courts Martial in the same manner as the officers of any other Company.

24th. "No Penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a Court Martial, other than degrading, cashiering or fining, the fines for the Officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, not to exceed twelve Shillings for one fault.

25th. "The Field Officers of each and every Battalion shall appoint a Person to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, and shall direct those fines to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of the Sick, wounded, or necessitous Soldiers belonging to that Battalion, and such person shall account with the Field Officers for all fines received, and the application thereof.

26th. "The General or Commander-in-Chief of this Association, for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of these articles by any General Court Martial; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any Regimental Court Martial, may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Battalion, except-

ing only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one Officer or Soldier from another.

27th. "Any Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person, who having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any Court Martial, shall be dismissed the service, and held up to the publick as unfriendly to the liberties of America.

28th. "Upon the determination of any point by a Regimental Court Martial, if the Officer or Soldier concerned on either side, thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a General Court Martial; but, if upon second hearing, the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured, at the discretion of the General Court Martial.

29th. "Upon the death, resignation, promotion, or other removal of an Officer from any Battalion, Troop, or Company, (except field Officers,) or any Court Martial Men, such vacancy is to be filled by the Person or persons such Troop or Company shall elect.

30th. "No Officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same Offence, except in case of appeal.

31st. "All Officers and Soldiers of every Battalion, Troop, Company, or party of Associators, who shall be called by the Assembly, or Committee of Safety in recess of Assembly, into actual servce, and be on pay, shall, when acting by themselves, or in conjunction with the Continental Forces, be subject to all the rules and articles made by the Honourable Congress for the Government of the Continental Troops.

32nd. "No Commissioned, non-commissioned Officer or private, shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

"In Testimony of our approbation and consent to be governed by the above regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands."

The Articles of Recommendation emanating from the Continental Congress were, on August 26, 1776, adopted by the Council of Safety in the following form:

"*Rules for Establishing Rank or Precedence amongst the Pennsylvania Associators.*

"The Committee of Safety appointed by the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, being desirous of performing the important duties of their station in the most satisfactory manner to the Public, beg leave to lay before them certain resolves of the Honorable Continental Congress, dated the 18th July, which have already been published, but it is appre-

hended have not come to the knowledge of many able-bodied effective Men, aged from 16 to 50 years, that may be very desirous of serving their Country in the present glorious struggle for Liberty, in the mode pointed out by said resolves, which are in the following words:

"In Congress, 18th July, 1775.

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the united English Colonies in North America, that all able-bodied effective Men, between 16 and 50 years of age, in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular Companies of Militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty-eight Privates.

"That the Officers of each Company be chosen by the respective Companies.

"That each soldier be furnished with a good Musket that will carry an ounce Ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire, and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a Cartridge Box that will contain twenty-three rounds of Cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

"That the Companies be formed into Regiments or Battalions, Officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

"That all Officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

"That all Officers be Commissioned by the Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

"That all the Militia take proper care to acquire Military Skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good Gun Powder, and four pounds of Ball fitted to his Gun.

"That one-fourth part of the Militia in every Colony be selected for Minute Men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary Service, formed into Companies and Battalions, and their Officers chosen and Commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready at the shortest notice, to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring Colony, and as these Minute Men may eventually be called to action before the whole Body of the Militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in Military discipline.

"That such of the Minute Men as desire it, be relieved by new draughts, as aforesaid, from the whole Body of the Militia, relieved once in four Months.

"As there are some people who, from religious principles, cannot bear

arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally to the relief of their distressed brethren, in their several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed Country which they can consistently with their religious principles.

"That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient Stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also, that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

"That it be recommended to each Colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the Security and defence of their respective Colonies in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

"That each Colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed Vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their Harbours and Navigation on their Sea Coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations from Cutters and Ships of War.

"That it be recommended to the makers of Arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial Muskets, with Barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce Ball, and fitted with a good Bayonet, and steel Ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

"Where in any Colony, Militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly either to adopt the foregoing Regulations in whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

"A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ty."

And in order that all persons of every Rank, degree and station may be truly informed of the Premises, and none hereafter plead ignorance, this Board do earnestly recommend to all Committees of Inspection and Observation in this Province to cause this publication to be dispersed, read and explained within their respective districts, in such manner that every person capable of associating for mutual defence, may be made sensible it is a duty they owe to themselves and Country, to do it without further loss of time, and as it is necessary that this Board be speedily informed of the Number of Associators in the Several Counties or districts, the said Committees are requested to make returns as soon as

possible: First, of the several Battalions already formed: Secondly, of the several new associators not yet formed into Battalions: Thirdly, of all such Persons from Sixteen to Fifty, their names and places of abode, as may refuse to associate, not having any conscientious objections, if any such there be, and lastly of the number of men in their respective districts who conscientiously decline bearing arms, with their names and places of abode.

The several Committees of Inspection and Observation having been desired to make returns to this Board as soon as conveniently could be, of the several Battalions of Associators already formed in their districts, are now informed that it will be necessary to mention in said returns the Rank of every Battalion of a County, in regard to others in the same County, and to prevent uncertainty among the Officers of the General Association, respecting Rank or Command, and to ascertain the same with precision.

This Committee, in forming the following plan (which they propose to observe strictly in granting Commissions, and which they recommend to the general acquiescence of all the associators) have had a regard to the seniority or priority of establishment of the several Counties, viz:

1st. All Officers already chosen or appointed in the City and districts of Philadelphia, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other part of the Province.

2d. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Philadelphia County, to take rank of all Officers of equal dignity chosen or appointed in any other County.

3d. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Bucks County, to take Rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than the City and district and County of Philadelphia.

4th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Chester county, to take Rank of all Officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Bucks, Philadelphia County and Philadelphia City and districts.

5th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Lancaster County, to take Rank of all Officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia county, and Philadelphia City and districts.

6th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in York county, to Rank before Officers of equal dignity in any other than Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia County, Philadelphia City and districts.

7th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in the junior Counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland or Westmoreland.

8th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Berks County, to rank

before Officers of equal dignity in the Counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

9th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Northampton County, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland Counties.

10th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Bedford County, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties.

11th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Northumberland County, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Westmoreland County.

12th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Westmoreland, the youngest or last made County in this province, yield up Rank or precedence to all Officers of equal dignity already chosen or appointed in every other County in this Province.

13th. Where Commissions of equal dignity in different Counties bear the same date, precedency to be determined by Seniority of Counties, but where they are in the same County by the Rank of the Battalion.

14th. The Colonels already chosen or appointed in the city and districts, having determined their ranks, with respect to each other, by lot, their and the other field officers' commissions will be dated according to the Lot so drawn.

15th. The Colonels already chosen or appointed in every County, are to determine their Rank, with respect to each other, by Lot, and Commissions for them and their respective field Officers will be dated accordingly.

16th. The Captains in every Battalion to determine their Rank in Battalion by Lot, and their Commissions, with those of their Lieutenants and Ensigns, will be dated accordingly.

17th. All Officers hereafter chosen or appointed, to have their Commissions dated at the time of such choice or appointment, and to take Rank according to said dates.

18th. All Battalions now raised to be completed as soon as possible, and to consist of eight Companies of about sixty-eight privates each, and one company of Light Infantry, and to have for Officers a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, a Standard Bearer, Adjutant, Sergeant Major, Drum and Fife Major; and the officers of each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two Ensigns, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, except the Light Infantry Company, which, instead of two Lieutenants and two Ensigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngest of which are to rank as Ensigns.

19th. The Standard Bearer of each Battalion to rank as eldest Lieutenant of the Battalion.

20th. All National distinctions in dress or name to be avoided, it being proper that we should now be united in this general Association for defending our liberties and properties under the sole denomination of Americans.

21st. Companies to take post in their Battalions according to the date of their Captains' Commissions, if the Captains be present, but if absent such Companies to take post as youngest in the Battalion.

22nd. No Field Officers to have Companies.

23rd. For the better order and Government of Companies which may be raised after the completion of the several Battalions already formed in the City and Counties, such companies are not to be admitted as independent, but are to be annexed to the most convenient battalion, until nine Companies are raised to form a new Battalion, and no number of associators are to be considered as a Company unless they consist of at least Forty Men, but it is recommended that till that number be completed, the associators join the most convenient Battalion, exercise and do duty with such Batalion.

24th. All Battalions now formed, as well as those hereafter to be formed, are desired to make the necessary returns of their numbers and officers, with their respective ranks, to the Committee of their County, and the Committees are desired to certify such returns, with the respective rank of each Battalion in their County, to this Board, that Commissions may be issued immediately for every officer, in conformity with these rules.

25th. And as there may happen occasions wherein it may be necessary to call out a part of the Associators to actual though temporary service, and not the whole body, and it would be extremely inconvenient and burthensome if upon every alarm where the assistance of part only may be wanted, the whole should come together, or any much greater number than the occasion required, and it would be, therefore, necessary to have such divisions made of the Associators, as that parts smaller or greater, may be distinctly called for, and the service as equally and fairly allotted, and divided as the nature thereof will admit, it is recommended not only the Battalions of each County, but also that the Companies of each Battalion be by lot number'd, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., so that orders may issue from the Commander-in-Chief to the Colonels, either to march their whole Battalions, or to send to an appointed rendezvous the first, or second, or any number of Companies that shall be wanted, each company serving on such calls in its turn, and for such proportion of time as shall make the burthen nearly equal, and if the Associators who are called forth, are not all yet provided with good arms, it is recommended to those who have such, and are not called out, to lend the same for that occasion, at the risk of the public.

Lastly. This Board having drawn up thirty-two articles of agreement for the due regulation and government of all the Associators in the Province, which is published herewith,[1] they do recommend the same to be adopted, Signed and agreed to by all the said Associators, in order that one general system may prevail in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations for, and the Recommendations to the Associators, be published by William Bradford, and that he print two thousand of each on good paper, for the use of the Association. Mr. Andrew Allen is desired to give orders for the same being done, and Colo. Roberdeau is desired to get five hundred of each printed in the German Language, for the use as aforesaid."

A military convention, representing the fifty-three battalions of the Associators of Pennsylvania, met at Lancaster on July 4th 1776, "to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the battalions and forces of Pennsylvania." Colonel George Ross was President; and Colonel David Clymer, Secretary.

The following officers and privates attended, as delegates to the convention:

From Philadelphia City and Liberties: Colonels Chevalier, Roberdeau and Clymer. Major Knox. Captains Copenwhait, Bradford, Dulancy, Brewster and Bitting. Privates Nevil, Nelson, Montgomery, Pool, Cox, Prior, Brower, Keck, Craig and Kitter.

From Philadelphia County: Major Hughs, and George Grey, standard bearer. Captains Hart and Edwards. Privates Roberts, Smith, Whitten, Simpson, Hazelett and Hicks.

From Bucks County: Colonels Heckline and Erwin. Lieutenant Colonels Bryan and Robinson. Captains Jarvis, Falwell and Jameson. Adjutant Thompson. Privates Watts, Fenton, Hollis, Herr, Patterson, Stoneback, Middleswarth and Titus.

From Chester County: Colonel Montgomery. Lieutenant Colonel Gibson. Major Culbertson. Captains Wallace, Scott and Gardiner. Privates Cunningham, Boyd, Denny, Culbertson, Mackey and Fulton.

From Lancaster County: Colonels George Ross, Curtis Grubb, James Crawford, M. Slough, John Ferree, Peter Grubb and Timothy Green. Lieutenant Colonels Adam Reigart, R. Thompson, Lowry, Leonard Rautfaung, Peter Hendricks, Christian Weyman and Andrew Little. Majors Philip Marstaler, Thomas Smith, James Cunningham and Michael Fire. Captains Joseph Sherrer, James Murray, James Mirur and Henry Weaver. Privates Christian Werts, Francis Bailey, James Sullivan, Ludwick Ziering, John Smiley, Isaac Erwin, Abraham Darr, William Leard, Henry Slaymaker, John Whitehill, George Bealy, John Jameson, Christian Bough, Simon Snider, George Line, Joseph Whitehill, William Smith,

[1] See above p. 247 sq.

George Wry, William Barnet, George Little, Michael Diffebaugh and Anthony Debler.

From York County: Colonels Smith and Diel. Lieutenant Colonel Donaldson. Majors Donwiddie, Jefferies, Andrew, Finley and Craft. Captains Smiser and Campble. Privates W. Scott, Ewing, Clinghan, Hamilton, Little, Shley, J. Scott, Nealor and Messerty.

From Cumberland County: Colonel J. Armstrong. Lieutenant Colonels Blair, Clark and Watts. Major J. M'Calmont. Captains J. Steel, M'Clelland, Davison, M'Farland and Robinson. Privates Hogge, E. Steel, Smith, Pawling, Brown, Sterrett, Hamilton, Read, Finley and Vance.

From Berks County: Colonels Bird, Patton and Levan. Majors G. Hiester, Jones, Lindimuth and Loeffler. Captains Keim and May. Adjutant S. Eby. Lieutenants Cremer, Lutz, Rice and Miller. Privates Hartman, Filbert, Morgan, Tolbut, Spoon, Winrich, Moser, Seltzer, Winter, Hill, Larke, Wister and Smack.

From Northampton County: Colonels Guigar and Stroud. Majors Lebar and Siegfried. Captains Orndt, Snider, Kearn and Jayne. Privates M'Farren, Upp, Barkhaus, Haas, Brown, Best, J. M'Dawd, jr. and D. Von Flick.

From Northumberland County: Colonel B. Weiser. Lieutenant Colonels M'Clay and Moodie. Major Brady. Captains Gillespie and Grey. Lieutenants Calhoun and M'Kinzie. Privates Stone, M'Cartney, Gattes, Culbertson, Matlock, Yokan, Starret and M'Clanahan.

From Westmoreland County: Colonel P. Mornly. Major James Smith. Captains V. Orey and Thompson. Privates William Guthrey, W. Perry, Carmichael and George Gray.

The question whether the officers and privates should vote by ballot, singly, was adopted. It was also resolved that the two Brigadier Generals be voted for at the same time, and that the highest in votes be the commanding officer. Colonel Mark Bird and Captain Sharp Dulancy, with Colonel George Ross, President of the Convention, were appointed judges of the election of Brigadier Generals. The election took place, when it appeared that Daniel Roberdeau had received 160, James Ewing 85, Samuel Miles 82, James Potter 24, Curtis Grubb 9, George Ross 9, Thomas McKean 8 and Mark Bird 7 votes. Roberdeau was elected first Brigadier General and Ewing second Brigadier General.

It was then resolved that the Brigadier Generals shall have full power and authority to call out any number of the associators of this province into action, and that power to continue until superseded by the convention, or by any authority under the appointment; that the President of the board shall have full power and authority to grant commissions to the two Brigadier Generals until commissions issue from the convention, or any authority they shall appoint to succeed them; that we will march

under the direction and command of our Brigadier General, to the assistance of all or any of the Free and Independent States of America; that associators to be drafted out of each county, by the Brigadier Generals, shall be in the same proportion as directed by the late Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia.[1]

The DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was passed by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia on the same day when the Military Convention met at Lancaster, to wit, on July 4th, 1776. On that day the thirteen Confederate Colonies dissolved their allegiance to the British crown and declared themselves *free and independent* under the name of the *Thirteen United States of America.*

The members from Pennsylvania who signed the declaration were:

Robert Morris,	Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,	John Morton,
George Clymer,	James Smith,
George Taylor,	James Wilson,
George Ross.	

By direction of the Council of Safety the Declaration of Independence was published at Lancaster on Monday July 8, 1776.

[1] Rupp, History of Lancaster County, pp. 405–407.

CHAPTER V.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

On Monday July 15, 1776, the Convention for forming a Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia, and elected Dr. Benjamin Franklin, President, Colonel George Ross, Vice President, John Morris, Secretary, and Jacob Garrigues, Assistant Secretary. The delegates from Lancaster County were George Ross, Philip Marsteller, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbraith, Joseph Sheerer, John Hubley, Henry Slaymaker and Alexander Lowry. By solemn resolution they directed Divine Service to be performed before them by the Rev. William White, afterwards first Bishop of Pennsylvania; and, offering to Almighty God their praises and thanksgivings for the manifold mercies, and the peculiar interposition of his special providence, in behalf of the injured and oppressed United States, they prayed for his divine grace and assistance in the important and arduous task committed to them.

From the instant of its organization, the convention assumed the whole political power of the State. Among its first acts, was the appointment of delegates to Congress,[1] and the preparation of their instructions. They were enjoined constant and punctual attendance in Congress—to cultivate and strengthen the union of the States, until a just, equal, and perpetual confederation should be effected—to use their utmost power and influence for the establishment of a navy, which was necessary to every trading nation, and least dangerous and expensive to the liberties of mankind. They were forbidden to enter into any treaty with Great Britain or other foreign power, but as free and independent States—and were permitted, when Great Britain should acknowldge the United States free and independent, to treat with her, in conjunction with the other States, concerning peace, amity, and commerce, on just and equal terms.

The great labor of forming the Constitution was not completed until Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of September. On that day it was read in Convention for the last time, signed by the President and every member, and committed to the charge of the Council of Safety, with directions to deliver it to the general Assembly of the State, at their first meeting, immediately after they should have chosen their speaker.

In Committee of Safety. Philadelphia, 16th July, 1776.

By order of the Board, an order was drawn on Jno. Nixon, Esq'r, and

[1] Gordon.

others, the Committee of Accounts, in favor of Adam Zantzinger, for £163 15, which, with one other order on Rob't Towers, to deliver 200 lbs. Gunpowder, is in full for 855 lbs. of *salt petre manufactured at Lancaster*, and received by the Commissary for account of this Board.

In Council of Safety, Aug. 16, 1776.

Resolved, That the Committee of Inspection and Observation of Lancaster County, be requested to assist Capt. Matthew Smith in the procuring of 160 Rifles, and that they direct the Gun Smiths in their County to make that Quantity of Rifles with all Convenient dispatch, so as not to hinder them from repairing the arms of the Militia now on their march to Head Quarters in Jersey.

In Council of Safety, Aug. 19, 1776.

The following accounts were passed, and Mr. Nesbitt directed to pay them, and charge the same to Congress, viz:

Capt. Rob't M'Kee for Mileage of 2 men of his Comp'y, belonging to Col. Ferree's Batallion, Lancaster County, 77 Miles each, a 1d,	12s	10	
Valentine Vanhalt's account for meals:			
Capt. Jno. Rowland's Comp'y of Col. Ferree's Battalion of Lancaster County,	£2	9	6
Capt. Jacob Carpenter's Comp'y of do. Battalion,	2	12	6
Capt. Bowman's Comp'y of do.,	3	4	6
Capt. Alexander Martin's Company,	2	4	3
Capt. Coppenhaven's Comp'y, Col. Green's Battalion, Lancaster County,	4	15	

In Council of Safety. Dec. 2, 1776.

Wm. Parr, Esq'r, was directed to remove all the Records and Public Papers in his possession to Lancaster immediately.

In Council of Safety, Dec. 9, 1776.

Resolved, That our Treasury and the books of that office be removed to Lancaster, and that a wagon be provided to-morrow morning early for that purpose.

In Council of Safety, Dec. 27, 1776.

Resolved, That Colonel John Bull be directed to procure wagons to remove the public stores from Norristown and French Creek to Lancaster; the powder to be laid in different places of security in the town and country adjacent.

In Council of Safety, January 11,1777.

Resolved, That John Hubley, Esq'r., be appointed Commissary of the Continental Stores, and of the Stores of this State at Lancaster, with the Rank and pay of a Major, and to have full powers to appoint such Deputies as he may judge necessary.

In Council of Safety, January 14, 1777.

Resolved, That John Hubley, Esq'r., be authorized to employ all the Shoemakers amongst the Hessian Prisoners at Lancaster, in making Shoes for this State, for which purpose the sum of two thousand Pounds shall be advanced to him or his order, for the purchase of leather and other materials for working upon; and he is to pay them a small allowance for their labor, for which service Mr. Hubley is to have a reasonable compensation.

Resolved, That the officers of the first Battalion of Lancaster County, and the few men who remained with them when they were deserted by the greater part of the Battalion on the 12th instant, deserve the warmest acknowledgments of this Board for their endeavors to prevail on their Countrymen to stay, though those endeavors proved unsuccessful; and that the conduct of those who basely deserted, at that time, without applying to this Council, and waiting for redress, if they thought themselves aggrieved, is highly reprehensible.

An order was drawn on Mr. Nesbitt in favor of John Hubley, Esq'r., for two Thousand Pounds, (agreeable to a Resolve of the 11th Inst.,) to be charged to his account.

The Council met—PHILADELPHIA, Friday March 7th, 1777.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r., President. The Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq., Vice President.

John Evans,	Jonathan Lowdan, And	Esquires.
George Taylor,	John Proctor,	
Jonathan Hoge,		

The Resolve of Congress of December 11, 1776, recommending in the following words, viz:

"*Whereas*, the just War into which the United States of America have been forced by Great Britain, is likely to be still continued, by the same violence and injustice which have hitherto animated the Enemies of American Freedom; *And whereas*, it becomes all Public Bodies, as well as Private Persons, to reverence the Providence of God, and look up to him as the Supreme Disposer of all events, and the Arbiter of the Fate of Nations; Therefore the Congress hereby Resolve,

"That it be recommended to all the States, as soon as possible, to appoint a day of Solemn fasting and humiliation, to implore of Almighty God the forgiveness of the many Sins prevailing among all Ranks, and to beg the countenance and assistance of his Providence in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War. The Congress do also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the members of the United States, and particularly to the Officers, Civil and Military, under them, the Exercise of Repentance and reformation; and further do require of the said Officers of the Military Department, the strict observation of the Articles of

War in general, and particularly that of the said Articles, which forbids Profane swearing and all other immoralities; of which all such Officers are desired to take Notice. It is left to each State to issue out Proclamations, fixing the day that appear most proper for their several bounds; 'being laid before the Council, and the same being considered;' thereupon,

"*Ordered*, That Thursday the third day of April, be appointed for the said purpose. A Draft of a Proclamation thereof being laid before the Council, was read and approved, and is in the words following, viz:

"*By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas*, the Hon'ble the Continental Congress, pointing out to Public bodies, as well as private persons, the duty of reverencing the Providence of God, and looking up to him as the Supreme disposer of all events, and the Arbiter of the fate of Nations; did, on the 11th day of December last, resolve to recommend to the several States the appointment of a day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation, to implore of Almighty God the forgiveness of the many Sins prevailing among all Ranks, and by the Countenance and assistance of his Providence, in the prosecution of the most just and necessary War into which the United States have been forced by Great Britain, and which is still likely to be continued by the same violence and injustice that has hitherto animated the Enemies of American Freedom, and did, also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the members of the United States, and particularly to the Officers, Civil and Military, under them, the exercise of Repentance and Reformation, leaving it to each State to fix on such day for the same as may be most proper for its bounds:

"We, therefore, do hereby recommend to all the People of this Commonwealth, to observe and keep Thursday the third day of April next, as a day of Solemn Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, for the purposes before mentioned, of which the inhabitants of this State are desired to take notice.

"*Given* in Council, under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Seventh day of March, in the Year, &c., 1777.

"THO'S. WHARTON, jun'r., President.

"Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH."

Whereupon, *Ordered*, That the same be Published in all the Papers, English and German, and that Five Hundred Copies be struck off and forwarded by the earliest opportunity to the distant parts of the State, Three Hundred English and Two Hundred German.

Adjourned to Monday next, Three O'Clock Afternoon.

In Council of Safety, June 3, 1777.

A Petition of a number of Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, addressed to the General Assembly of Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, and to the Hon'ble the Executive Council for said State, setting forth the great inconveniences which that Borough labor under, for the want of Magistrates and Borough Officers, and praying that the Honorable House of Assembly and Supreme Executive Council will provide a remedy, was read.

It appearing that John Henry, one of the Magistrates appointed for the Borough of Lancaster is dead, and that Mr. Shafner, Magistrate elect, declines serving in that Office; thereupon,

Ordered, That Michæl Hubly and John Hobson be appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, and that they be Commissioned accordingly.

"PHILAD'A, Septem. 10, 1777.

"*By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"The time is at length come in which the fate of ourselves, our Wives, Children and posterity must be speedily determined; Gen'l Howe, at the head of a British Army, the only hope, the last resource of our Enemies, has invaded this State, dismissing his ships and discumbering himself of his heavy Artillery and baggage, he appears to have risked all upon the event of a movement which must either deliver up to plunder and devastation this Capital of Pennsylvania and of America, or forever blast the cruel designs of our implacable foes. Blessed be God, Providence seems to have left it to ourselves to determine, whether we shall triumph in victory and rest in freedom and peace, or by tamely submitting, or weakly resisting, deliver ourselves up a prey to an enemy, than whom none more cruel and perfidious was ever suffered to vex and destroy any people. View then on the other hand the freedom and independence, the glory and the happiness of our rising States, which are set before us as the reward of our courage. Seriously consider on the other hand, the wanton ravages, the Rapes, the Butcheries, which have been perpetrated by these men in the State of New Jersey, and on the frontiers of New York; above all consider the mournful prospect of seeing Americans, like the wretched inhabitants of India, stripped of their freedom, robbed of their property, degraded beneath the brutes, and left to starve amid plenty, at the will of their lordly Masters, and let us determine once for all that we will *Die or be Free.*

"The foe are manifestly aiming either by force to conquer, or by Stratagem and Stolen marches to elude the vigilance of our brave Commander; Declining a battle with our Countrymen, they have attempted to steal upon us by surprise. They have been hitherto defeated, but numbers are absolutely necessary to watch them on every Quarter at once.

"The neighboring States are hurrying forward their Militia, and we hope by rising as one Man, and besetting the foe at a distance from his Fleet, we shall speedily inclose him like a Lion in the toils.

The Council therefore most humbly beseech and entreat all persons whatsoever, to exert themselves without delay, to seize this present opportunity of crushing the foe, now in the bowels of our Country, by marching forth instantly under their respective officers, to the assistance of our great General, that he may be enabled to environ and demolish the only British army that remains formidable in America, or in the World. Animated with the hope that Heaven, as before it has done in all times of difficulty and danger, will again crown our righteous offorts with success, we look forward to the prospect of seeing our insulting foe cut off from all means of escape, and by the goodness of the Almighty, the Lord of Hosts and God of Battles, wholly delivered into our hands.

"Attest, THO'S WHARTON, jun'r Presid't.

"Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE."

Resolved, That the foregoing Proclamation be published.

Intelligence having been received by the President of Congress that Philadelphia was unsafe, the members resolved to meet at Lancaster where they arrived on September 27th, the very day on which Sir William Howe occupied Philadelphia. The archives, treasure and, it is said, even the State House Bell were by a circuitous route sent to Lancaster. The enemy were still in Chester county, and in order to evade him the route pursued was by the way of Bristol and Reading.

Congress met at Lancaster, but deeming it unsafe, adjourned to York where they opened their deliberations on Sept. 30, 1777, and remained until June 27, 1778, when they returned to Philadelphia.

The Council of Safety and the Supreme Council met at Lancaster from October 1, 1777, to June 20, 1778, both days included.

In Council of Safety, October 25, 1777.

Agreed, That the following Ordinance be passed and Published, viz:

"*An Ordinance for appointing and authorizing an additional number of Sub-Lieutenants, to act in the County of Lancaster.*

"WHEREAS, the Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, from their great numbers and the disposition of some to oppose or delay the Operation of the Militia laws of this State, have Rendered the duties of the Lieutenant and sub-Lieutenants of the said county not only difficult, but also very extensive and burdensome, whereby it hath become necessary to appoint a greater number of sub-Lieutenants than is mentioned in the Militia law. It is, therefore, Ordained by the Council of Safety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that Curtis Grubb, Esq'r, William Ross,

of the borough of Lancaster, and Simon Snyder of the said borough, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed sub-Lieutenants of the said County of Lancaster, and that they and each of them shall have, use, and exercise all the powers and authorities which the sub-Lieutenants appointed in the Militia Law of this State are authorized and empowered to have, use or exercise, and shall be allowed the like pay for their services as to the sub-Lieutenants appointed by virtue of the said Militia law is or hath been allowed.

"By order of the Council of Safety.

"THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

The Council met, LANCASTER, Wednesday, November 12, 1777.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THO'S WHARTON, jun'r, Esq'r, President. Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r, Vice President.

Jacob Morgan, James Edgar, John Hambright, and Jacob Arndt, } Esq'rs.

The Hon'ble the Continental Congress, having recommended the setting apart Thursday the Eighteenth day of December next for Solemn thanksgiving and praise, and this Council having duly weighed the importance of this duty, do in the following words, recommend it to the people of this Commonwealth, viz:

"*By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

"A PROCLAMATION:

"WHEREAS, The Hon'ble the Continental Congress have recommended in the following words, to wit:

"*Forasmuch* as it is the indispensable duty of all Men to adore the superintending Providence of Almighty God, to acknowledge with gratitude their obligations to Him for benefits received, and to implore such further obligations as they stand in need of; and it having pleased Him in his abundant Mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable blessings of His Common Providence, but also to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just and necessary War, for the defence and establishment of our unalienable rights and liberties, particularly in that He hath been pleased in so great a manner to prosper the means used for the support of our Troops, and to Crown our Arms with most signal success; it is therefore, recommended to the Legislative or Executive Powers of these United States, to set apart Thursday the Eighteenth day of December next, for Solemn thanksgiving and praise, that at one time and with one voice, the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts, and consecrate themselves to the service of their Divine Benefactor, and that together with their sincere acknowledgments and offerings, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they had

forfeited every favor, and their humble and earnest supplication, that it may please God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of his remembrance; that it may please Him graciously to afford His blessings on the Government of these States respectively and prosper the Councils of the whole; to inspire our Commanders both by land and sea, and all under them, with that wisdom and fortitude which may render them fit instruments under the Providence of Almighty God, to secure for these States the greatest of all human blessings, independence and peace; that it may please Him to prosper the Trade and manufactures of the people, and the labor of the husbandman, that our land may yet yield its increase; to take Schools and Seminaries of Education, so necessary for Cultivating the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under His nurturing hand, and to prosper the means of Religion, for the promotion and enlargement of that Kingdom which consisteth in righteousness, peace and joy, in the Holy Ghost. And it is further recommended, that Servile labor, and such recreations as, though at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment, may be omitted on so solemn an occasion. We therefore, do hereby call upon the good people of this Commonwealth, to set apart Thursday the Eighteenth day of December next, for the purpose of Solemn thanksgiving and praise.

"By order of Council.

"THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

"Attest—TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH."

"*By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

"A PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made and passed at Lancaster, the 13th October, 1777, entitled 'An Act for Constituting a Council of Safety, and vesting the same with the powers therein mentioned,' It is Enacted that the Members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, together with John Bayard, &c., should be constituted a Council of Safety, with the powers and for the purposes in and by the said Act particularly mentioned and declared: *And whereas*, in and by the same Act of Assembly it is further enacted, that the Supreme Executive Council of this State might at any time during the powers and Authorities thereby granted by Proclamation or other publick Act, Renounce, determine and extinguish the same, and every part thereof; And that, thereupon, the said powers, and every of them, should cease and become void, and be no longer exercised or enforced: *And whereas*, by the blessing of Heaven, the progress of the Enemy hath been Restrained, in so much

that the Elections for Members of Assembly have in most parts of the Commonwealth been Regularly held, and the Ordinary powers of Government are at full and free liberty to proceed in their usual course, whereby the designs of the Legislature in framing the said Act are now at an end: We, therefore, the said Executive Council, do hereby make known to all persons whatsoever, that all and every the powers and Authorities by the said Act granted to the said Council of Safety, are extinguished and determined, and that the same and every part thereof, shall from henceforth cease and become void, and be no longer exercised or enforced.

"Given at Lancaster this 6th day of December, 1777.

"By Order of Council.

"THO'S WHARTON, Presid't.

"Attest—Tim'y Matlack, Sec'y."

T. Matlack to Board of War, 1778.

Lancaster, 13th January, 1778.

SIR: Col. Curtis Grubb, of Lebanon, sub-lieutenant of L. County, has for some time past, taken care to provide Guards of Militia for the safety of the Warlike stores which are lodged there, and also for the due restraint of the Hessian prisoners, who were not removed. He represents to Council the difficulty of drawing out sufficient numbers, and the needless expense of pay and rations, when the duty might be with greater confidence assigned to a party of the Continental Troops, now quartered here. At his request, and as Council join with him in sentiment, I am directed to lay this matter, thro' you, before the board of War.

The Colonel also suggests, that it is worthy consideration, whether the prisoners ought to be kept at a place where stores of such value and consequence are lodged.

I am, Sir, T. M.

Regulations for the Main Guard, at Lancaster, 1778.

Which are Strictly to be attended to.

Article 1st. The Officer of the Guard is constantly to attend at the Guard House, and give particular attention that no strong Liquor be permitted in among the Guard.

2d. There is at no time more than five Men allowed to be Absent from the Guard, and in no case, but when they go for their Victuals.

3d. No Soldier to Absent himself from the Guard without leave from the Officer, on pain of being confined.

4th. A non-commissioned Officer and four Privates to Patrole the Streets every two hours, and apprehend all Stragglers and Suspicious persons who can give no good Account of themselves, but great care is to be observ'd that none of the Inhabitants are Insulted.

5th. Any Soldier who shall be found Sleeping or intoxicated with Liquor on his Post, shall be confined and dealt with according as a Court Martial shall direct.

6th. The Sentinels that are to be placed in the Town are not to obstruct or prevent any of the Inhabitants from passing or repassing to their Homes, upon their answering when Challenged.

7th. The Officer of the Guard is to Visit the Sentries after the Countersign is given, as often as circumstances may require, and See that the Sentinels are Alert, particularly at the Magazine and Storehouses.

8th. The Officer of the Guard is to make a Report every morning to the Town Major.

The Compliance of these Orders is expected both from Officer and Soldiers, and will be inspected into.

CHRIST'N WIRTZ, T. Major.

Directed,

Timothy Matlack, Sec'ry, Pres't.

Indorsement,

From Major Wirtz, Jan'y 20, 1778.

Council to Wagon Masters, 1778.

In Council, Lancaster, January 29, 1778.

SIR: Application has been made to Council for a large number of Waggons for Service at the Camp, where they are greatly wanted. You are therefore hereby ordered immediately to procure and Send to Head Quarters — Waggons, with four horses, and a driver to each Waggon, directed to the care of Colonel Lutterloh, Deputy Quarter Master General.

It is ordered that these Waggons go to Camp loaded with forage. You are therefore to apply to Commissioners of Provisions and forage of your county, and obtain a load of forage accordingly. If money is wanted by the Commissioners for this purpose, they are to draw on Colonel Biddle for it. But if any of the Waggons can procure a load of forage near home, it is to be paid for by the Commissioners.

You may assure the people of your county, that the Waggons now called into Service will be relieved in due time, and for this and other purposes, you are hereby directed to make out and forward immediately the list of Waggons of your County, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.

Lancaster Waggons to call on Col'l Ross for the forage.
Berks, do on Col'l Mark Bird.
Northampton do on Col'l Hooper.

In these there is added directions to apply to these Gent. for the forage; But if, &c., as above, then the Commissioners are to draw on Col'l Biddle.

Letter from Mr. Atlee to his Brother, 1778.

Pray, my dear Brother, how comes it that Congress, by their resolve, relating to the two emissions of May, 1777, and April, 1778, have set the Country in such a ferment, and given room for a set of speculating People who are Enemies to the real good of their Country, to take occasion from it to depreciate the value of those two Emissions in the manner they have done, and *are* now daily doing. Mr. Henry just now tells me that there are a set of them here very busy in this matter; that by their management within this day or two it is rendered twenty-ftve per Ct. worse than the other Emissions, which God knows were sunk low enough before. The principal hands here who busy themselves, he says, are Jno. Musser, Jno. Witmer, Balser Hertzer, and (to my surprise) Wirtz & Lowman; that they exchange it at twenty-five per Ct. discount, and wont take it in payment for any Articles without that allowance, and our Butchers, Bakers and Farmers begin to refuse it entirely, owing to the stories propagated about it. Must people, who have this Money, either lose a fourth of it or starve? and when the time comes for exchanging it, must they spend half the value of the little they have in taking it to Philada to place it in the office? and after that wait sixty Days and attend a second time for payment? Indeed, I think the resolve is not one of the wisest, and wish to see these Evils speedily remedied. Mr. Henry tells me that Billy Wirtz returned here yesterday from Philada, and reports that the Merchants, or rather Hucksters, of Philada, are playing the same Game there. Surely, Congress can call in these or any other Emissions in a manner less injurious to the Country. I am so angry at this affair that I hardly know what I write, and so vexed at the daily schemes for depreciating of our Currency, that I sometimes think we don't deserve the liberty we have been contending for, while such miscreants are suffered to breathe among us; and indeed, I cant help thinking that the Congress's own Servants, such as Quarter Masters, Commissaries of purchase, &c., do as much injury to it as any other speculators—for, the more they lay out or charge for articles which themselves have ingrossed, the more are their Commissions.

Council to Magistrates of Lancaster and Chester, 1778.

In Council, Lancaster, Feb. 14, 1778.

GENTLEMEN: Council has this Day received information that an affray has happened at the sign of the Compass on the Great Road leading to Philadelphia between some officers in the Continental service and others, Inhabitants of this State, in which one person, Lieut. Hammon, has been unhappily killed, and several others dangerously wounded. Wm. Atlee, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, writes to you by this messenger, to request your particular attention to this unhappy Quarrel,

to take the proper depositions and order an Inquest on the body of the unfortunate man, in order that those who have been concerned may be brought to justice. I hope no resistance will be made to this inquiry, or to such Lawful steps as the nature of the case requires, if there should you are to call upon the Lieutenants or sub-Lieutenants of the County to furnish you with a sufficient guard of the Militia, to keep the peace and enable you to proceed on the business with safety. *Directed*,

To the Magistrates of Lancaster and Chester Counties.

Council to Board of War, 1778.

In Council, Lancaster, Feb. 16, 1778.

SIR: Agreeable to the request of the Hn'ble board of war of the 31st ult., the facts relating to the flagg have been collected and would have been forwarded before now, but that it was hoped some further circumstances would have transpired in the examination of the horse thieves sent out of the City by General Howe, and some of the papers were wanted by the Court Martial on their trial—but no further evidence appears.

On the arrival of the flagg in this borough, Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Patterson, the officers appointed by General Washington, to attend the Flagg, waited on the Council for instructions respecting the price to be paid by the enemy officers for provisions on their journey, and produced a list of prices which, they said, had been given them by a superior officer; but it was not signed. As the Council was not authorized by law to limit the prices of articles of any kind, they did not choose to interfere, or give any directions in the matter, further than to inform the Gentlemen, that there was a law of the State forbidding the asking a higher price for anything whatever in continental money than in gold or silver. Lieutenant Patterson afterwards complained that Mr. Herbert, a tavern keeper in this borough, had made out the bill against the enemy's officers much lower than his bill for like articles. Mr. Herbert was sent for and the matter examined. It appeared that the articles though high were charged at the rates then commonly paid by travellers, and therefore Council declined to order any abatement in the bill; or to give a list of prices to be paid on the road. Soon after this Council were informed that the enemy officers were determined to return unless something further was done in their favor, to which it was replied, that the Gentlemen were perfectly at liberty to do as they pleased in that respect, and that they might depend no law of the State would be violated in order to induce them to go forward. What passed between our officers and those of the Flag, or between either of them and the Gentlemen who signed and sent the paper to Council, which has been sent forward to the Delegates of Pennsylvania in Congress, we do not pretend to know.

The Flagg however went forward. After the bills were paid the Council requested William Henry, Esq., to take Mr. Herbert's deposition on the facts, with intention to forward it to Congress; but upon reading it, they thought it might probably induce some unfavorable suspicions of the conduct of Lieut. Patterson with respect to the said money, and being desirous to avoid this, as it might be injurious to that young gentleman, they declined sending it at that time. They now enclose it without further comment.

The deposition of Mr. John Miller will shew the *indecency* of the direction upon several packages sent by the Flag. The representation of Wm. Henry, Esqr., will give you the facts relating to the Counterfeit money found on the Serjeants and others attending the Flagg. You will judge what connexion Captain Christie's deposition *may have* with this affair.

The depositions of Lieut. Colonel Stewart, Eliza Brisben, and Margaret Patton contain the best intelligence we have received of the conduct on the return of the flag.

Many circumstances have occurred which induce a Suspicion that very improper sentiments have been thrown out by the enemy officers on their way and in this borough, but, upon inquiry, no direct evidence of the facts have been obtained.

The examination of Joseph Rode and Henry Mansin are also enclosed; that of Wendel Myer, it is probable, will be wanted on his trial before a Civil Court, and as it is to the same purpose with the other two is not sent.

LANCASTER, March 18, 1778.

"*By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwralth of Pennsylvania.*

"A PROCLAMATION:

"WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Seventh day of March instant, have recommended in the following words, viz:

"WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the righteous dispensation of His Providence, hath permitted the continuation of a cruel and desolating war in our land; and it being at all times the duty of a people to acknowledge God in all his ways, and more especially to humble themselves before Him when evident tokens of His displeasure are manifested, to acknowledge his righteous government, confess and forsake their evil ways and implore His Mercy:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the United States of America to set apart Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; that at one time and with one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the righteous dispen-

sation of divine Providence, and confess their iniquities and transgressions, for which the land mourneth; that they may implore the mercy and forgiveness of God, and beseech Him that vice, profaneness, extortion, and every evil, may be done away, and that we may be a reformed and happy people; that they may unite in humble and earnest Supplication, that it may please Almighty God to guard and defend us against our enemies and give vigour and success to our military operations by sea and land; that it may please Him to bless the civil rulers and people, strengthen and perpetuate our Union, and in his own good time establish in the peaceable enjoyment of our rights and liberties; that it may please Him to bless our Schools and Seminaries of learning, and to make them nurseries of true piety, virtue and useful knowledge; that it may please Him to cause the earth to yield its increase, and to crown the year with His goodness. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the United States, to abstain on that day from labor and recreation.'

"*And Whereas*, it hath pleased God to suffer the enemy to take possession of our Capital, and the distresses attending on War have fallen heavy on the State, whereby it is become peculiarly necessary for the inhabitants to humble themselves before Him who governs the Universe and turneth the hearts of men as he pleaseth. And therefore, as well as in due respect to the said recommendation of Congress, We do hereby most earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth to set apart Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of April next, for the pious purposes mentioned in the said resolve, and that they abstain on that day from labor and recreation.

"*Given* at Lancaster this thirteenth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-eight.

"By order of Council.

"THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

"Attest—TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

Council to Genl. Lacey, 1778.

In Council, Lancaster, March 12th, 1778.

SIR: I rec'd your letter of the 4th Inst., which I laid before Council. It is greatly to be lamented that there are any amongst us so lost to every sentiment of Virtue as in any manner to aid those who are Enemies to the just cause we are engaged in. Your neighborhood seems to abound with such, and therefore every means should be exerted to bring the traitors to justice. Those you have taken should be safely secured, in order for trial, as the Treason Law of this State will reach the crime you mention if proper proof be exhibited, which I beg you to attend to. However, as the Chief Justice is in this borough, I will consult him upon it, and let you know his opinion by the next opportunity.

The Militia law will not justify the Lieutenant of the County to permit two Men to serve as one, and to be discharged at the expiration of one Month, and I am not a little surprised that any Gentleman in that line would give it the least countenance.

Both Philad. and Bucks Counties have for a long time been greatly exposed to the insults and ravages of the enemy. Council, therefore, relying that you will do your utmost, not only to Protect the inhabitants, but to annoy the Enemy, have no doubt they will soon hear that a total stop is put to the insults of the Tories by your alacrity and good conduct.

I am, Sir,

Directed, Your very hum. Servt.

To B. Gen. Lacey.

Thomas Whiteside, &c., to Council, 1778.

We, the Judges of the Several district Elections for the County of Lancaster, do Humbly beg leave to represent to your Honorable Body that from the Information of Sundry the respectable freemen of the borough of Lancaster, that the Election held in said borough was contrary to any Act of General Assembly of this State made and Provided; insomuch that few certificates were demanded by the Inspectors from the Electors, and that Readers and Clerks were admitted without being sworn according to Law. There is found on Examination to be a Considerable number of Votes more than Voters marked at said Election, which we conceive our duty to represent to you, the only Body we can look up to for the execution of our Laws.

Sufficient proof can be made of the Facts above mentioned when called for.

THOMAS WHITESIDE,
JOHN LOGAN,
MARTIN BOWMAN,
WILLIAM BROWN.

Lancaster, 20th October, 1778.

In Supreme Council, December 29, 1778.

The Council taking into consideration the case of Joshua Bennett, School-master, now confined in the Goal of the County of Lancaster, he having been convicted of keeping a School, not having taken the Oath of Allegiance according to Law, and fined by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, in the sum of One hundred Pounds.

Ordered, That the fine of One hundred Pounds, adjudged by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, to be paid by Joshua Bennett, (he having been Convicted in the said Court of having kept a School, not having taken the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to the State, according to Law,) be remitted.

Board of War to President Reed, 1779.

War Office, March 9th, 1779.

SIR: The Board have been honoured with your letter of yesterday, and in answer to that part relative to the Militia and the Stores at Lebanon we beg leave to inform you, That the Board desirous of placing those stores in a situation more secure, to ease the militia, as much as possible, from the burthen of military service, and save expense to the States, long since ordered enquiry to be made of the practicability of removing them to Lancaster. But at that time the quantity was so great as to render their removal exceedingly difficult and expensive. Besides, the magazine at Lancaster was not sufficient for their reception, and another building suitable for them was occupied by the Clothier General; since then the supplies have been drawn from thence rather than from other magazines, with a view to render their removal more easy, and on the 26th ult., the Board directed Col. Flower to prepare them for removal as soon as the roads would admit, having Lancaster in view as the place of deposit, orders for their actual removal will be given accordingly. Until then we request the guard of militia may be continued.

Enquiry will be made immediately of the condition of the light dragoons at Lancaster; and if they are adequate to the duties of the post, the militia may soon be relieved. But we are apprehensive of some difficulty on this head. The Board were not inattentive to the public interest in this regard, having long ago endeavored to get the duty of guards at Lancaster performed by the horse. But Lieut. Col. White, who then commanded them, gave such reasons against the measure as induced the suspension of orders for that purpose. Perhaps most of the objections are by this time removed.

Of that part of your Excellency's letter relative to General Pulaski's corps, a copy has been taken and inclosed to him this day in a letter from the Board on the subject, a copy whereof we have the honor to send you herewith. The Count some time since received orders to march to South Carolina, in consequence of which he has collected his corps at York Town, from whence he will in a few days proceed on that route. The Board have an equal abhorrence with your Excellency and the honorable Council of the abuse of military power complained of as exercised by that corps, and will on all occasions, to the utmost of their power, discourage and prevent such irregular and oppressive practices.

Your Excellency's other letter respecting the sounding the river has also been received. You and the honorable Council will permit us to express our regret at the intervention of any obstacles in the execution of a business so highly interesting to the United States in general and to this State in particular. But you say you will consider farther. We

impatiently wait the result of your deliberations, as Gen. du Portail will soon return to camp.

As to the map lent to this Board, we perfectly remember its being soon returned to us by Col. Laumoy, the engineer who used it, as not answering (or but in a small degree) the purpose for which it was borrowed; and we are also well satisfied from our recollection, that it was sent back to the Council, or their secretary. Nevertheless, we shall very readily communicate to your honorable board General du Portail's map as soon as we are furnished with it, as we will with every other matter in our power which we think will be useful to the State, or which you may request.

We have the honour
to be, with great respect
your Excellency's
most obedient Servants.
By order of the Board,
TIM. PICKERING.

Indorsed,

From Colonel Timothy Pickering, by order of the Board of War, with a copy of a letter to Gen. Pulaski.

Directed,

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

War Office.

Board of War to Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski, 1779.

War Office, March 9, 1779.

SIR: We have the honor to inclose you a copy of our letter, and an extract of another, relative to the conduct of your corps in your absence. We hoped that all such grounds of complaint, had long since ceased. But as those mentioned correspond with former reports we cannot avoid giving some credit to them. The complaints are of such a nature as to demand a strict enquiry, at the same time they should lead you and your officers to maintain a stricter discipline in the Corps. This the peace and quiet of the Citizens of these States as well as the honor of the Corps indispensably demand. You will suffer us, Sir, to suggest the necessity of European officers divesting themselves of European Ideas, while they serve in America. The Inhabitants of these States are unused to the severe exactions of Military power; they expect protection, and not violence and oppression from troops raised and supported at their own expense. It must give you pain, as it does us, to find the Legion followed with the execrations of the People among whom they have been stationed.

We are sensible that some irregularities happen among all troops, but no charges are so pointed as those against the Legion, from whence we cannot but conclude their conduct to be more reprehensible. We regret, Sir, that there should be occasion of mentioning matters that must unavoidably give you uneasiness, but the duty we owe the People, and the respect we bear to you, Oblige us to do it.

We do not mean however to delay the Legion on these accounts. Its services are wanted at the Southward, whither we desire it may be marched with all possible dispatch. But we wish past complaints may engage the Corps to more cautious and regular behaviour in future. This we conceive necessary if the Legion would recover and preserve its honor, or even wish to remain in existence.

We have the honor
to be very respectfully
your most Obedient Servants,
By order of the Board,
(Copy.) TIM. PICKERING.

Directed,
Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski.

The following letter specifies the price of cereals in this county in 1779:

SIR: Your Excellency's Favor of the 10th Instant requesting me to procure 600 Barrels of Flour in the County of Lancaster came to hand yesterday, and as other Business required my sending Express to Philadelphia, I thought it my duty to give your Excellency the earliest Information of my willingness to procure the same and make no doubt but in a reasonable time shall have that number complete, as I have now upwards of 2000 Bushels of good Wheat purchased (which I intended for the Commissary's Department, keeping the Offal for Horse food) but as I have not engaged it to any Person, nor drawn or Received Money from any Person on Account thereof I intend now to keep it towards making up the Flour demanded. The Wheat I have on hand I purchased at different Prices viz., £9, £8 10, £8, £7 10, and hope to procure the remainder for £7 per Bushel, which will reduce Flour to £20 per Cwt., and under, after keeping the Offal for Public Horse food at the Price I gladly pay to other Persons. It is true a Committee of Lancaster Townsmen have regulated the prices of some few Articles, among others Wheat at £5, and Flour at £15, but all Public purchasers with myself found it an impossibility to procure the necessary supplies, at the regulated prices. Therefore were obliged to Deviate from their rule, or starve the army. We made a Rule among ourselves to lower the Prices of Wheat and Rye 10*s*. per Bushel weekly and inferior Grain in proportion, which had the desired Effect as it reduced the prices of Wheat and Rye from £10 to £7 10 per Bushl. You may rest assured, sir, that I

shall do my utmost endeavours to procure the Flour demanded upon as good Terms as possibly may be, Tendering you a Just and true Account with sufficient Vouchers for all expenditures thereon, and flatter myself that my Conduct in this affair will convince your Excellency, that I do not mean to be a mere Agent upon mercenary Principles, but from a desire to have it in my power to serve my Bleeding and distress'd Country.

You will be pleased to send me by the Bearer hereof, Mr. Gloninger, (my Assistant,) twenty thousand Pounds to enable me to prosecute this Business expeditiously, for I wish to purchase as much old Wheat as possible, it being much superior to the new, by reason of the heavy mildews.

I am Your Excellency's
most Obedient and
very humble Servant,

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

P. S. If the advance money for the two militia Companies is not yet sent, the Bearer may bring it.

Directed,
Public Service.
His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esqr., Philada.

William Henry to President Reed, 1779.

Lancaster, November 27, 1779.

SIR: I am informed one John Musser of this Town has lately purchased a Tract of land of about 500 Acres, commonly known by the Name of the Conestoga Mannor, of John Penn, late Governor of Pennsylvania, for nine Pounds the Acre hard Money. At the Time the Lands in this part of the province was purchased of the Delaware Indians this was Reserved and a Deed was made to them and their Heirs, &c. The Indians who resided on it were killed by a Number of People in a former war and the Deed fell into the hands of John Hay, then Sheriff of Lancaster County, who delivered the same to Mr. John Penn. This piece of Land was afterwards claimed by Sir William Johnston in behalf of the Heirs, in Consequence of which the use of the Land was given to Mr. Thomas Barton who is gone over to the Enemy. Mrs. Susana Wright could give I believe a more satisfactory Account of this Affair than I can. It may be proper perhaps to enquire into this Affair. I have therefore thought it my Duty to give all the Information I have been able to collect.

I am with due Respect, Sir, your obed't humble Servant,

WILLIAM HENRY.

Directed—His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.

President Reed to Judge Atlee, 1779.

DEAR SIR: The Letter of which the other side is a Copy, we received

from a Gentleman of Character, in the County of Lancaster; as it seems to be a Matter of some Consequence, the Council request you to take the Trouble of making Inquiry, and in Case the Facts are as stated, to forewarn Musser proceeding, as the Lands are unqestionably the Property of the State, having been reserved, not for Proprietary Use, but that of some Indians, who appear to have forsaken them. Mr. Hall, the Agent for confiscated Estates, will follow such Directions as you may please to give in the Matter.

I had promised myself the Pleasure of seeing you before you left Town, as I wish'd to have had your Opinion and Advice on some Matters of a public Nature—but your close Attendance upon Court deprives your Friends of the Pleasure of seeing you so often as they wish.

This Opportunity going immediately, I must beg if you see your Brother soon, to present him my Regard, and acquaint him that I have received his Letter, which I shall answer in a short Time, and am, with Compliments to Mrs. Atlee and Family, with much Esteem,

Dear Sir, Your most obed't and very humble Servant.

JOSEPH REED, President.

The Hon. Wm. Atlee, Esq'r, One of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Hall to President Reed, 1780.

Lancaster, February 26th, 1780.

SIR: Yesterday I made Seizure of the tract of Land in Mannor Township known by the Name of the Indian Town, said to contain about five hundred Acres; the Roads having been very bad prevented my doing it sooner. This Morning Mr. John Musser of this Town came to me seemingly much displeased that private Property should be Struck at, and drew a paper out of his pocket, which he said was an Abstract from the Original Deed from the Chief Sachims to Mr. Penn for the Lands purchased from them at the treaty at Fort Stanwix, wherein this tract is particularly Described and Conveyed to Mr. Penn. He said he was much Amazed I had not Received orders not to Proceed, as he had shewn the aforesaid paper to your Excellency and the Honourable Council, who, he said, was satisfied. The Land is now in the Hands of tenants who have worked it on Shares and have lived there since the Year 1771, and say they have made Sundry improvements in Buildings and fences, which they hope they will be Allowed for. As the season is now approaching that the Land should be prepared for Spring Grain, I shall be glad if Council will send me instructions, if Possible by the Bearer of this, how I am to proceed with the tenants; but if the Land is to be Rented at a Certain Rent I shall be exceedingly obliged to Council to Name the Rent and Let me have the first Offer.

I have Settled my Accompt with the Commissioners Appointed by

Law to Settle the Accompts of the Commissioner for Confiscated Property, and have their Certificate that I am in Debt one Hundred and four Pounds, seven shillings, to the State. I have Paid to the State Treasurer Eighty-eight thousand four Hundred and forty-nine Pounds, one shilling, and three pence.

I am your Excellency's very humble Servant,

CHARLES HALL.

Directed—To His Excellency Joseph Reed, President, Philadelphia. Per favour Col. Crawford.

At this place and in this connection it seems proper to reprint the following transactions belonging to an earlier period:

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 16th May, 1775.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Governor.

James Tilghman, } Esquires.
Andrew Allen, }

The Governor acquainted the Board that eight Cayuga Indians came to Town on Saturday last from Canasadego, on the Cayuga Branch of Susquehanna, on some Business with this Government, and that he now proposed to hear what they had to say. Whereupon the Board agreed that they should be immediately sent for, and they were accordingly introduced. Their names are as follows, Viz:

[The names are not here inserted.]

The Governor then acquainting them that he was ready to hear them, addressing himself to the Governor, first went through some short usual Ceremonies of clearing the Throat and Heart, and opening the Ears, &c., and then producing a Belt of Wampum, spoke as follows, Viz: That three of their Company, who were present as the nearest surviving Relations of the old Seneca Sohaes, who lived for many Years with his Family and Connections on a Tract of Land within the Manor of Conestogo, in Lancaster County; that the old Man with his Family and Relations were several Years ago Murdered there by some wicked Men belonging to this Government; and that the said Tract of Land, containing about 500 Acres, now became the Property of his three Relations present, one of whom is Sohaes' Brother; that they had come down at this time to see their Brother Onas, and to make Sale of the said Land to him; That the Land is very rich, and worth a great deal of Money, but as their Brother Onas was himself well acquainted with its value, they desired he would purchase it from them for such a price as he thought reasonable, and they would be entirely satisfied. He then delivered the Belt of Wampum to the Governor, and told him that he had finished what he had to say.

The Governor thereupon acquainted the Indians that he and his Council would take their Speech into Consideration, and give them an answer on Thursday morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday, 18th May, 1775.

PRESENT:

TheHonorable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Governor.

William Logan,	Andrew Allen,	Esquires.
Benjamin Chew,	Edward Shippen, Junr.,	

The eight Cayuga Indians being sent for, attended at the Board in order to receive the Governor's Answer to their Speech on Tuesday last, which the Governor in part delivered to them; but as it appeared to the Board that the Indians did not clearly and fully comprehend his meaning, the Person who undertook to interpret to them not being sufficiently acquainted with their Language, and the Indians expressing great Dissatisfaction on being informed that this Land had already been purchased and paid for, it was agreed that Isaac Still, a Delaware Indian Interpreter, should be immediately sent for, to interpret the Governor's answer to the Indians in Council, on Saturday morning next.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday 20th May, 1775.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Governor.

William Logan,	Andrew Allen,	Esquires.
James Tilghman,	Edward Shippen, Junr.,	

The eight Cayuga Indians, by desire of the Governor, again attended the Board, with the Indian Interpreter Isaac Still, and having taken their seats, the Speaker repeated over the speech he had delivered to the Governor on Tuesday last, which was the same in substance as entered on the minutes of that Day, and the Governor returned them his Answer, which was fully explained to them by Isaac Still, and is as follows, Viz:

"Brethren: The Tract of Land you mention, consisting of 500 Acres, part of the Conestogo Manor, where old Sohaes dwelt, was included in a purchase long since made from the Indians, notwithstanding which, I agree that Sohaes and his Family had the Proprietaries' permission to live thereon as long as they chose to remain in the inhabited part of the Country. Some time after the Death of Sohaes, and all his Family that resided there in the year 1768, there was a Treaty held at Fort Stanwix, to which I was invited by Sir William Johnson, in order to treat with the Indians, concerning the Purchase of a large Tract of Land, part of which lay in the King's Governments and part in the Province of Pennsylvania; At this Treaty the last great Indian purchase

was made, for which I then paid the Indians ten thousand Dollars. But before the Treaty was finished, Sir William Johnson informed me that the Indians expected to be paid for the 500 acres of Land, part of the Conestogo Manor, where Sohaes dwelt; I accordingly agreed to pay them for it. The Price agreed on was two hundred Pounds, York Money, or five hundred dollars, the Value of which was then delivered in Goods to Togaiaio, the Cayuga Chief, to be distributed as he thought proper, and the Deed I now show you, for the land I bought of the Indians at that Treaty, signed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, expressly includes this five hundred acres of Land.

"Having, therefore, already purchased the Land twice, it cannot reasonably be expected that I should pay for it again. However, as you have come from a great Distance, under an Expectation of selling this Land, and perhaps did not receive so great a Proportion of the Goods I delivered at Fort Stanwix, as should have been paid to the Relations of Sohaes, and to show you the Desire I have to preserve Peace and Friendship with the Indians, and that when they pay me a visit they should not go away dissatisfied; I am willing to make you a Present, which I hope you will think a generous one; I, therefore, desire you will accept of these three hundred Dollars.

A Belt.

The Indians, accordingly, very gladly accepted the three hundred Dollars, and signed a Receipt for the same on the back of the Deed executed at Fort Stanwix, expressing it to be in full Satisfaction of all claims of Sohaes' Family to the said five hunded Acres of Land.

William Henry to President Reed, 1780.

Lancaster, July the 3d, 1780.

Sir: In a Letter from Col. Atlee, of the 1st inst., I have the following Paragraph from your Excellency's of the 22d ult.:

"The Deficiencies of Lancaster County in the Taxes is become a most serious Consideration. The Treasurer informs us that only Three Townships have paid off their Fifteen Million Taxes, while the Counties here which have been invaded, distressed and plundered, have paid off their Fifteen Million, their Forty-five, and Three of their Monthly Taxes. Is not this melancholy?" I am sorry Mr. Rittenhouse has not understood my last Letter to him on that Subject, though perhaps the Fault may be my own; be that as it may, the Fact is, that the whole of the First Tax for 1779, except a Balance in the Hands of Three of the Collectors (who are sued) is paid into my Hands; and I have paid at Sundry Times about £163,000 to the Treasurer, and by his Order, &c.; and have Orders of Congress for more than the Amount of the First Tax; at the Time I wrote so the State Treasurer there were but Three Townships who had

made their first Payments on the second Tax for 1779, since which Three others have made each a small Payment; but there lays an order of the Treasurer in favour of Col. Blaine for 150,000, in the hands of Mr. Slough, 30,000 of which I have discharged. I was obliged to lend Col. Atlee £1,500 to forward the Pennsylvania Volunteers, except which I have not lent or laid out any Monies, either in Trade or otherways, belonging to the publick. I beg leave to observe, that there seems to be more expected from Lancaster County than was in our Power to perform. The Act Levying the second Tax for 1779, was made in November last, and the Laws were not sent up till January. To my knowledge the Commissioners began to lay the Tax by the Act published in the Newspaper, and as they received Instruction from Council which differed from the Method they had pursued, were obliged to Order the Returns to be made over again. The weather then set in so severe that there was no Travelling till April. The Taxes were laid as soon as the Returns could be got in; and the Appeals were held in May and Collectors appointed.

That Philadelphia City and County Taxes are so far forward is no Merit in their Board of Commissioners, as the Snow was not a fourth Part of the Depth there that it was here; besides, there is little difficulty in procuring Assessors, Appraisers and Collectors in Philadelphia City and County, &c., to what there is here where there are few people in many of the Townships but such as are disaffected. I hope, Sir, you will do me the Justice to believe that I have done, and am doing, all that is in my Power to forward the Collecting the Taxes. The large Sums owing by the Quarter Masters and Commissaries of Purchases, &c., will very much lessen the sum of Money expected from the Taxes of this County.

I am, with due Respect, Sir, your most humble Servant,

WILLIAM HENRY, C. T.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq'r.

On February 1, 1781, Council fixed the rate of Continental money at $75 for one dollar specie, and on May 15, ordered that after June 1 next following only specie or its equivalent should be received for taxes.

William Henry to Pres. Reed, 1781.

Lancaster, Mar. 3d, 1781.

SIR: I think it my Duty to inform you that the Recruiting Service goes on but slowly; the Officers are very indifferent about the Matter and do not receive the Two Dollars allowed them for each Recruit, but give it to the Sergeants. There is none of them have beat up in Town yet; the Reason is obvious, they want to have large Sums of Money advanced and to be allowed to account for Recruiting Expenses, &c. I have sworn no more than 12 and for several Days not One has been brought notwithstanding the Recruiting for the Classes is over.

Mr. W—— has been bound over for asking a greater Sum in State Money than in Specie for an Article he offered for Sale, and yet he is every Day crying down the State Money, saying it is good for nothing and will depreciate, &c., that the price he gives for Wheat is too little, that it will be dearer, &c., &c. Wheat is now bought from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. specie per Bushel, and he gives Eight Shillings; he has nearly got the Amount of the last Order for £2000. If Slough or Reigart would act in W——'s Office they could certainly serve the public much better. Some time after I wrote you, at the Request of Col. Temple, concerning the Difficulty of procuring Forage, the Forage Master of the Corps went to the most disaffected part of this County and got 22 Tuns of hay by a voluntary Subscription in Two Days and one half Riding, although a Stranger without Credit and Money, and this in the Winter. Mr. W——, who was here at Hay Making, could get none, or at least said so.

Your Choice of a County Lieutenant is much approved here. I have not received One Shilling from the Sub-Lieutenants of the Militia Fines, except from Adam Orth and Mr. Kucher, and that has been paid Mr. Marsteller as Pay Master of the Militia.

I am with Respect, Sir,
your most obedient
hum. Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

Directed,

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esqr., President of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia.

Per favour of }
Mr. Jos. Myers. }

Lt. Col. Adam Hubley to Pres. Reed, 1781.

Lancaster, March 3d, 1781.

SIR: Since my arrival here, a considerable number of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were last year raised, to serve for seven Months, called on me and demanded pay for their services. They inform me they were directed to call on the Lieutenants, for that purpose.

As I have no instructions on that head, I could not comply with their demands, but promised to represent their case to your Excellency, and receive your directions. I have appeased them for the present—I shall wait your Excellency's advice in the matter.

I have written circular letters to the Sub-Lieutenants, and amongst other matters desired they would settle their accounts, agreeable to a late resolution of the Honorable Council, (a printed one of which I inclosed to each,) several of them have been with and informed me, they were

ready for a settlement, as soon as Colonel Atlee came to this place; that without him they could do nothing.

As I am not possessed of a single paper of any former transactions relative to the Office I now hold, it will be out of my power to do anything with those Gentlemen. Your Excellency's advise on this head also will be highly necessary.

From the many and frequent applications I conceive it my duty to represent to your Excellency the situation of this place. The powder Magazine in which is deposited between twenty and thirty Tun of Powder, is and has been for some considerable time past without Guard. The Militia of this place are unarmed, nor are there any for them in this place—so that little or nothing would be done to oppose any attempt against the magazine, or other public property.

In consideration of the singular situation of this place, application for a guard, from the Corporation, was made some time since, to the Board of War—who in consequence thereof ordered Colo. Mayland's Regt. (stationed here) to do that duty; but the peculiar state of those Troops I fear they were not acquainted with—I am informed by the Commandant, they have so few men as scarcely to enable them to furnish a sufficient guard for the stables (which is absolutely necessary) and those are destitute of clothing, and some of them sickly.

The number of disaffected (which is too notorious) in this Country, and the many strangers who daily pass thro' this place, make it absolutely necessary for the security of the publick property a guard should be ordered for that purpose. Two Sentinels will be sufficient—which will require eight men daily, including Non-Com'd Officers—so that twenty-four men (allowing three relieves) will answer the purpose. It will be necessary for your Excellency to give some directions in this matter.

I am informed a number of Boxes with arms are in the stores at or near Cox's town. If your Excellency thinks proper, I will order them to this place, have them repaired, and kept in readiness in case of Emergency.

I have the Honor to be
with great respect and esteem
your Excellency's most Obdt and very Huml Servt,
AD'M HUBLEY, Jr., Lieut C. Lr.

Directed,

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, Philadelphia.

In Supreme Council, May 15, 1779.

An order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the Honorable Matthew Smith, Esq., or his order, for the Sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, of which said sum Twenty Thousand Dollars are to be by him sent to

Col. Lochry, of the County of Westmoreland, to be applied in raising Men in that County; Ten Thousand Dollars to be sent to the Captain of the Company to be raised in the County of Cumberland; and Ten Thousand Dollars to be applied in raising the Companies in Lancaster and in Northumberland Counties.

A transcript of the Record of conviction of Thomas Taylor, Esq., late of Cocalico Township, in the County of Lancaster, before the Judges of the Supreme Court, held at Lancaster, on the fifth day of May inst., of Felony and Robbery, and the sentence of the Court thereupon: "That the said Thomas Taylor be hanged by the Neck 'til he be dead;" being read:

On consideration,

Ordered, That Saturday the fifth day of June next, be appointed for the execution of the said sentence, between the hours of Ten of the Clock and Two of the Clock of the same day, at the usual place of Execution; and that a Warrant, under the less Seal of the State, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, be accordingly issued.

A transcript of the record of conviction of Catherine Fisher, late of the County of Lancaster, before the Judges of the Supreme Court, held at Lancaster, on the fourth day of May instant, of Murder, and the sentence of the Court thereupon: "That the said Catherine Fisher be hanged by the Neck 'til she be dead;" being read;

On consideration,

Ordered, That Saturday the fifth day of June next, be appointed for the execution of the said sentence, between the hours of ten of the Clock in the forenoon and two of the Clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the usual place of execution; and that a Warrant, under the less seal of the State, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, be accordingly issued.

Colonel Adam Hubley to President Reed, 1781.

From Lancaster, May 21st, 1781.

SIR: I received the favour of your letter of the 10th Instant, a few days since, inclosing a resolution from Council confirming the call of ye 2nd Class of the 8th Battalion of Lancaster County militia. The whole of the 2nd Class of the three Battalions, including non-Commissioned officers, &c., amount to a few more men than the number required; however, I find we have use for them as our situation is by no means the most desirable. The Bayonets, sent under the care of Mr. Hays, also came safe to hand.

A daring plot was discovered on the night of the 16th instant at the barracks, in which are confined the British Prisoners, which however by the early intelligence we received was happily frustrated. About 11

o'clock at night I was called upon by the officer of the Guard who informed me a soldier of the 71st regiment had come to the guard house (one of ye Block-houses,) desiring admittance; that he had a matter of importance to communicate; he was accordingly admitted and gave the following intelligence. That the sergeants of the Prisoners had a private and unanimous meeting that day and form'd a plan to effect the escape of the whole, viz: They, after their meeting broke up inform'd the Prisoners of their resolution and gave directions for the whole to be in readiness on the proceeding day to avail themselves of the opportunity when the Gates opened for the delivery of their wood—the whole to rush out, surprize the Guard and disarm them; they then would proceed to town where a certain Inhabitant (his name we cannot find out,) would conduct them to a Magazine of arms and ammunition; these they were also to take, then to fight their way thro' the Country and effect their escape.

I immediately on receiving the information, after making some necessary dispositions of the Guard, entered the Barrack yard, and ordered the whole of the sergeants (upward of forty in number,) to parade, which after some time was effected; I then gave them in charge of the Guard and had them conducted to the Jail where they are now safely lodg'd. We have 800 Prisoners here; the number of disaffected people thro' this Country is very considerable, so that our situation is truly alarming when I consider the state in which I find the militia; should the Prisoners once clear themselves of the barracks the few men on Guard who no doubt would do their duty would not be able to stop them. The well disposed Inhabitants who would be willing to lend their aid and assistance *for want of arms* can only be idle spectators and perhaps see their own and neighbours' property destroyed without being able to give the least opposition.

If some ways and means could be fallen on to arm the militia of this Town, I should consider it safe from any attempt of the prisoners or their Emissaries.

By the particular desire of the most reputable Inhabitants of this place I am to solicit Council that they do arm and relief after the expiration of their Tour the present Guard by an equal number of men from the 8th Battalion (town militia,) only and this Battalion to be reserv'd (so long we have the prisoners with us,) for that duty. It will answer various good purposes. The farmer will now be wanted in the field to gather his Harvest and the expenses of quartering Country militia when call'd upon to perform a tour of duty can be saved as the Town people have their own houses to go to, besides should there be a call for militia to march this summer this town must in a manner be left naked as the Guards merely would not be sufficient to secure 800 Prisoners exclusive of their Emissaries which I believe are not inconsiderable.

Other reasons could be advanced but Council will from what has already been said be able to determine on the matter.

I could wish in the present critical moment of affairs to conclude and give Council as little trouble as possible. But necessity as well as duty obliges me to demand a further indulgence and give Council a short narrative of an unhappy affair which happened on the 19th instant between the Guards and Colonel Moylar's Dragoons. It appears one of the Dragoons for some offence which he had committed was put into the Goal-house; a rescue by the Dragoons was agreed on; they accordingly assembled armed with Pistols and swords, marched to the Barracks and one more daring than the rest stepped up to the sentinel who previously desired him not to advance or he would put him to death; this however had no effect, he (the Dragoon) first cocking and presenting his loaded Pistol attempted to seize the sentinel's arms who instantly fired and killed him; the deceased's Pistol in his falling went off also and wounded one of the militia men in the thigh.

This gave alarm to the Town and the Horse finding their situation rather precarious made off to their respective quarters. Ever since this affair the Inhabitants have been kept in continual alarm on account of the threats and behaviour of the dragoons who swear vengeance against the militia and particularly the sentinel who like a good soldier did his duty on his post (an inquest was held on the body of the deceased). He, for his security, has kept in the Guard-house ever since; they have threatned to force the Guards and seize him, indeed last evening (12 o'clock,) some attempts were made but the activity of the out-Sentinel, after Hailing some men who were coming towards him, and receiving impertinent language, fired, and this day, though it is not yet clearly found out we are informed one of the Horsemen was shot thro' the arm. I have called on the Commanding officer of the Horse and requested he with his officers should exert themselves in putting a stop to this affair, every step by them is taken I believe to find out the leaders and have them punished; the magistrates meet this afternoon for the same purpose; my aid and assistance shall not be wanting, but the insult offered Government and the continual alarm the Inhabitants are kept in has determined me to give the most pointed orders to the Guard, and I have no reason to doubt but they will do their duty.

I have in consequence of the resolution of Council stopping the Collecting of fines unless from those people who chose to pay State money at the rate of 75 for one, stopped the Collectors from collecting the late fines until your further orders which should be glad to hear of as soon as possible. We meet with difficulty in Drawing candles, paper, &c., for the Guards which they cannot possibly do without, from quartermaster;

he thinks it necessary an order from Council or Board of War for that purpose should be sent.

I am with greatest respect

your Excell'y's most obt. Serv't,

ADM. HUBLEY, JR., LT. LR. CY.

Hon. Wm. Atlee to Pres. Reed, 1781.

Lancaster the 25th, May, 1781.

SIR: This will be handed to you by Capt. Hambright, our Barrack Master, by whose care and industry the Barracks here are placed in pretty good order, and I am confident he has gone the cheapest way to work in executing the business, having employed the Prisoners themselves in doing several parts of the work; his knowledge of the Farmers, and influence with them, has been a means of our having supplies of wood and other necessaries hitherto, but they now begin to look for their pay, which obliges him to undertake this Journey in hopes Council will furnish him with Cash not only to discharge those Debts and the Moneys due to Carpenters and other workmen, but to procure supplies in future.

We have had some disputes between the Light Horse who are stationed here and the Militia Guards; one of the Dragoons, in attempting to force his way into the Guard House at the Barracks, was the other day killed by the Sentry on duty there, and as they seem to speak of revenge, the Inhabitants seem apprehensive of some further mischief. I have no doubt but their officers will do everything in their power to keep them in order, and am persuaded the Militia will be watchful, but should a party of those people attack the Guard in the night (which was apprehended and believed to have been their intention a few nights since,) the Prisoners would probably take that opportunity to force their way from the Barracks, and the consequences would be bad. This consideration has induced me to order the Block Houses at the four Corners of the Stockade to be put in order, so that the whole of the militia, ordered for Guards as well those on as those off duty, may live in them, and not be scattered thro' the Town by Billets; they will then be ready at their Posts in case of any alarm, and will have a better eye on the conduct of the Prisoners.

A fall from my Horse which hurt my Leg badly has detained me from York Court, but I intend, (though contrary to the advice of my Physician) to set off for Carlisle, lest I should be charged with neglect of duty.

I am, Dear Sir,

with great esteem your most obedt. Servt.,

WILL. ATLEE.

Directed,

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of the State of Pennsylvania.

William Henry to President Reed, 1781.

Lancaster, May the 26th, 1781.

Dear Sir: It is paying me a greater Compliment than my poor abilities have any Claim to, to ask my opinion on the present intricate state of our affairs. I will however give it without further apology. The principal Reasons why our paper Money is in so little Repute with the people seems to be the following: Government has not Specie to circulate with the Paper, nor can they at any Time exchange a considerable part of it for Specie. The natural Basis of all paper Credit is Specie, and the value we put on paper is in proportion to the Quantity of Specie it will purchase. Therefore some Method should be taken to procure at least part of the Revenue in Specie; this is not impracticable. Why cannot Tavern Licences, Marriage Licences, and Licences for distilling Grain be paid in Specie. The petitioner has one whole Year to provide the Money and his private Interest will stimulate him to it. It is true as the Laws now stand no Man is obliged to take a Licence for Distilling Grain, but would it not be good policy to enact such a Law and thereby oblige the owners of Stills above a certain Size, to have them registered in the Counties where they live? This would enable Government to form an Estimation of the Amount of this part of the Revenue, which I am persuaded they cannot at present. Under the late Government the Excise on Spirituous Liquors was said to be worth £6000 per Annum. If Licences aforesaid were raised 50 per cent, this would bring in a handsome Revenue without distressing the Subjects and would be attended with good Consequences to the people at large in preventing a number of Dram Shops being kept, which at present are a Nuisance, and would be ample Security to any Gentleman at home or abroad for the payment of a sum of Money to answer the present Exigencies of Government. Might not all Fines and Forfeitures in Courts of Justice be paid in Specie; and the Duties on foreign Imports might be paid in Specie, or Merchandize suitable for the Support of the Army.

The Government have put paper into the hands of people and ought to receive it from them again in Taxes, though not at a depreciated value. To prevent this, the Taxes ought to be laid in Specie made payable in Wheat at a certain value in proportion to the Distance from the Market, or the value in paper to be ascertained by Council weekly; and to prevent Fraud in Collectors, &c., they ought to give printed Receipts to the people and deliver in to the Commissioners of the Tax an Account of all Monies by them received and the Time when, which would enable the Commissioners often to detect the Collectors, and the same Method would be of use in Collecting Militia Fines and prevent numerous abuses which have happened. Collectors of Taxes and Militia Monies ought to be punishable by Fine or Imprisonment, or both, for extorting more Money from the

people than the Law requires, which there is every Reason to believe is practised, especially amongst the Germans. When I wrote in favour of the Tender Law, as it is called, I meant such a one as would in some degree have been adequate to the purpose, which the present is not; it is too tedious in its operation to be of any use. At present, the best calculated would not answer any good purpose, Therefore it ought to be repealed, for it is big with a number of Evils, the Money being so much depreciated. The Fees of Commissioners of the Taxes, Collectors, Township Assessors, Appraisers, &c., should be set by the Assembly in Specie value for they are all again disarranged by the Depreciation. If the Tender Act is repealed Government may then receive the Monies outstanding for unpatented Lands at Specie value which they ought, and it will not be necessary to leave these Monies as a Fund for the £500,000, for that will depreciate to very little before it can be collected in Taxes. But I have perhaps said more than enough.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir, your real Friend
and very hum. Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

P. S. Mr. Wirtz gives Certificates to the Collectors of the Taxes for the Wheat delivered by the people. I offered to pay his Draughts in favour of the Collectors, but he declines. This, with some other Circumstances, occasions me to think he intends to keep the Grain for his private use; this prevents the Collectors from Settling their Accounts with the Board and gives them much unnecessary Trouble and Expence.

Directed—To His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire.

Paul Zantzinger to Pres. Reed, 1781.

Lancaster, July 14th, 1781.

SIR: I have the Honor of Inclosing to your Excellency a Petition of the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster, at the request of the Inhabitants, who are very desirous of having the Convention Troops removed; your Excellency will at the same time receive Doctor Houston's Certificate shewing the necessity of the Removal of those Troops. I hope the Honble Council will take it into their serious Consideration, and if possible remove them from this place.

I have the Honor to be,
your Excellency's most obdt. Hble. Servt.
PAUL ZANTZINGER.

Directed,
His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of the State of Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. Houston to Paul Zantzinger, 1781.

Lancaster, July 14, 1781.

SIR: My opinion being desired concerning the State of the Fever of the Prisoners in the Barracks in this Borough, I think it my Duty to assure you that the Jail Fever attended with the most malignant symptoms prevails very generally among them, that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate it from those already there without some additional Quarters or Buildings, and morally impossible if those of the Convention be added, and that the Inhabitants of the Borough, especially those any way concerned in the Care of them, are in the most imminent Danger of contracting the Contagion.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient Servant,

J. HOUSTON.

Paul Zantzinger, Esquire.

Board of War to Pres. Reed, 1781.

War Office, July 17, 1781.

SIR: The Board are embarrassed in their Calculations of the Numbers of Rations necessary to be delivered at Lancaster, and in forming a judgment whether any Contract or to what Amount should be made for York Town under an Uncertainty whether any and what Prisoners are to be stationed at that place. As the Board left the Determination of this Matter to Council so as to make the stationing the prisoners most convenient to the State, we request the Favour of your Excellency and the Honble Council to inform whether any Alteration is to be made in the Cantonment of the Prisoners from that understood by the Board to be the one fixed upon, viz., that the German Prisoners of the Convention should be stationed at Reading, the British Convention troops at York Town, and the unconditional Prisoners at Lancaster. We are led to give you this Trouble for the sake of precision, and that no unnecessary Contracts may be made at any place or larger Provision made anywhere than is absolutely necessary.

We have the Honor to be,
with great Respect,
your very obed. Servants,

RICHARD PETERS,
By order.

Directed,
His Excellency, President Reed.

William Atlee to Pres. Reed, 1781.

Lancaster, the 6th August, 1781.

SIR: Having just now some conversation with Col. Hubley respecting the militia on duty at this Post, as Guards over the Prisoners of War

and Stores, and finding their tour of duty will expire in about two weeks, I beg leave to trouble your Excellency, to express my wishes that the duty here could be performed by the militia of the Town only, or that we might at least have one Company of the Town militia always on duty; they seem to me to be much better officered than the militia from the Country and being more accustomed to duty, are better qualified for keeping in order a set of artful fellows who frequently persuade some of those from the Country, as well officers as privates when on duty to let them pass from the Barracks on various pretences; by which means they get opportunities of straggling into the Country and with the assistance of the disaffected make their escape.

We have been fortunate these two last Guards in having Gentlemen at the head of the Guard who have seen service, and have taken a great deal of trouble in instructing the militia, and with those from the Country are Capt. Scott and a few more good officers; but as there seems a prospect of the next Guards coming chiefly from the Country and but few of the Gentlemen who 'tis expected will command them have had opportunities of knowing service, I fear the business will be done in rather a careless and unsoldierlike manner unless Council shall be of opinion that a considerable part of the Guard may be of the militia of the Town and shall be pleased to order accordingly.

Mr. Hall being in Philadelphia we can do nothing towards fitting up a part of the Store-house for a Hospital until he returns, as there are public Stores there under his charge.

Capt. Hambright being in my office begs me to mention that he lately wrote your Excellency giving a state of affairs in his department, and wishes the honour of a Line from you, as he is apprehensive that he will be under the necessity of giving up his bargain with Mr. Ross for 500 Cords of Wood purchased from him, unless he can comply with his contract with him which requires the wood to be cut and taken from the Lands in a certain time.

I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem
your most obedt. Servt.,
WILL. ATLEE.

Directed,

His Excellency, Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of the State of Pennsylvania.

Pres. Reed to John Hambright, 1781.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ult. came safely to hand, and we are obliged to you for your Care in forwarding the Ammunition and Clothing to Northumberland. We shall be glad you would inform yourself whether it has gone forward from Middleton.

With Respect to the Hospital we are quite of opinion that such a

Building is necessary, but having had the Brick Store on the Hill recommended to us for this purpose, before your Letter came to hand, we had wrote to Col. Hubley to apply it accordingly. We are sorry to find the Quarter Master's Department in such a feeble Condition as to be unable to bear the slightest Expences, such as necessary Repairs and Wood. We must entreat you to apply to Col. Miles in the most earnest manner for some assistance, as it is absolutely out of our Power to give any hard money, as none has come in for Taxes, and the Inhabitants of this City have been frequently called upon heretofore. We cannot but think that such a Representation from Mr. Atlee and yourself, stating at the same time that the Government is not in a Condition to supply you, will bring round a Grant of at least a small Part of the £300,000 given lately by the King of France to Congress. We think your mode of getting Wood the cheapest and best, but we have never yet either here or elsewhere taken upon us the Payment of the Bills or Direction of the Quarter Master's Affairs in any part of the State; should we begin we do not know where it would end.

So far as the Repair of the Barracks which belong to the State, and have been usually repaired by the Government formerly, we should not hesitate to do it if we had the money. We do assure you that Persons in office are obliged to live as well as they can till the new Taxes are levied. We hope every one will see the necessity of collecting them speedily, and that Lancaster County especially (which is so able,) will exert herself to recruit the Treasury. Such an exertion would be very reasonable and do great credit to the Commissioners and the County in general.

There have been many Subscriptions, Loans, &c., in this City; we have never understood that our Friends in the Country have been called upon in this way. Such a flourishing Town as Lancaster we should hope might, and they will in a Case where Humanity and their own Comfort is concerned, advance a small Sum of money when the Repayment is now become so certain and expeditious. In addition to all former Loans and Subscriptions we have now a very considerable one for the distressed Inhabitants of South Carolina who are coming over in large numbers. These Contributions are much heavier upon us than all the Taxes. Surely it is reasonable to expect that those of our Friends who have never been disturbed by the Enemy and are of Ability will help a little at such a Time. If no such temporary supply can be had we can only advise the Application I have mentioned in the same Part of this Letter and that without Loss of Time. It is not with us a Question of Will but of Ability, as we should be glad to relieve you from your difficulty as well as ease the People of Lancaster in any Matter in our Power.

I am, Sir,

your obed. Hble. Ser.

Pres. Reed to Lieutenants of Lancaster and York, 1781.

SIR: By authentick Advices Congress have received from Virginia this Day, it seems almost certain, that a large Detachment of Cornwallis's Army have moved up the Bay, having Baltimore for their present apparent Object. We cannot, on this Occasion, but have Apprehensions on Account of the Prisoners, and therefore, have not only thought proper to give you the earliest Intelligence, but to request you will take all proper Precautions for their Security—and in case of a forward Movement by the Enemy, that everything should be in Readiness to remove them to a place of greater Safety. We would also recommend to you the falling immediately upon suitable Measures to have the best and earliest Intelligence of the Operations of the Enemy at the Head of the Bay. The Distance does not admit of a Surprise if proper Vigilance is used; and the Consequences are of so alarming a Nature, that nothing ought to be omitted to guard against it. Should the enemy not make any Movement in the County, it is probable that the Prisoners will desert largely if great Care is not taken. This, therefore, though a secondary, is an important Consideration.

I am, &c.

Indorsed—August 6, 1781.

In Council.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 27, 1782.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the President.
The Honourable the Vice President.
Mr. Gardner,
Mr. Levan,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Van Campen, and
Mr. Byers.

"WHEREAS, It hath been represented to this Board that, under pretence of supplying British prisoners with clothing, a store of British merchandize is opened in or near the borough of Lancaster, within this State, whereby a clandestine traffic is carried on between the inhabitants of this county and those who reside within the garrisons and places therein, now in the possession of the enemy; a market is provided for British merchandize, the circulating specie is exported from the United States, the payment of taxes rendered more difficult and burthensome to the people at large, and great discouragement occasioned to honest and lawful commerce.

Ordered, That William Henry, Esquire, of the said borough, taking to his assistance a Justice of the Peace of Lancaster, do enquire concerning, and inspect the store in the said borough which has been opened on the pretence aforesaid, and if it shall appear that any goods, wares, and merchandizes, shall be found therein other than made up uniforms for the

said prisoners, to take possession of the said stores with all merchandize therein contained, and report to this Board; placing a sufficient guard to secure the same until further orders from this Board. And if any goods wares, and merchandize, other than made up uniforms, shall hereafter be brought into the said borough or county, under the pretence aforesaid, to seize and secure the same in like manner and report to this Board.

Ordered, That all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers of the State, be required to arrest all persons found hawking or peddling contrary to law, and more especially all British prisoners, whether natives of that country or foreigners; and the wives or agents of such British prisoners who shall be found selling or offering to sell or barter any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of any kind, under any pretence whatsoever, in order that they may be dealt with according to law."

The subjoined documents speak well for the intelligent patriotism of the citizens of Lancaster County. The first is a circular of this tenor:

DEAR SIR: The officers and representatives of the ninth battalion of Lancaster county Militia, upon consultation have concluded, from the complexion of the present House of Assembly, that the Constitution and Liberty of the State are at stake in some measure; and sensible of the importance of what has cost us so much blood and treasure, we have thought it incumbent upon us to exert ourselves for their preservation as far as our influence extends, and to warn all who would wish to be free from the dangers that seem to impend, not doubting at the same time, but you are ready to take the alarm, as you must be sensible of the same danger. We do not think it necessary to multiply words, tending to inspire your spirit, for we are of opinion that you possess the same, and have been only waiting to know the sentiments of your fellow friends to *Liberty*. Let us not then coolly and simply suffer any of our rights to be taken from us by any men, especially as our Constitution invests us with full power to oppose any such attempt. Perhaps our fears are groundless; but in case of apparent danger, which undoubtedly is our present case, a wise man will be on his guard; and therefore let such a number of persons as you will please to appoint meet us at Manheim, on the 15th day of January next, in order that we may mutually contrive such measures as may have a tendency to preserve our good and inestimable Constitution and our dear Independence and sweet Liberty. Be active and do not fail to fulfil our request.

By order of the whole. JOHN RODGERS, Colonel.

Hanover, November 28th, 1782.

To the Colonels of the Lancaster County Militia.

MILITIA MEETING.

Present—Colonel Thomas Edwards.
Colonel Ziegler, Colonel Lowry.

Majors Cook, Kelley, Hays and Hare.
Colonel Ross.
Mr. Chambers, Captain Ewing, Captain J. Hubley.
Colonel Rodgers.
Mr. Clark, Captain Laird.
Colonel Elder.

On motion, Colonel Rodgers was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Captain Joseph Hubley, Secretary.

Colonel Rodgers made a neat and appropriate speech explaining the objects of the meeting, that a rumor was in circulation calculated to do much injury, "that the President of the State of Pennsylvania was hostile to the Independence of America."

On motion, this question was put to each battalion:

Is it the opinion of the members present that they approve of the appointment of John Dickinson, Esq., as President of the State of Pennsylvania, or not?

Answer. The members of the Second Battalion are unanimously of opinion that a better choice of a President could not be made.

Colonel Ziegler—Same opinion.
Seventh Battalion—Same.
Eighth Battalion—Same.
Ninth Battalion—We hope the Assembly have made a good choice, and if they have we thank them.
Colonel Elder agrees in opinion with the Ninth.

Resolved, unanimously, That the People have a right to assemble together for their common good, to instruct our Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of the deputies from the different battalions now met, that the complexion of the present House of Assembly is such that we have no reason to doubt that the Independence and Constitution of this State are safe, and that we highly approve of the appointment of his Excellency John Dickinson, Esq. as President.

Resolved, unanimously, That we approve of Colonel Rodgers' calling this meeting, as it has tended to remove doubts and unjust charges that were in circulation to the disadvantage of his Excellency the President of this State, and two of our Members of Congress, James Wilson and John Montgomery, Esquires; and we conceive such meetings have a tendency to suppress false and malicious reports, and that thereby virtue may meet with its just reward and vice be depicted in its true deformity.

Signed, JOHN RODGERS, Chairman.

J. HUBLEY, Secretary.

Manheim, Jan. 15*th*, 1783.

John Hubley to Pres. Dickinson. Court House Burned, 1784.

Lancaster, June 11th, 1784.

HONORED SIR: It is likely before now you have heard that the Court House in this place has been entirely consumed by Fire. I received this disagreeable account on my way to Lancaster from your City, and from anything that I can collect here, I find that all is guess-work how this affair happened.

The House underwent some repairs this summer, and the Plaisterers were at work; a quantity of Lime was put up in the inside for that purpose, to secure it from the weather—some suppose the Lime set it on Fire—others suppose that a Clock-maker, who was conducting the weights of the Clock in a different channel from that they formerly run in, used some Fire and was negligent. The Clock-maker denies he used any Fire in his work—and many conjectured that it was wickedly set Fire to by some unknown villain, so that the affair remains as yet in the dark. Happy it is for this place that the mischief has ended with the loss of the Court House only, as a strong south-west wind was blowing, and carried the Fire in great quantities over great part of the North-East part of the Town; and though the Calvinist Meeting House, which stands at a considerable distance from the Court House, and several other buildings, took Fire, yet it was happily extinguished without much damage. I thought that this affair might be confusedly Reported in the City, therefore have given you such information as I could collect in the few hours I have arrived here.

I am, sir, with the utmost respect,

Your very hble. servant,

JOHN HUBLEY.

Directed,

His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., President of the State of Penn'a., Philadelphia.

Many prisoners of war were confined at Lancaster; the following narrative furnishes a graphic account of prison life, and, as an interesting fragment of the history of Lancaster during the Revolution, will prove acceptable to the reader:

"The American authorities found much difficulty in disposing of their prisoners. They had no posts regularly fitted for the purpose, and they could suggest no better means for securing them than to place them under guard in a thickly settled part of the country, where the inhabitants were most decidedly hostile to the English. The town of Lancaster in Pennsylvania, was of those selected for this purpose. The prisoners were confined in barracks, enclosed with a stockade and vigilantly guarded. But, in spite of all precaution, they often disappeared in an unaccountable manner, and nothing was heard of them till they had resumed their

places in the British army. Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads and told of fortune-tellers, peddlers, and such characters, who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery remained unbroken.

"When this became known to Washington, he sent Gen. Hazen to take this responsible charge. This energetic officer, after exhausting all resources, resorted to stratagem. He was convinced that, as the nearest post was more than a hundred miles distant, the prisoners must be aided by Americans; but where the suspicion should fall, he could not even conjecture—the reproach of toryism being almost unknown in that region. Having been trained to meet exigencies of this kind in a distinguished career, as colonel in the British army, his plan was formed at once, and communicated to an officer of his own, upon whose talent he relied for its successful execution. This was Capt. Lee, whose courage and ability fully justified the selection.

"The secret plan concerted between them was this: It was to be given out that Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers, and join them in a plan of escape. How well Capt. Lee sustained his part may be inferred from the fact, that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners, his own officers and soldiers saw him every day without the least suspicion. The person to whom I am indebted for most of these particulars, was the Intendant of the prisoners, and familiar with Lee; but though compelled to see him often in the discharge of his duty, he never penetrated the disguise. Well it was for Lee that his disguise was so complete. Had his associates suspected his purpose to betray them, his history would have been embraced in the proverb, 'dead men tell no tales.'

"For many days he remained in this situation, making no discoveries whatever. He thought he perceived at times signs of intelligence between the prisoners and an old woman who was allowed to bring fruit for sale within the enclosure. She was known to be deaf and half-witted, and was therefore no object of suspicion. It was known that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army, but she had never betrayed any malice on that account, and no one dreamed that she could have the power to do injury if she possessed the will. Lee watched her closely, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicions. Her dwelling was about a mile distant, in a wild retreat, where she shared

her miserable quarters with a dog and cat, the former of which mounted guard over the mansion, while the latter occasioned superstitious fears, which were equally effectual in keeping visitors away.

"One dark stormy night in autumn, Lee was lying awake at midnight, meditating on the enterprise he had undertaken, which though in the beginning it had recommended itself to his romantic disposition, had now lost all its charms. It was one of those tempests which in our climate so often hang upon the path of the departing year. His companions slept soundly, but the wind which shook the building to its foundation, and threw heavy splashes of rain against the window, conspired with the state of his mind to keep him wakeful. All at once the door was gently opened, and a figure moved silently into the room. It was too dark to observe its motions narrowly, but he could see that it stooped towards one of the sleepers, who immediately rose; next it approached and touched him on the shoulder. Lee immediately started up; the figure then allowed a slight gleam from a dark lantern to pass over his face, and as it did so, whispered, impatiently, 'not the man—but come!' It then occurred to Lee that it was the opportunity he desired. The unknown whispered to him to keep his place till another man was called; but just at that moment something disturbed him, and making a signal to Lee to follow, he moved silently out of the room.

"They found the door of the house unbarred, and a small part of the fence removed, where they passed out without molestation; the sentry had retired to a shelter where he thought he could guard his post without suffering from the rain; but Lee saw his conductors put themselves in preparation to silence him if he should happen to address them. Just without the fence appeared a stooping figure, wrapped in a red cloak, and supporting itself with a large stick, which Lee at once perceived could be no other than the old fruit woman. But the most profound silence was observed; a man came out from a thicket at a little distance and joined them, and the whole party moved onward by the guidance of the old woman. At first they frequently stopped to listen, but having heard the sentinel cry 'all's well,' they seemed re-assured, and moved with more confidence than before.

"They soon came near to her cottage under an overhanging bank, where a bright light was shining out from a little window upon the wet and drooping boughs that hung near it. The dog received them graciously, and they entered. A table was spread with some coarse provisions upon it and a large jug, which one of the soldiers was about to seize, when the man who conducted them withheld him. 'No,' said he, 'we must first proceed to business.' He then went to a small closet, from which he returned with what seemed to have been originally a Bible, though now it was worn to a mahogany color and a spherical form. While they

were doing this, Lee had time to examine his companions; one of them was a large quiet looking soldier, the other a short stout man with much of the aspect of a villain. They examined him in turn, and as Lee had been obliged formerly to punish the shorter soldier severely, he felt some misgivings when the fellow's eyes rested upon him. The conductor was a middle aged harsh looking man, whom Lee had never seen before.

"As no time was to be lost, their guide explained to them in few words, that before he should undertake his dangerous enterprise, he should require of them to swear upon the Scriptures not to make the least attempt to escape, and never to reveal the circumstances or agents in the proceeding, whatever might befall them. The soldiers however insisted on deferring this measure till they had formed some slight acquaintance with the contents of the jug, and expressed their sentiments on the subject rather by actions than words. In this they were joined by Lee, who by this time had begun to contemplate the danger of his enterprise in a new and unpleasant point of view. If he were to be compelled to accompany his party to New York, his disguise would at once be detected, and it was certain he would be hanged as a spy. He had supposed beforehand, that he should find no difficulty in escaping at any moment; but he saw that their conductor had prepared arms for them, which they were to use in taking the life of any one who should attempt to leave them—and then the oath. He might possibly have released himself from its obligations, when it became necessary for the interests of his country, but no honorable man could well bear to be driven to an emergency, in which he must violate an oath, however reluctantly it was taken. He felt that there was no retreating, when there came a heavy shock as of something falling against the sides of the house; their practiced ears at once detected the sound of the alarm gun, and their conductor, throwing down the old Bible which he had held all the while impatiently in his hand, directed the party to follow him in close order, and immediately quitted the house, taking with him his dark lantern.

"They went on with great despatch, but not without difficulty. Sometimes their footing would give way on some sandy bank or slippery field; and when their path led through the woods, the wet boughs dashed heavily in their faces. Lee felt that he might have deserted his precious companions while they were in this hurry and alarm; but he felt that as yet he had made no discoveries, and however dangerous his situation was he could not bear to confess that he had not nerve to carry him through. On he went, therefore, for two or three hours, and was beginning to sink with fatigue, when the barking of a dog brought the party to a stand. Their conductor gave a low whistle, which was answered at no great distance, and a figure came forward in the darkness,

who whispered to their guide and then led the way up to a building which seemed by the shadowy outline to be a large stone barn. They entered it and were severally placed in small nooks where they could feel that the hay was all around them except on the side of the wall. Shortly after some provisions were brought to them with the same silence, and it was signified to them that they were to remain concealed the whole of the coming day. Through a crevice in the wall, Lee could discover as the day came on, that the barn was attached to a small farm house. He was so near the house that he could overhear the conversation which was carried on about the door. The morning rose clear, and it was evident from the inquiries of horsemen, who occasionally galloped up to the door, that the country was alarmed. The farmer gave short and surly replies, as if unwilling to be taken off from his labor, but the other inmates of the house were eager in their questions, and from the answers, Lee gathered that the means by which he and his companions had escaped were as mysterious as ever.

"The next night, when all was quiet, they resumed their march, and explained to Lee that, as he was not with them in their conspiracy, and was accidentally associated with them in their escape, they should take the precaution to keep him before them, just behind the guide. He submitted without opposition, though the arrangement considerably lessened his chances of escape. He observed, from the direction of the stars, that they did not move in a direct line towards the Delaware, but they changed their courses so often that he could not conjecture at what point they intended to strike the river. He endeavored, whenever any peculiar object appeared, to fix it in his memory as well as the darkness would permit, and succeeded better than could have been expected, considering the agitated state in which he traveled.

"For several nights they went on in this manner, being delivered over to different persons, from time to time; and as Lee could gather from their whispering conversations, they were regularly employed on occasions like the present, and well rewarded by the British for their services. Their employment was full of danger; and though they seemed like desperate men, he could observe that they never remitted their precautions. They were concealed days in barns—cellars—caves made for the purpose, and similar retreats, and one day was passed in a tomb, the dimensions of which had been enlarged, and the inmates, if there had been any, banished to make room for the living. The burying grounds were a favorite retreat, and on more occasions than one they were obliged to resort to superstitious alarms to remove intruders upon their path: their success fully justified the experiment, and, unpleasantly situated as he was, in the prospect of soon being a ghost himself, he could not avoid laughing at the expedition with which old and young fled from the fancied appari-

tions under clouds of night, wishing to meet such enemies, like Ajax, in the face of day.

"Though the distance to the Delaware was not great, they had now been twelve days on the road, and such was the vigilance and suspicion prevailing throughout the country, that they almost despaired of effecting their object. The conductor grew impatient, and Lee's companions, at least one of them, became ferocious. There was, as we have said, something unpleasant to him in the glances of this fellow towards him, which became more and more fierce as they went on; but it did not appear whether it was owing to circumstances or actual suspicion. It so happened that on the twelfth night, Lee was placed in a barn, while the rest of the party sheltered themselves in the cellar of a little stone church, where they could talk and act with more freedom, both because the solitude of the church was not often disturbed even on the Sabbath—and because even the proprietors did not know that illegal hands had added a cellar to the conveniences of the building.

"The party was seated here as the day broke, and the light, which struggled in through the crevices, opened for the purpose, showed a low room about twelve feet square, with a damp floor and large patches of white mould upon the walls. Finding, probably, that the pavement affording no accommodations for sleeping, the worthies were seated each upon a little cask, which seemed like those used for gunpowder. Here they were smoking pipes with great diligence, and, at intervals not distant, applying a huge canteen to their mouths, from which they drank with upturned faces, expressive of solemn satisfaction. While they were thus engaged, the short soldier asked them in a careless way, if they knew whom they had in their party? The others started, and took their pipes from their mouths to ask him what he meant. 'I mean,' said he, 'that we are honored with the company of Captain Lee, of the rebel army. The rascal once punished me, and I never mistook my man when I had a debt of that kind to pay. Now, I shall have my revenge.'

"The others hastened to express their disgust at his ferocity, saying, that if, as he said, their companion was an American officer, all they had to do was to watch him closely. They said that, as he had come among them uninvited, he must go with them to New York, and take the consequences; but meantime, it was their interest not to seem to suspect him, otherwise he might give an alarm, whereas it was evidently his intention to go with them till they were ready to embark for New York. The other person persisted in saying that he would have his revenge with his own hand, upon which the conductor, drawing a pistol, declared to him that if he saw the least attempt to injure Captain Lee, or any conduct which would lead him to suspect that his disguise was discovered, he would that moment shoot him through the head. The soldier put his

hand upon his knife, with an ominous scowl upon his conductor, but seeing that he had to do with one who was likely to be as good as his word, he restrained himself, and began to arrange some rubbish to serve him for a bed. The other soldier followed his example, and their guide withdrew, locking the door after him.

"The next night they went on as usual, but the manner of their conductor showed that there was more danger than before; in fact, he explained to the party that they were now not far from the Delaware, and hoped to reach it before midnight. They occasionally heard the report of a musket, which seemed to indicate that some movement was going on in the country. Thus warned, they quickened their steps, and it was not long before they saw a gleam of broad clear light before them, such as is reflected from calm waters, even in the darkest night. They moved up to it in deep silence; there were various emotions in their breasts; Lee was hoping for an opportunity to escape from an enterprise which was growing too serious, and the principal objects of which were already answered; the others were anxious lest some accident might have happened to the boat on which they depended for crossing the stream.

"When they came to the bank there were no traces of a boat on the waters. Their conductor stood still for a moment in dismay; but recollecting himself, he said it was possible it might have been secured lower down the stream, and, forgetting everything else, he directed the larger soldier to accompany him, and giving a pistol to the other, he whispered, 'if the rebel officer attempts to betray us, shoot him; if not, you will not, for your own sake, make any noise to show where we are.' In the same instant they departed, and Lee was left alone with the ruffian.

"He had before suspected that the fellow knew him, and now doubts were changed to certainty at once. Dark as it was, it seemed as if fire flashed from his eye, now he felt that revenge was within his power. Lee was as brave as any officer in the army; but he was unarmed, and though he was strong, his adversary was still more powerful. While he stood, uncertain what to do, the fellow seemed enjoying the prospect of revenge, as he looked on him with a steady eye. Though the officer stood to appearance unmoved, the sweat rolled in heavy drops from his brow. He soon took his resolution, and sprang upon his adversary with the intention of wresting the pistol from his hand; but the other was upon his guard, and aimed with such precision, that had the pistol been charged with a bullet, that moment would have been his last. But it seemed that the conductor had trusted to the sight of his weapons to render them unnecessary, and had therefore only loaded them with powder; as it was, the shock threw Lee to the ground; but, fortunately as the fellow dropped the pistol, it fell where Lee could reach it, and as his adversary stooped and drew his knife from his bosom, Lee was able

to give him a stunning blow. He immediately threw himself upon the assassin, and a long and bloody struggle began; they were so nearly matched in strength and advantage, that neither dared unclench his hold for the sake of grasping the knife; the blood gushed from their mouths, and the combat would have probably ended in favor of the assassin, when steps and voices were heard advancing, and they found themselves in the hands of a party of countrymen, who were armed for the occasion, and were scouring the banks of the river. They were forcibly torn apart, but so exhausted and breathless, that neither could make any explanation, and they submitted quietly to their captors.

"The party of armed countrymen, though they had succeeded in their attempt, and were sufficiently triumphant on the occasion, were sorely perplexed how to dispose of their prisoners. After some discussion, one of them proposed to throw the decision upon the wisdom of the nearest magistrate. They accordingly proceeded with their prisoners to his mansion, about two miles distant, and called upon him to arise and attend to business. A window was hastily thrown up, and the justice put forth his night-capped head, and with more wrath than became his dignity, ordered them off; and, in requital for their calling him out of bed in the cold, generously wished them in the warmest place. However, resistance was vain; he was compelled to rise; and, as soon as the prisoners were brought before him, he ordered them to be taken in irons to the prison at Philadelphia. Lee improved the opportunity to take the old gentleman aside, and told him who he was, and why he was thus disguised; the justice only interrupted him with the occasional inquiry, 'Most done?' When he had finished, the magistrate told him that his story was very well made, and told in a manner very creditable to his address, and that he should give it all the weight it seemed to require. And Lee's remonstrances were unavailing.

"As soon as they were fairly lodged in prison, Lee prevailed on the jailor to carry a note to Gen. Lincoln, informing him of his condition. The General received it as he was dressing in the morning, and immediately sent one of his aids to the jail. That officer could not believe his eyes that he saw Capt. Lee. His uniform, worn out when he assumed it, was now hanging in rags about him, and he had not been shaved for a fortnight; he wished, very naturally, to improve his appearance before presenting himself before the Secretary of War; but the orders were peremptory to bring him as he was. The General loved a joke full well; his laughter was hardly exceeded by the report of his own cannon; and long and loud did he laugh that day.

"When Capt. Lee returned to Lancaster, he immediately attempted to retrace the ground; and so accurate, under all the unfavorable circumstances, had been his investigation, that he brought to justice fifteen

persons, who had aided in the escape of British prisoners. It is hardly necessary to say to those who know the fate of revolutionary officers, that he received for his hazardous and effectual service, no reward whatever."—*From the New England Magazine.*

General Washington died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799. A funeral procession in his honor took place at Lancaster, January 7, 1800, the particulars of which were as follows:

Yesterday, in conformity to the Orders of Major-General EDWARD HAND, a military Procession was formed, in honor of the *manes* of the late Lieutenant-General GEORGE WASHINGTON. It was joined by a number of the Members of our State Legislature, some Clergymen from the neighbourhood, the Brethren of the lodge of Freemasons, and a number of private Citizens; and proceeded from the Court House in this Borough, through several of the principal streets, until they arrived at the Episcopal English Church, where a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson: After which, the Infantry fired three rounds, drawn up on the out-side of the Church-yard. The Coffin, which had been carried in procession, was left in the Church, as a monument of the respect and and esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Lancaster.

The procession was conducted in the following order:

Trumpeter.
18 dragoon Horse, two and two,
Cornet with Standard in crape,
22 dragoon Horse, two and two,
} Montgomery's.

Captain.
12 Infantry, two and two,
Ensign, Colours in crape,
12 Infantry, two and two,
} Barton's

Captain.
MUSIC.
30 Militia Officers, two and two.
5 CLERGYMEN.
Undertakers, with their Wands.

3 Pall-bearers. { COFFIN. } 3 Pall-bearers.

4 Officers of our Revolutionary Army.
The Lodge in mourning.
Serjeant-at-arms of the Senate.
Clerk and Assistant.

SPEAKER.
16 Senators, two and two.
Clerk of the House.
SPEAKER.
32 Members, two and two.
40 Citizens.

The State Legislature met at Lancaster from 1799 to 1812.

The subjoined account of an election jubilee held Jan. 1, 1801, characteristic of the manners and spirit of the times, will be perused with much interest:

On New Year's day, the Democratic Republicans of this State, at the Seat of Government, celebrated the success of the Republican Cause, in the election, by a *Majority of the People*, of Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, to be President and Vice President of the United States.

They assembled in Franklin College[1] where an entertainment was provided, under the direction of Mr. Slaymaker, of the Borough of Lancaster, undoubtedly superior to anything of the kind ever before exhibited in the Borough.[2]

There were present the Governor of the Commonwealth; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; a majority of the members of the House, and the minority of the Senate; most of the principal officers of the Government; Major General Irwin; officers of the militia; the officers and corps of the Lancaster Light Infantry,[3] and citizens of the vicinity. Over the chair, at the head of the table, was placed the portrait of Jefferson, and the wall very handsomely decorated with evergreen.

[1] This building stands on high ground, on the north side of the Borough of Lancaster, and is 100 feet in length, by 36 feet in breadth. It is divided into three rooms, having large folding doors, which were thrown open, so as to have the centre table extend the whole length of the building. The side tables were each 30 feet in length. The whole number which dined together amounted to 250 persons. The Trustees of Franklin College are incorporated, by law, on the most liberal plan. The building and lots were given by the State, and the Institution endowed with 10,000 acres of land for its support.

[2] Near the head of the table, among other decorations, there was placed a pyramid covered with sugar-plums. On three sides of its base were, respectively, inscribed Monarchy, Hierarchy, Aristocracy; and on the fourth side was written, 200,000, in large characters. The base rested upon round and irregular pieces of sugar-cake, called jumbles. It seemed to have been designed to produce a scramble; and was soon demolished, pyramid, base, foundation and all.

[3] The Company paraded at the State House, in complete uniform, about 12 o'clock. After paying their respects to the Governor, they marched to the College, near which they fired sixteen vollies in honor of the day. They were then dismissed; and, soon after, joined their fellow-citizens at the festive Board.

The Company being seated at the table, the gentlemen appointed to officiate as President and Vice President, on the fourth of July last, were placed in their chairs, precisely at 2 o'clock. After dinner the following toasts were drank, in the true spirit of Liberty, and with a display of that enthusiasm, tempered with moderation, which marks the character of *real Republicans*, to wit:

1. The People, and the Constitution which *they* have ordained.

2. The Patriots, *in* and *out of* Congress, who have honestly laboured to maintain the Constitution.

3. The President, and the *true* men in trust under him. Three Cheers.

4. The third of December, A. D. 1800; and the star which rose brilliantly in the South on that day. Eight Cheers, and *Ca Ira.*

5. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; placed, by the People, on the pillars of the Constitution. A manly attitude and a firm support to them. Sixteen Cheers, and the President's March.

6. Religious Liberty; the Rights of Conscience; their great Founder; and their living Defender, to wit: William Penn, and Thomas Jefferson.

7. Freedom and Equality in our Elections. Political Perdition to all who shall attempt to destroy or pervert them. Six Cheers.

8. The Militia. Skill in their Officers, and a firm front to their Men. Six Cheers, and the Grenadier's March.

9. The Artillery Corps. May they, like Ben. Robbins, be able to teach the Art of Gunnery to the Mercenaries of Europe.[1] Cheers, and the French Grenadier's March.

10. The old Congress, which raised and fed our Revolutionary Army; and the brave Army they raised. They both deserved well of their Country. Thirteen Cheers, and Yankee Doodle.

11. The Memory of Gen. George Washington; the Pattern of due subordination to Civil Authority. Nine Cheers; and, after a solemn pause—Roslin Castle.

12. America and France: As *chaste Sisters*, may they guard each other against the intrigues and treachery of Princes. Nine Cheers, and the Marseilles Hymn.

13. The People of England. Bread and Peace to them. The Roast Beef of Old England.

14. Agriculture; the first and best employment of Men.

15. The Home-manufacture of Men; and Happiness to our fair Manufacturers. Nine Cheers.

[1] Benjamin Robbins, Author of the best Essay on Gunnery ever published in in any Country, is said to have been a Tailor in Portsmouth (England); and, by his talents and application alone, rose to the most distinguished pre-eminence in that branch of Science.

16. Peace for a thousand Years, according to the Prophecies: To commence on the Fourth of March next. Nine Cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Governor. Franklin College. May her Sons emulate the Virtue and useful Knowledge of the Great Man whose name she bears.

The Governor having retired, the Company drank—

Thomas M'Kean, the Patriot; Governor of the Commonwealth. Sixteen Cheers, and Music, Buckskin.

By the President. Our State House Bell. May she forever obey the command of our Ancestors, and "proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, unto all the Inhabitants thereof." (Inscription on our State-bell, taken from the Proclamation of the Jubilee. Leviticus, chapt. 25. ver. 10.)

By the Vice-President. Our true and good Men in the Pennsylvania Delegation to Congress.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Majority in Congress. May they learn wisdom, even at the 11th hour; obey the Voice of the People: and modestly acquiesce in the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson.

By Major General Irwin. May Aristocracy never again raise its head in the United States of America.

By the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Liberty of the Press, and the Sovereignty of Law.

By Mr. Findley. May the Friends of Monarchy, never hereafter be mistaken for Federalists.

By Mr. Kean. Intrigue and Corruption. To both, perpetual confinement within the Courts of Princes.

By the Secretary of the Land-office. Our military Citizens. May they and their Commanders remember, that Liberty was never subverted, without an Army.

By the Surveyor-General. The Memory of the illustrious Democrats, Franklin and Rittenhouse. The one emblazoned with his own lightning; the other, resplendent in his solar system; look down on the diminished heads of Courtly Stars. Six Cheers.

By a Citizen. May virtuous Aliens feel themselves, here, "among their Father's Children;" and may "our Father's Children" no longer feel themselves as among "Aliens." Three Cheers.

By Mr. Reichenbach. The Memory of the 18th Century. May this and every future be, like it, an age of Liberty.

By Mr. Kisler. Alexander Hamilton; and St. Paul's prayer for the Coppersmith.

By Major Light. May those who sacrifice the Rights of the People, meet the Fate of Tityus.

By the Vice-President. The land we live in; and further success to the Cause of Republicanism.

At the south end of the Building, a Lanthorn, on which was shown, in large transparent letters, the words "*Liberty and the Constitution*," was erected 80 feet high, and lighted in the evening. The Citizens retired at 6 o'clock, preceded by Music, and an octagon Lanthorn 5 feet 4 inches in diameter, and 7½ feet high; representing the Temple of Liberty, founded on the Cardinal Virtues, and supported on the shoulders of four Citizens. At a small distance from the Temple was seen the Southern Star, in full brilliancy, rising and shining on the Temple.[1]

After parading the principal Streets, and complimenting the Governor and some leading Democrats in the Borough, as they passed their dwellings, every one departed to his own home. Throughout the whole, the utmost decorum was observed. No accident of any kind happened and, before 8 o'clock in the evening, all was perfectly quiet, as if nothing unusual had happened.

In 1822 the city and county of Lancaster were erected into the Second School District of Pennsylvania.

The Conestoga Navigation, began in 1825, was completed in 1829.

In 1834, May 1, the Common School System was established in Pennsylvania.

In the same year was completed the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, begun in 1829. The Harrisburg and Lancaster Road was completed in 1838.

The CHRISTIANA RIOT took place in Sept. 1851, in consequence of armed resistance to the attempted capture of two fugitive slaves. In the conflict Edward Gorsuch, of Baltimore, Md., master of the fugitives, was shot dead. The negroes were countenanced in their resistance by several white men. The matter created intense excitement; two white men, Elijah Lewis and Castner Hanway, and a number of colored men were arrested and sent to Philadelphia to be tried for *treason*. The trial took place, but they were acquitted.

The History of Lancaster County really terminates with the Revolution. The internal improvements, the development of natural resources, the increase of population, the growth and multiplication of branches of industry, the spread of education and religion, the establishment of philanthropic institutions—all these and kindred subjects are recorded in the divisions of this work to which they respectively belong.

There is however a part of the history of this County which illumi-

[1] The effect of this little Temple was really elegant; and did honor to the Gentlemen who designed it: The Star, rising in the South, added to the effect, and excited great attention.

nates its pages and furnishes a proud record of the patriotic devotion of its citizens, which appropriately closes the strictly historical part of this work. It is the military record of Lancaster County. From the papers on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which have been kindly placed at my disposal through the courtesy of Mr. Gara, have been prepared the subjoined lists relating to the Revolution; those relating to the Rebellion are drawn from the Adjutant General's Report for 1866. It is matter of regret that in spite of the most diligent search at Harrisburg and elsewhere, similar lists of the officers from Lancaster County who served in the war against Great Britain in 1812–1814, and in the war against Mexico, could not be obtained. They may yet be forthcoming and, in that event, will be printed in a subsequent edition of this History. The noble work done with unwearied energy, perseverance, and self-sacrificing devotion by the "PATRIOT DAUGHTERS," concludes the Military History of the County in the modest report, prepared by the excellent ladies on whom the management of the organization devolved, and is perhaps its brightest page.

We now begin the Military Record of Lancaster County, is detailed in the following pages.

MILITARY RECORD OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE REVOLUTION.

LANCASTER COUNTY MILITIA, 1777.

		1st Battalion.	2d Battalion.	3d Battalion.	7th Battalion.	9th Battalion.	
Colonel,		Philip Greenawalt,	James Watson,	Alex. Lowry,	John Boyd,	John Huber,	Field Officers.
Lt. Colonel,		Philip Marsteller,	James Porter,	Jas. Cunningham,	George Stewart,	Samuel Jones,	
Major,		Samuel Jones,	Dorrington Wilson,	Jacob Cook,	James Mercer,	Adam Bower,	
Adjutant,		Adam Fisher,		William Fate,	Thomas Boyd,	Stofel Whiteman,	Staff Officers.
Quarter Master,		Peter Miller,		John Jamison,	John Turbett,		
Chaplain,					John Woodwell,		
Surgeon,					John Douglas,		
Surgeon's Mate,							
Serg't Major,				John Robinson,			
Qr. Master Serg't,				David Jamison,			
Drum Major,							
Fife Major,			Alexander Russell,				
Captains,	1	Casper Stever,	John Scott,	Rob't McKee,	James Brown,	John Gingrich,	
	2	Wm. Paine,	Joshua Anderson,	Thos. Robinson,	David Whitehill,	Barn'd Gardner,	
	3	Philip Weiser,	John Johnston,	Jos. Work,	John Rowland,	George Father,	
	4	George Null,	Thomas White,	Dav. McQuinn,	Samuel Heans,	Isaac Adams,	
	5	Muh. Holterbaum,	James Morrison,	Rob't Craig,	Jno. Slaymaker,	Joseph Gear,	
	6	Leonard Immel,	Jos'h Ellison,	Andrew Boggs,	Wm. Brisben,	Christ'n Hollinger,	
	7	Val. Shaufler,	Pat. Marshall,	Abrah. Scott,	Rob't McCurdy,	John Smoller,	
	8	Henry Sheaffer,	John Paxton,	Hugh Pidin,	Henry Kendrick,	George Foulke,	
	9	Dan'l Oldenbruck,					
1st Lieutenants.	1	Andrew Frickes,	John Cunningham,	Jas. Scott,	Alex. Hunter,		
	2	Nat. Thelker,	Robert Miller,	Rob't Robinson,	Jno. Caldwell,	Conrad Haase,	
	3	Lod'k Shot,	Jos'h Walker,	Will. Wilson,	Jas. Hamilton,	Lod'k Hafer,	
	4	Jas. Mortersteel,	Thos. Clark,	Rob't McQueen,	Jas. Davis,	Adam Eichholtz,	
	5	Geo. Nagle,	Rob't King,	Jno. Cook,	Geo. McElvaine,		
	6	M'l Difenbaugh,	James Patterson,	Geo. Redsacker,	John Hopper,	Michael Horning,	
	7	Mat. Hening,	John Caldwell,	Mich'l Peters,	Jas. Woods,	John Moller,	
	8	P. Wolfelsberger,	Will. Ramsey,	Pat. Hay,	Jno. Carpenter,	John Martin,	
	9	Abr. Smith,					

2d Lieutenants....	1	Seb. Wolf,.....	John Duncan,.....	Hugh Hall,.....	Alex. Campbell,....	
	2	Jacob Matter,.....	Alex'r Hason,.	Jas. Miller,.....	Jas. Henderson,....	John Senseman,
	3	John Stone,..... ..	Jos'h Tweed,.....	Jas. Cook,.....	John Moore,	
	4	Mich'l Minigh,.....	Jno. Reed,.....	Matth. Hay,.....	John Scott,.....	John Bechthold,
	5	Lucas Shally,.....	Thos. Neil,.....	Zach. Moore,.....	Dan. Hughston,....	Peter Geistwait,
	6	Peter Berry,.....	Sam'l Jameson,.....	Rob't Jamison,.....	Jno. McSawin,.....	Christ'n Gearman,
	7	John Gosser,.....	Wm. Calhoon,,.....	John Bishop,.....	Jacob Herbert,.....	John Hafer,
	8	N. Tollinger,.....	Jno. Shannon,.....	Benj, Mills,.....	Geo. Deffeybough,	Daniel Porrcy,
	9	Jno. Rewalt,				
Ensigns.	1	Chas. Rehrich,.....	Dan'l Carmichael,.	Jas. Carrithers,.....	Jas. Campbell,.....	Andrew Erman,
	2	.....	Jno. Andrews,.....	Rob't Boal,.....	Jno. Whitehill, jr..	Philip Beck,
	3	Jno. Thomas,.....	Wm. Herd,.....	Jas. Wilson,.....	Abm. Line,	
	4	Geo. Meiser,.....	Peter Simpson,.....	Jas. Hay,.....	Jno. Sclater,.....	Philip Broadstone,
	5	Alex. Martin,.....	Wm. Nelson,.....	Walter Bell,.....	Samuel Hathorn,...	Abm. Bower,
	6	Mich'l Spengler,....	Rob't Johnston,....	Will. Mayers,.....	Samuel Hewes,.....	John Jones,
	7	Peter Bashore,.....	Wm. Bigham,.....	Abm. Scott, jr.,.....	Rob't Young,.....	Andrew Ream,
	8	George Frank,.....	Wm. Brown,.....	Arthur Hay,.....	Dan'l Lemmon,.....	Jos. Bemersderfer,
	9	Peter Hecter,				
Rank and File.		947	725.	637.	No returns.	No returns.
Total.			805.			

RETURN OF MILITIA OFFICERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, AUGUST 26TH, 1780.

BATTALION.	CO.	FIELD OFFICERS.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
I.....	1	Lieut. Col. George Stewart.....	John Slater.....	James Henry.....	Nicholas Shreiner.
	2	Major Wm. McCausland.....	Enoch Hastings.....	William McCulloch....	
	3	.....	Alex. White	Matthias Slaymaker....	Will'm Slaymaker.
	4	.....	Wm. Skyles.....	Abraham Henry.....	Will'm McCausland.
	5	.....	Wm. Smith.....	Samuel Hawthorn..,...	Edw'd Lintner.
	6	.....			
	7	.....			
	8	.....	Wm. Brisban.....	Wm. Willson...	George Whitehill.
II.		*Wanting.*			

RETURN OF MILITIA OFFICERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, AUGUST 26, 1780—CONTINUED.

BATTALION.	CO.	FIELD OFFICERS.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
III.	1	Lieut. Col. Jacob Bower	Philip Duck	John Weyman	John Smith.
	2	Major Wendle Hipsman	Andrew Ream	Henry Ream	Christian Baltzley.
	3		George Rist	George Hoke	Mich'l Gingre.
	4		Joseph Gear	Peter Guistwhile	George Brunner.
	5		Jacob Vanderslice	John Beachtell	Henry Gyer.
	6		Phil. Peck	Peter Pence	Mich'l Oberley.
	7				
	8		John Smuller.		
IV.	1	Lieut. Col. Ludwig Meyer	Frederick Rodfong	Philip Baker	Henry Dietrich.
	2	Major Nathan Siegler	Jacob Brand	Jacob Miller	George Erisman.
	3		Jacob Metzger	John Yanzer	Ulrich Fizit.
	4		Christian Doman	Michael Heller	William Henry.
	5		Alex. Scott, jr.	Jacob Gatz	James Jacks.
	6		Joseph Wright	Adam Fisher	Frederick Take.
	7		James Patton	Christ. Ferree	Christ'n Taylor.
	8		James Beard	John Fisher	Jacob Murray.
V.	1	Lieut. Col. Jacob Carpenter	Will'm Crawford	Martin Bowman	James Vogan.
	2	Major Henry Markley	Sam'l Elliot	Rob't Thompson	Andrew Finefrock.
	3		Alex'r McIlvaine	Alex'r Martin	George Finefrock.
	4		Jos'h Jenkins	John Martin	Thomas Martin.
	5		John Lutz	Abraham Zuber	George Stabbaugh.
	6		Martin Bowman	John Ream	Valentine Varns.
	7		Rudolph Statler	John Grim	John Alman.
	8		Martin Holman	William Grove	John Kinser.
VI.	1	Lieut. Col. James Taylor	John Caldwell	James Calhoon	John Turner.
	2	Major Robert King	Robt. Campbell	Isaac Walker	Dan'l McCoomb.
	3		John Duncan	John Neisser	Hugh McConkey.
	4		Robert Miller	Robt. Anderson	Matthew Park.
	5		James Clerk	Hugh McIntire	James Gribbon.
	6		Joseph Walker	James Noble	John Ross.
	7		John Patton	Peter Simpson	David McDormont.
	8		Thomas Gormley	Henry Eackman	John Gouchey.

VII	1	Lieut. Col. Alex. Lowry	Andrew Boggs	James Cook	John Messer.
	2	Major Jacob Cook	Abraham Scott	Robt. Cunningham	Abraham Scott.
	3		Tho's Robinson	Andrew Shell	James Miller.
	4		David McQueen	Matthew Hay	Thomas Lowgan.
	5		Noah Keesey	Christ'n Hacklewood	Christ'n Detter.
	6		Will'm Willson	James Cook	James Willson.
	7		Robt. McKee.		
	8		Hugh Peaden	Patrick Hays	Benjamin Wills.
VIII	1	Lieut. Col. James Ross	John Hubley	George Trisler	George Lightner.
	2	Major Frederick Hubley	John Ewing	Daniel Newman	Jacob Bayley.
	3		Joseph Hubley	Thomas Cuthbert	Christian Lenhare.
	4		William Wirtz	Thomas Meroney	Adam Keller.
	5		Samuel Boyd	Jacob Hubley	Simon Snider.
	6		John Miller	John Offner	James Davis.
	7		James Davis.		
	8		Jacob Wilhelm.		
IX	1	Lieut. Col. John Rodgers	William Allen	John Barnet	James Willson.
	2	Major Abraham Latcha	Patrick Hays	Sam'l Weir	John Eversol.
	3		Ambrose Crain	William Young	Henry Graham.
	4		John Harkenrider	Emanuel Ferey	Jacob Pruder.
	5		James McCright	William Hill	William Brandon.
	6		James Wilson	James Rodgers	James Johnston.
	7		Daniel Brodley	Adam Mark	Baltzer Stone.
	8		William Laird	John McFarland	George Lowe.
X	1	Lieut. Col. Robert Elder	James Murray	John Ryan	James Reed.
	2	Major John Gilchrist	George McMillen	Matthew Gilchrist	William McMillin.
	3		William Johnston	George Clerk	George Taylor.
	4		Hugh Robinson	William Montgomery	William Lochrey.
	5		Andrew Stewart	John Matthews	George Turbaugh.
	6		Sam'l Cochran	Joseph Smith	William McClure.
	7		Martin Weaver	John Cheisley	Jonathan Woodsides.
	8		Jona'n McClure	John Hollebaugh	Daniel Hoofman.

RETURN OF MILITIA OFFICERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, APRIL 15, 1783.

BATTALION.	CO.	FIELD OFFICERS.	STAFF OFFICERS.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
I.	1	Lieut. Col. John Rogers		James Willson	James Rogers	James Wallace.
	2	Major Abraham Latcha		James McCreight	John Robeson	Robert Greenlee.
	3			Ambrose Crane	James Stuart	Henry Graham.
	4			Michael Brown, jr.	John Stove	John Weaver.
	5			William Allan	John Barnett	James Willson.
	6			George Lower	John McFarland	Philip Blessly.
	7			Daniel Bradley	Jacob Latcha	Jacob Stone.
	8			Robert McCollen	Samuel Weir	George Killinger.
II.	1	Lieut. Col. John Gloninger,	Daniel Oldenbruck, Surgeon.	David Krause	Philip Greenawalt	Jacob Embich.
	2	Baltzer Orth, Major	Philip Huber, Adjutant	Mich'l Holderbaum	Alexander Martin	John Strow, jr.
	3		John Snevely, Quart. Mas.	Jacob Meily	George Trisser	Henry Snevely.
	4			Matthias Hening	Abraham Stone	Martin Meily.
	5			Leonard Immel	Christopher Leis	Christian Ley.
	6			George Bowman	Alex'r Montgomery	Martin Weitzel.
	7			John Orth	Peter Ensminger	Daniel Stouffer.
	8			Henry Sheffer	George Noll	George Teesinger.
III.	1	James Ross, Lieut. Col.	Frederick Kuhn, Surgeon	John Miller	John Offner	George Burckhart.
	2	Steven Chambers, Major	John Snyder, Adjutant	John Weidley	John Burke	Jacob Reigart.
	3		Andrew Graff, Quart. Mas.	Henry Derring	Philip Hood	Gerhard Bubach.
	4			Daniel Newman	Frederick Mann	Michael Grubb.
	5			Philip Weitzell	William Bausman	
	6			George Tripler	George Lightner	Daniel Whitmore.
	7			Martin Wybright	David Snyder	Nicholas Shreiner.
	8			Daniel Bard	Barnet Cryder	Martin Bart.
IV.	1	Jacob Cook, Lieut. Col.	Michael Peters, Adjutant	James Anderson, jr.	John Ernnit	Jacob Shire.
	2	Abraham Scott, Major	Timothy Conner, Quart. Mas.	John Bishop	William Scott	Conrad Shire.
	3			George Ganttz	Philip Arnold	John Gerhart.
	4			David M'Queen	Matthew Hay	Thomas Logan.
	5			Robert M'Kee	James Laird	Josiah Candour.
	6			James Cook	John Mercer	Joseph Galbreath.
	7			Patrick Hay	Benjamin Mills	James Sterret.
	8			Thomas Robeson	Andrew Shele	James Miller.

V.....	1	Thomas Murray, Lieut. Col..	.....	Jonathan M'Clure...	Daniel Hoffman.....	Jacob Snider.
	2	John Gillchrist, jr., Major....	.....	William M'Clure, jr.	Joseph Smith.....	William Steel.
	3	.....	.....	William Murray.....	Thomas Surgeon....	John Brown, jr.
	4	.....	.....	Martin Weaver.....	Matthew Jevelat....	Dan'l Stiver.
	5	.....	.....	Andrew Stewart.....	Andrew Greyhill....	Thomas Foster.
	6	.....	.....	George M'Millen.....	William McMillen...	Samuel Berryhill.
	7	.....	.....	Hugh Robertson.....	Michael Simes.....	William Stewart.
	8	.....	.....	William Johnson....	George Cook.....	George Taylor.

1780.

ROLL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS FOR LANCASTER COUNTY WITH THE DATE OF ENLISTMENT.

No.	Names.	Enlisted.
1	William Williams,	June 10.
2	Adam Carpenter,	do.
3	Gilbert Samuel,	do.
4	Tobias Kuster,	do.
5	Joseph Geddis,	June 11.
6	Frederick Reish,	June 12.
7	Stephen Davis,	do.
8	James Freney,	do.
9	George Foltz,	do.
10	Robert Mitchell,	do.
11	George Kishler,	do.
12	Henry Berntheisel,	do.
13	George Hucketswiller,	do.
14	William Hunt,	do.
15	David Myer,	do.
16	Samuel Grove,	June 13.
17	Andrew Ream,	do.
18	David Ream,	do.
19	Andrew Hudler,	do.
20	David Stule,	do.
21	Matthew Neeley,	do.
22	James Young,	do.
23	John Stewart,	do.
24	John Heiser,	do.
25	Henry Nagle,	do.
26	Alexander Ford,	do.
27	Alexander Bramon,	do.
28	Andrew McGinnis,	do.
29	Philip Arnold,	do.
30	Philip Buttenstein,	do.
31	Jacob Hassinger,	do.
32	Peter Harder.	June 14.
33	John Carmichael,	do.
34	Barnard Gustrell,	do.
35	Godfrey Everhart,	do.
36	John Young,	do.
37	John Aleman,	do.
38	Jacob Offenbaugh,	do.
39	Abraham Soober,	do.
40	Ludw'k Road,	do.
41	Henry Rewalt,	do.
42	George Simmons,	June 15.
43	John Moderill,	do.
44	John Segar,	do.
45	Charles Drummin,	do.
46	John Anderson,	do.
47	Christ'n Ginder,	do.
48	James Turner,	do.
49	Abr. Bronson,	do.
50	Andreas Wagner,	do.
51	Martin Mohler,	do.
52	Conrad Philip,	do.
53	Patrick Rudy,	do.
54	Bennett Heard,	do.
55	Peter Riblett,	do.

NO.	NAMES.	ENLISTED.
56	Rob't Hannah,	June 15.
57	Peter Keplinger,	do.
58	Samuel Logan,	do.
59	James Waters,	do.
60	Leonard Wyer,	do.
61	John Colp,	do.
62	Matthias Hager,	do.
63	Philip Fernsley,	do.
64	Rob't Boyd,	do.
65	Rob't McHenry,	do.
66	George Young,	do.
67	Fred'k Siegmiller,	June 16.
68	David Davis,	do.
69	John Hamilton,	do.
70	Thomas Mackey,	do.
71	James Osburne,	do.
72	Oliver White,	do.
73	Henry Reading,	June 17.
74	Joshua Napp,	do.
75	Alex'r Leighton,	do.
76	Simon Lough,	June 18.
77	John Slotterbeck,	do.
78	Thom's Carmichael,	do.
79	Alex'r Hastings,	June 19.
80	Rob't Care,	do.
81	Christian Weidley,	do.
82	Barnabas Allen,	do.
83	Henry Narmire,	June 20.
84	Lawrence Smith,	do.
85	Charles McCoy,	do.
86	Henry Yaffe,	do.
87	John Shuster,	June 21.
88	Mathew Montgomery,	do.
89	John McCush,	do.
90	Jacob Towinhauer,	do.
91	Will'm Allcorn,	do.
92	John Staffer,	do.
93	Nicholas Anspach,	do.
94	Daniel Hains,	do.
95	Jacob Rowland,	do.
96	Will'm Willson,	June 22.
97	Casper Dribble,	do.
98	James McMillen,	do.
99	John Campbell,	do.
100	John Spence,	do.
101	William Cashidy,	June 23.
102	Jacob Graff,	do.
103	Lud'k Kook,	do.
104	John Mohrer,	do.
105	Edw'd Stridle,	June 24.
106	Patrick McLoney,	do.
107	William Strahan,	do.
108	Christ'n Ziegenhain,	do.
109	John Field,	do.
110	Henry Sheib,	June 25.
111	Mathias Cook,	do.
112	Francis Fleury,	June 26.
113	Christian Frickheffer,	do.
114	John Allison,	June 27.
115	William Watt,	do.
116	John Gatege,	July 2.
117	John Hunley,	do.
118	Joseph Sinkel,	July 4.

NO.	NAMES.	ENLISTED.
119	George Nuss,	July 4.
120	John Cooke,	July 5.
121	Andreas Baltzbach,	July 7.
122	John Hogart,	July 20.
123	Andrew Sinclair,	do.
124	John Ewings,	do.
125	Hugh Donally,	July 27.
126	Christ'n Lindenroad,	July 28.
127	John Klingle,	July 29.
128	Patrick Molholm,	July 31.
129	Philip Lawman,	August 3.
130	John Ward,	do.
131	John Downhower,	do.
132	Alex'r Marrs,	do.
133	John McGachen,	do.
134	John Frederick,	August 4.
135	Peter Long,	do.
136	John Shartell,	do.
137	John McGregor,	August 5.
138	William Weise,	do.
139	Nathan Levy,	do.
140	Jacob Fetter,	do.
141	Jacob Hoffman,	do.
142	Isaac Davis,	do.
143	John Davis,	August 6.
144	Peter Grumline,	August 8.
145	John Ernst,	do.
146	John Morrison,	do.
147	Aubrey Jones,	do.
148	John Schriver,	do.
149	James Fisher,	August 9.
150	William Moffett,	do.
151	Jonathan Klingle,	August 12.
152	Thomas Gordon,	August 16.
153	Anthony Furnace,	do.
154	Phineas Coleman,	do.
155	David Wittezell,	do.
156	Samuel Saligley,	do.
157	Thomas Hassin,	do.
158	Casper Peter,	do.
159	Ludwig Steigley,	do.
160	Matthew Newland,	June 24.

MILITARY RECORD OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE REBELLION.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
1st Infantry, P. V.	Quartermaster	...,	Fred. S. Pyfer,	April 20, 1861,	Mustered out with regiment, July 27, 1861.
do	First Lieu't.	A	John F. Frueauff,	April 20, 1861,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1861.
do	Captain,	F	Emlen Franklin,	April 20, 1861,	do
do	First Lieu't.	F	Michael H. Locher,	April 20, 1861,	do
do	Second Lieu't.	F	James P. Dysart,	April 20, 1861,	do
do	Captain,	K	H. A. Hambright,	April 20, 1861,	do
do	First Lieu't.	K	M. J. Weaver,	April 20, 1861,	do
do	Second Lieu't.	K	John Reese,	April 20, 1861,	do
2d Infantry, P. V.	Lieut. Colonel.	....	Thomas Welsh	April 20, 1861,	Mustered out with regiment, July 26, 1861.
do	Captain	F	E. Y. Rambo	April 20, 1861,	Mustered out with company, July 26, 1861.
do	First Lieu't	F	A. E. Kelsey	April 20, 1861,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	Cyrus Bruner	April 20, 1861,	do.
4th Infantry, P. V.	First Lieu't.	B	Thomas Magee,	April 20, 1861,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1861.
10th Infantry, P. V.	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Oliver J. Dickey,	April 26, 1861,	Mustered out with regiment, July 31, 1861.
do	Adjutant,	....	Daniel H. Heitshu,	April 26, 1861,	do
do	First Lieu't.	A	Henry S. Book,	April 24, 1861,	Mustered out with company, July 31, 1861.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	A. N. Breneman,	April 24, 1861,	do
do	do.	D	Peter A. Filbert,	April 23, 1861,	do
do	Captain,	E	David W. Patterson,	April 29, 1861,	do
do	First Lieu't.	E	Daniel H. Heitshu,	April 29, 1861,	do
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Wm. M. Whiteside,	April 29, 1861;	do
do	Captain,	K	A. W. Bolenius,	April 26, 1861,	do
do	Second Lieu't.	K	Benjamin Lichty,	April 26, 1861,	do
15th Infantry, P. V.	Captain	F	Jacob K. Waltman.	April 24, 1861,	Mustered out with company, August 8, 1861.
do	First Lieu't.	F	David H. Nissley.	April 24, 1861,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	James H. Raymond.	April 24, 1861,	do.
do	Captain	K	James A. Congdon.	April 24, 1861,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	K	John L. Jacobs.	April 24, 1861,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	Scott Patterson.	April 24, 1861,	do.

Among the general officers, selected by the Governor, from among those commanding the volunteer forces of the State, by whom these troops were commanded, with that *portion* of their respective State staffs who were mustered into the service of the United States, were Aides-de-Camp, Major Bartram A. Shaeffer and Captain Frederick Gross.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
23d Infantry, P. V.	Captain,	I	C. C. Haldeman,	Jan. 24, 1862,	Resigned, December 31, 1862.
do	First Lieu't.	O	R. F. Haldeman,	Sept. 2, 1861,	Transferred to company G, 61 P. V.
30th Infantry, P. V., 1st Reserves	Ass't Surgeon,	....	E. de W. Breneman,	June 6, 1861,	Appointed Ass't. Surgeon U. S. A., April 16, 1862.
	Captain,	B	Thomas B. Barton,	June 7, 1861,	Honorably discharged, Jan. 24, 1863.
do	do	B	William L. Bear,	Jan. 24, 1863,	Mustered out with co., June 13, 1864; app. Brev. Major.
do	First Lieu't.	B	Harry Hook,	June 7, 1861,	Discharged, August 23, 1862.
do	do	B	William L. Bear,	Oct. 17, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do	B	Milton Weidler,	Jan. 24, 1863,	Mustered out with co., June 13, 1864; app. Brevet Captain.
do	Second Lieu't.	B	William L. Bear,	June 7, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	B	William E. Murray,	Nov. 25, 1861,	Mustered out, March 4, 1862.
do	do	B	Philip L. Sprecher,	Jan. 24, 1863,	Mustered out with co., June 13, 1864; app. Brev. First Lieut.
do	Captain,	D	George H. Hess,	June 4, 1861,	Died July 4, '62 in Richmond from wounds rec'd June 30, '62.
do	do	D	William G. Wasson,	July 5, 1862,	Mustered out with co., June 13, 1864; app. Brev. Major.
do	First Lieu't.	D	Calvin B. Kendig,	June 4, 1861,	Honorably Discharged, Nov. 12, 1861.
do	do	D	William G. Wasson,	Nov. 12, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do	D	Wm. M. Trapnell,	July 5, 1862,	Mustered out with co., June 13, 1864; app. Brevet Captain.
do	Second Lieu't.	D	David Warfel,	June 4, 1861,	Honorably Discharged, Oct. 10, 1861.
do	do	D	Amos M. Sourbeer,	Oct. 17, 1861,	Resigned, Aug. 3, 1862.
do	do	D	Chas. K. Wasson,	Oct. 1, 1863,	Mustered out with co., as Sergeant, June 13, 1864.
do	Captain,	E	Aldus J. Neff,	June 4, 1861,	Died of disease, Aug. 4, 1862.
do	do	E	Patrick I. O'Rourke,	Aug. 6, 1862,	Mustered out with company, June 13, 1864.
do	First Lieu't.	E	Patrick I. O'Rourke,	June 4, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do	E	Wm. T. M'Phail,	Aug. 6, 1862,	Must. out with co., June 13, '64; app. Brev. Capt. and Maj.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Wm. T. M'Phail,	June 4, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	E	George A. Mercer,	Oct. 1, 1863,	Mustered out with co., as First Sergeant, June 13, 1864.
31st Infantry, P. V., 2d Reserves	Captain,	G	William D. Reitzel,	June 25, 1862,	Honorably Discharged, Feb. 5, 1864.
	Second Lieu't.	G	Max. Wimpfheimer,	July 2, 1862,	Killed in the battle of Antietam, Md. Sept. 17, 1862.
33d Infantry, P. V., 4th Reserves	First Lieu't.	D	F. Clarke Loomis,	Aug. 4, 1863,	Mustered out with co., June 17, 1864.
	Second Lieu't.	D	F. Clarke Loomis,	Nov. 1, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
34th Infantry, P. V., 5th Reserves	Colonel,	....	Joseph W. Fisher,	July 1, 1862,	Must. out with reg't, June 11, '64; app. Brev. Brig. Gen.
	Lieut Colonel,	....	Joseph W. Fisher,	June 20, 1861,	To Colonel.
do	Adjutant,	....	John L. Wright,	May 27, 1863,	To Captain co. F, app. Brevet Captain.
do	Ass't Surgeon,	....	J. M. Groff,	July 31, 1862,	Resigned, July 21, 1863.
do	Captain,	F	John L. Wright,	May 7, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, as Adjutant, June 11, 1864.
do	do	K	Arnolt D. Collins,	June 19, 1861,	Honorably Discharged, Oct. 12, 1863.
do	First Lieu't.	K	J. L. Wright,	June 19, 1861,	To Adjutant.

36th Infantry, P. V., 7th Reserves	do.	K	Daniel L. Sanders,	Aug. 1, 1862,	Killed in the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
	Second Lieu't.	K	John Keen,	Nov. 25, 1862,	Honorably Discharged, March 12, '65; app. Brev. 1st Lieu't.
39th Infantry, P. V., 10th Reserves	Surgeon,	....	Benjamin Rohrer,	June 21, 1861,	Must. out with regiment, June 11, 64; app. Brev Lieut. Col.
	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Benjamin Barr,	July 28, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, June 11, 1864.
43d, 1st Artillery, P. V., 14th Reserves.	First Lieu't.	C	William Munk,	Feb. 13, 1862,	Transferred to Company D.
	Second Lieu't.	C	William Munk,	Dec. 19, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	Captain,	D	William Munk,	Sept. 6, 1864,	Mustered out with battery, June 30, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	D	William Munk,	Jan. 1, 1864,	To Captain.
do	Second Lieu't,	D	William Munk,	April 2, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
44th, 1st Cav., 15th Res.	do.	L	C. A. Lichtenthaler,	April 19, 1862,	Honorably Discharged, June 24, 1863.
45th Infantry, P. V.	Colonel,	....	Thomas Welsh,	July 22, 1861,	To Brig. Gen. March 3, '63. Died Aug. 14, '63.
do	Major,	....	Edward A. Kelsey	Mar. 1, 1863,	Died June 24, '64, of wound received in action June 3, '64.
do	Quartermaster	....	John M'Clure,	Oct. 19, 1861,	Discharged, Sept. 26, 1864.
do	do	....	William A. Pfahler,	Oct. 19, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, July 17, 1865.
do	Ass't Surgeon,	....	W. S. Yundt,	Jan. 21, 1863,	Resigned, May 18, 1865.
do	do	....	C. Edward Iddings,	Jan. 21, 1865,	Resigned, June 23, 1865.
do	do	....	F. A. Gast,	Feb. 17, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, July 17, 1865.
do	Captain,	B	Henry A. Haines,	Oct. 18, 1661,	Resigned, Feb. 28, 1863.
do	do	B	John B. Diebeler,	Mar. 1, 1863,	Resigned, March 21, 1865.
do	do	B	John B. Kline,	May 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	B	John M. Kline,	Aug. 1, 1862,	Discharged, February 18, 1863.
do	do	B	John B. Diebeler,	Mar. 1, 1863,	To Captain.
do	do	B	Cyrus Brunner,	July 1, 1863,	Resigned, Aug. 8, '64; disabled from wound rec'd in action.
do	do	B	John B. Kline,	Sept. 1, 1864,	To Captain.
do	do	B	Jacob S. Roath,	Mar. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	B	John M. Kline,	Oct. 18, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	B	Cyrus Brunner,	Oct. 1, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	B	Harvey H. Benner,	July 1, 1863,	Hon. dis., Dec. 5, '64; disabled from wounds rec'd in action.
do	do	B	Moses S. Mullin,	Dec. 1, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.
do	Captain,	K	Edward A. Kelsey,	May 30, 1862,	To Major.
do	do	K	Edgar Eyde,	Dec. 1, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	K	Edward A. Kelsey,	Sept. 19, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do	K	John Gelbaugh,	Mar. 1, 1863,	Discharged at expiration of term, Oct. 20, 1864.
do	do	K	Edgar Eyde,	Oct. 19, 1864,	To Captain.
do	do	K	Charles H. Koch,	Jan. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	John Gelbaugh,	May 30, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	K	Edgar Esyde,	Mar. 1, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	K	Charles H. Koch,	Dec. 1, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	K	Ephraim E. Myers,	Jan. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.
49th Infantry, P. V.	Ass't Surgeon,	....	John F. Huber,	Sept. 7, 1861,	To Surgeon 131st Penna. Vol., Sept. 13, 1862.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
49th Infantry, P. V.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	S. R. Sample,.....	Aug. 1, 1862,	Resigned, December 2, 1862.
do.....	.....do..	....	B. F. Sides,.....	Sept. 13, 1862,	Resigned, January 24, 1863.
do.....	Chaplain,.....	....	William Ernshaw,...	Aug. 27, 1861.	Honorably Discharged, Oct. 9, 1862.
do.....	First Lieu't....	E	L. K. Pinkerton,.....	Mar. 1, 1865,	Honorably Discharged, June 15, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	L. K. Pinkerton,.....	Oct. 24, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
50th Infantry, P. V.....	Adjutant, ...	....	John A. Rodgers,....	May 5, 1862,	To Captain company H.
do.....	.....do.....	....	H. N. Adams,.....	Aug. 1, 1862,	Resigned, December 29, 1863.
do.....	Captain,.....	F	A. W. Bolenius,.....	Aug. 10, 1861,	Honorably Discharged, April 8, 1863.
do.....	.....do.....	F	Benjamin Lichty,.....	April 29, 1863,	Died, September 3, 1863, of disease.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	John A. Rodgers,....	Aug. 27, 1861,	To Adjutant.
do.....	.....do.....	F	Benjamin Lichty,....	Dec. 2, 1861,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	F	Samuel Hess,.....	May 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 30, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	F	Benjamin Lichty,. ..	Aug. 10, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	F	H. Nelson Adams,...	Dec. 2, 1861,	To Adjutant.
do.....	.....do.....	F	Frederick Hoover....	Dec. 17, 1862,	Died, November 7, 1863.
do.....	Captain,.....	H	John A. Rodgers,....	Aug. 1, 1862,	Resigned September 20, 1862.
51st Infantry, P. V.....	Surgeon,.....	....	John Levergood, ...	Sept. 14, 1861,	Transferred to 101st P. V., Nov. 20, 1861.
53d Infantry, P. V.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	J. C. Gatchell,.....	Oct. 6, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, June 30, 1865.
55th Infantry, P. V.....	Chaplain,.....	....	John M'Closker,.....	Nov. 19, 1861,	Deceased at Phila., June 4, 1862, while on leave of absence.
do.....	First Lieu't....	A	Abraham Alstead,...	April 16, 1863,	Resigned, August 29, 1863.
do..... ..	Second Lieu't.	A	Abraham Alstead,...	Nov. 1, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
56th Infantry, P. V.....	.....do.	D	S. Konigmacher,.....	Nov. 18, 1861,	Honorably Discharged, September 10, 1865.
59th, 2d Cavalry, P. V.	Major,.....	....	Robert M. Brinton,..	May 15, 1865,	Mustered out with First Provisional reg., July 13, 1865.
do.....	Commissary.,.	....	Robert M. Brinton,..	Jan. 1, 1863,	To Captain company H.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	J. J. Straun,.....	Oct. 2, 1862,	Honorably Discharged, July 4, 1864.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	B	S. A. Wright,.....	Oct. 31, 1864,	Hon. discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65.
do.....	Captain.....	D	William P. Brinton,	Oct. 1, 1861,	Missing since May 1863.
do.....	.....do.....	D	George C. Eckert,...	May 1, 1863,	Honorably discharged at expiration of term, Dec. 15, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	D	John A. Martin,....	Feb. 23, 1865,	Mustered out with 1st Provisional Cavalry reg., July 13, '65.
do.....	First Lieu't....	D	David H. Leche,.....	Oct. 1, 1861,	Missing since December, 1862.
do.....	..... .do.....	D	George C. Eckert,...	Jan. 1, 1863,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	D	Albert M. Witmer,..	July 1, 1863,	Honorably discharged, Oct. 14, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	D	John A. Martin,.....	Oct. 16, 1864,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	D	Henry W. Shultze,...	Feb. 23, 1865,	Must. out with First Provisional Cavalry reg., July 13, '65.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	D	George C. Eckert,...	Oct. 1, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	D	Albert M. Witmer,..	Jan. 1, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	D	Ezra H. Witmer,.....	July 1, 1863,	Not accounted for on records of company.

do	do	D	Henry W. Shultze,	Oct. 16, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	D	George G. Fraim,	Feb. 23, 1865,	Mustered out with 1st Provisional Cavalry reg., July 13, '65.
do	Captain,	G	William C. Frew,	Feb. 23, 1865,	Mustered out with 1st Provisional Cavalry reg., July 13, '65.
do	Second Lieu't.	G	Robert M. Brinton,	Jan. 17, 1862,	Resigned, December 31, 1862.
do	Captain,	H	Robert M. Brinton,	Oct. 5, 1864,	To Major.
do	First Lieu't.	K	J. Hathaway,	Mar. 3, 1865,	Not accounted for on records of company.
61st Infantry, P. V.	Ass't Surgeon.		Ambrose J. Herr	Sept. 7, 1861,	To Surgeon 68th P. V., September 13, 1862.
62d Infantry, P. V.	do.		P. M. Zeigler	Oct. 31, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, July 13, 1864.
65th, 5th Cav. P. V.	First Lieu't.	D	J. F. Cummings	Nov. 21, 1862,	Term expired Dec. 2, 1864—app. Capt. and C. S., Jan 28, 1865.
68th Infantry, P. V.	Surgeon		A. J. Herr	Sept. 13, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, June 9, 1865.
69th Infantry, P. V.	First Lieu't.	I	George P. Deichler	Feb. 17, 1865,	Honorably discharged, Aug. 10, 1865.
70th, 6th Cav., P. V.	Surgeon		D. D. Swift	Mar. 21, 1865,	Transf'd to 2d Pro. Cav., June, 1865, and mustered out with regiment.
do	do		D. D. Swift	June 30, 1864,	To Surgeon, March 21, 1865.
76th Infantry, P. V.	Adjutant		A. C. Reinoehl	Aug. 4, 1864,	Hon. disch. Jan. 5, 1865—app. Br. Capt. and Br. Maj.
do	First Lieu't.	B	A. C. Reinoehl	April 27, 1864,	To Adjutant.
do	do	I	Paris Rudisill	Jan. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 18, 1865.
77th Infantry, P. V.	Lieut. Colonel.		Frederick S. Pyfer	Jan. 9, 1863,	Honorably discharged, Feb. 4, 1865.
do	Quartermaster		Jacob E. Cassell	Oct. 29, 1861,	Resigned, June 1, 1863.
do	Ass't Surgeon.		Jos. B. Downey	Aug. 1, 1862,	To Surgeon 78th P. V., July 23, 1863.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	Jacob Roth	Feb. 3, 1863,	Mustered out at expiration of term, Jan. 19, 1865.
do	Captain	K	Frederick S. Pyfer	Oct. 20, 1861,	To Lieutenant Colonel.
do	do.	K	John C. Shroad	Jan. 9, 1863,	Honorably discharged, March 11, 1865.
do	do.	K	James A. Haas	Mar. 12, 1865,	Mustered out with company, Dec. 6, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	K	Benj. H. Ober	Aug. 20, 1861,	Resigned, April 18, 1862.
do	do.	K	James A. Haas	April 20, 1862,	To Captain.
do	do.	K	Jacob Pontz	Mar. 12, 1865,	Mustered out with company, Dec. 6, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	Jacob S. Duchman	Oct. 20, 1861,	Resigned, May 1, 1862.
do	do	K	George Conrad	May 2, 1862,	Honorably discharged, Jan. 8, 1865.
do	do.	K	Jefferson White	Mar. 12, 1865,	Mustered out with company, Dec. 6, 1865.
78th Infantry, P. V.	Surgeon		Jos. B. Downey	July 23, 1863,	Resigned, April 5, 1864.
79th Infantry, P. V.	Colonel.		H. A. Hambright	Aug 10, 1861,	App. Brev. Brig. Gen., June 7, '65, absent in command of brigade at muster out of regiment.
do	Lieut. Colonel.		Jno. H. Duchman	Oct. 18, 1861,	Resigned Oct. 7, 1862.
do	do.		David Miles	Oct. 8, 1862,	App. Brevet Col., March 13, 1865, and mustered out with reg., July 12, 1865.
do	Major		Mich'l H. Locher	Nov. 9, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, July 12, '65.
do	do.		Jno. S. M'Bride	Dec. 20, 1864,	Mustered out with company D, as Captain, July 12, 1865.
do	Adjutant.		Lyman G. Bodie	Aug. 20, 1861,	Absent at date of muster out of regiment.
do	Quartermaster		Chas. E. Hayes	Oct. 18, 1861,	Resigned, January 17, 1862.
do	do.		Lewis Zecher	Jan. 17, 1862,	Absent at muster out of regiment.
do	Surgeon.		F. G. Albright	July 28, 1862,	Resigned, November 20, 1864.
do	Chaplain.		Charles F. Steck	Nov. 18, 1861,	Resigned, July 9, 1862.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
79th Infantry, P. V.	Captain	A	Wm. G. Kendrick	Aug. 19, 1861,	Resigned, October 30, 1863.
do	do.	A	Jas. L. Benson	Oct. 31, 1863,	Resigned, Jan. 10, 1865.
do	do.	A	Edw'd M'Caffrey	Dec. 20, 1864,	Honorably discharged, May 15, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	A	Lyman G. Bodie	Aug. 19, 1861,	To Adjutant.
do	do.	A	Edw'd M'Caffrey	Oct. 31, 1863,	To Captain.
do	do.	A	G. W. Huffnagle	Jan. 6, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	Jas. L. Benson	Aug. 19, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do.	A	Edw'd M'Caffrey	Jan. 6, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	A	G. W. Huffnagle	May 26, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	A	Christian Graeff	Mar. 29, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Captain	B	David Miles	Sept. 5, 1861,	To Lieutenat Colonel.
do	do.	B	J. H. Druckemiller	Oct. 9, 1862,	Resigned, April 23, 1863.
do	do.	B	Wm. S. M'Caskey	July 1, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	B	J. H. Druckemiller	Sept. 5, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do.	B	Edgar H. Benedict	Oct. 9, 1862,	Discharged, November 5, 1863.
do	do.	B	Wm. S. M'Caskey	Apr. 10, 1863,	To Captain.
do	do.	B	W. Blickenderfer	July 1, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	B	Edgar H. Benedict	Dec. 7, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	B	Wm. S. M'Caskey	Oct. 9, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	B	W. Blickenderfer	Apr. 10, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	B	J. B. Lebkicher	May 26, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Captain	C	John H. Dysart	Oct. 11, 1861,	Died February 8, 1862, of disease.
do	do.	C	Samuel J. Boone	Feb. 8, 1862,	Killed in action at Chaplin Hill, Ky., October 8, 1862.
do	do.	C	Rob't M. Dysart	Oct. 9, 1862,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	do.	C	Cyrus L. Eckert	Dec. 20, 1864,	Mustered out with company, as 1st Lieutenant, July 12, '65.
do	First Lieu't.	C	Samuel J. Boone	Sept. 30, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do.	C	Cyrus L. Eckert	Oct. 2, 1863,	To Captain.
do	Second Lieu't.	C	Henry J. Test	July 8, 1862,	Killed in action at Chaplin Hill, Ky., October 8, 1862.
do	do.	C	Cyrus L. Eckert	Oct. 9, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	C	Jacob K. Snyder	April 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	D	Luke P. Beazell	Dec. 20, 1864,	Mustered out with company, as 2d Lieutenant, July 12, '65.
do	Second Lieu't.	D	Samuel P. Keller	May 1, 1862,	Resigned February 18, 1863.
do	do.	D	Luke P. Beazell	April 1, 1865,	To First Lieutenant.
do	Captain	E	M. D. Wickersham	Oct. 1, 1861,	Appointed Assistant Quarter Master United States Vols.
do	do.	E	Sam'l L. Hartman	April 12, 1864,	Honorably discharged, May 18, 1865. [April 7, 1864.
do	First Lieu't.	E	Wm. P. Leonard	Sept. 28, 1861,	Honorably discharged, September 24, 1863.
do	do.	E	Sam'l L. Hartman	Sept. 25, 1863,	To Captain.

do	do.	E	E. M'C. Boring	April 12, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Sam'l L. Hartman	Oct. 1, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	E	Stephen S. Clair	Mar. 29, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Captain	F	Fred. C. Klein	Sept. 20, 1861,	Discharged, September 3, 1863.
do	do.	F	Lewis Heidegger	Jan. 17, 1863,	Killed in action at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863.
do	do.	F	Philip Bissinger	Sept. 20, 1863,	Resigned, September 12, 1864.
do	do.	F	S. E. Wisner	Sept. 13, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	F	Lewis Heidegger	Sept. 2, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do.	F	Philip Bissinger	Jan. 17, 1863,	To Captain.
do	do.	F	Charles B. Madden	Sept. 20, 1863,	Honorably discharged August 5, 1864.
do	do.	F	S. E. Wisner	Aug. 6, 1864,	To Captain.
do	do.	F	John Eicker	Sept. 13, 1864,	Honorably discharged, to date May 15, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	Alexander Gerz	Sept. 20, 1861,	Resigned, January 12, 1863.
do	do.	F	C. B. Madden	Jan. 17, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	F	John Myers	Mar. 29, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Captain	G	Edward M'Govern	Oct. 1, 1861,	Mustered out, August 21, 1862, to accept promotion in new [regiment.
do	do.	G	Wilberforce Nevin	Aug. 22, 1862,	Appointed A. A. G., U. S. Vols., May 22, 1863.
do	do.	G	W. W. Hopkins	April 1, 1864,	Resigned, September 22, 1864.
do	do.	G	John A. Madden	Sept. 23, 1864,	Honorably discharged, May 15, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	G	Wilberforce Nevin	Sept. 23, 1861,	To Captain.
do	do.	G	W. W. Hopkins	Aug. 22, 1862,	Appointed Second Lieutenaut U. S. Signal Corps, March 3, [1863—to Capt.
do	do.	G	John A. Madden	April 1, 1864,	To Captain.
do	do.	G	James H. Marshall	Dec. 18. 1864,	Honorably discharged, June 23, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	G	W. W. Hopkins	Oct. 1, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	G	Fred. Strasbach	Aug. 22, 1862,	Died, October 27, 1863, of wounds.
do	do.	G	Henry Ransing	Mar. 29, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Captain	H	Michael H. Locher	Sept. 16, 1861,	To Major.
do	do.	H	Abram Godshalk	Nov. 9, 1862,	Honorably discharged, March 26, 1864.
do	do.	H	Ambrose Gable	Mar. 27, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	H	William Phillips	Sept. 9, 1861,	Resigned, January 13, 1862.
do	do.	H	Abram Godshalk	Mar. 1, 1862,	To Captain.
do	do.	H	Ambrose Gable	Nov. 9, 1862,	To Captain.
do	do.	H	Chester S. Hubley	Mar. 27, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	H	Abram Godshalk	Sept. 12, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	H	Ambrose Gable	Mar. 1, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	H	Chester S. Hubley	Nov. 9, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do.	H	Frederick Rice	Mar. 29, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	Captain	I	Wm. M. Whiteside	Sept. 28, 1865,	Resigned, September 30, 1864.
do	do.	I	Samuel Nixdorf	Oct. 1, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	I	Robert M. Dysart	Sept. 28, 1861,	To Captain company C.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
79th Infantry, P. V....	First Lieut. ..	I	George F. Kurtz.....	Oct. 9, 1862,	Resigned, June 20, 1863.
do...	.....do.....	I	Samuel Nixdorf.....	June 20, 1863,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	I	George Greiner.....	Dec. 18, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	I	George F. Kurtz.....	Sept. 28, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Samuel Nixdorf.....	Mar. 29, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Jacob Kreiner.....	July 1, 1863,	Not accounted for on records of company.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Daniel A. Zook.....	Mar. 29, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do.	Captain	K	Jacob D. Gompf.....	Oct. 5, 1861,	Honorably discharged, April 26, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	K	Edward Edgerley....	April 27, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	K	John M. Johnston....	Sept. 28, 1861,	Honorably discharged at expiration of term, Oct. 13, 1864.
do.....	.....do	K	Wm. H. Pool.	April 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	K	Rudolph A. Smith...	Oct. 5, 1861,	Honorably discharged, September 16, 1862.
do.....	.....do.....	K	Edward Edgerley....	Nov. 1, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	K	Henry Miller.	Aug. 1, 1864,	Died whilst a prisoner of war, Oct. 6, 1864, (1st Sergeant.)
do.....	.....do.....	K	Philip Metzgar..... .	April 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
80th, 7th Cav., P. V.....	Second Lieu't.	K	J. Kersey Hutton....	May 1, 1863,	Honorably discharged, April 30, 1864.
81st Infantry, P. V.....	Quartermaster	....	Jacob A. Hollinger...	June 29, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, as Q. S., June 29, 1165.
do.....	Surgeon.	....	John Houston.....	Jan. 10, 1863,	Mustered out, September 16, 1864.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon.	....	John Houston.....	Aug. 1, 1862,	To Surgeon.
84th Infantry, P. V.....	Second Lieu't.	C	Charles O'Neil	Dec. 18, 1861,	Resigned, April 30, 1862.
87th Infantry, P. V.....	Colonel.	....	James Tearney.....	May 10, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, June 29, 1865.
do.....	Captain	A	James Tearney.....	Oct. 29, 1864,	Appointed Br. Major, April 2, 1865—to Colonel.
do.....	First Lieu't....	B	James Tearney.....	July 10, 1864.	To Captain Company A.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	Henry A. Zercher....	June 15, 1865,	Mustered out with company, as Sergeant, June 29, 1865.
88th Infantry, P. V.....	Surgeon.	....	John W. Rawlins....	Jan. 13, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, June 30, 1865.
92d, 9th Cav., P. V.....	Second Lieu't.	B	Owen B. M'Knight.	Aug. 8, 1862,	To First Lieutenant company M.
do.....	Captain.....	E	Lewis A. Hoke.....	April 8, 1865,	Absent with leave at date of muster out of company.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	J. H. Furguson.....	Mar. 17, 1863,	Honorably discharged, July 26, 1864.
do.....	Captain.....	F	John Wise....	Oct. 19, 1861,	Resigned, April 4, 1862.
do.....	.....do	F	H. B. Waltman.....	Dec. 2, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 18, 1864.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	H. Reemsnyder.....	Oct. 19, 1861,	To Captain company K.
do.....	.....do.	F	B. G. Hiestand.....	Feb. 1, 1862,	To Captain company G.
do.....	.....do.	F	Lewis A. Hoke.....	Nov. 17, 1862,	To Captain company E.
do.....	.....do.....	F	S. W. Shauers.....	June 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company, as First Sergeant, July 18, '65.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	F	B. G. Hiestand.....	Oct. 19, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	F	George W. Winters.	Feb. 1, 1862,	Resigned, September 1, 1863.
do.....	..... . do.....	F	S. W. Shauers	April 8, 1865,	To First Lieutenant.

do	do	F	Elias Brua	June 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company, as Sergeant, July 18, 1865.
do	Captain	G	J. K. Waltman	Nov. 9, 1861,	Discharged, November 16, 1862.
do	do	G	Benj. G. Hiestand	Nov. 17, 1862,	Resigned February 2, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	G	David H. Nissley	Oct. 26, 1861,	Died July 5, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky.
do	do	G	H. B. Waltman	Aug. 4, 1862,	To Captain company F.
do	Second Lieu't.	G	H. B. Waltman	Nov. 9, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	G	Joseph Dunlap	June 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company, as First Sergeant, July 18, '65.
do	Captain	I	Owen B. M'Knight	May 30, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 18, 1865.
do	do	K	H. Reemsnyder	Feb. 1, 1862,	Resigned, October 14, 1862.
do	First Lieu't.	K	B. G. Hiestand	Feb. 1, 1862,	See First Lieutenant company F.
do	Captain	M	Addison Shelp	Aug. 1, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 18, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	M	Owen B. M'Knight	Nov. 17, 1862,	To Captain company I.
do	Second Lieu't.	M	Addison Shelp	Mar. 17, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
95th Infantry, P. V.	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Edward Carroll	May 3, 1863,	Killed in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
do	Captain,	F	Edward Carroll	Sept. 27, 1861,	To Lieutenant Colonel.
97th Infantry, P. V.	Lieut. Colonel,	....	William H. Martin	June 1, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, August 28, 1865.
do	Major,	....	William H. Martin	Jan. 15, 1865,	To Lieutenant Colonel.
do	Captain,	A	William H. Martin	Dec. 4, 1864,	To Major.
do	First Lieu't.	A	William H. Martin	Oct. 31, 1864,	To Captain.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	William H. Martin	Oct. 4, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do	First Lieu't.	H	Theo. M. Smedley	Aug. 8, 1864,	To Captain.
99th Infantry, P. V.	Captain,	A	James Cross	July 26, 1861,	Honorably discharged, January 14, 1864.
do	First Lieu't.	A	Abraham Setley	July 26, 1861,	Honorably discharged, February 5, 1864.
do	Captain,	B	Fred'k W. Lewis	Aug. 21, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 1, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	B	Fred'k W. Lewis	June 19, 1864,	To Captain.
do	do	B	Amos Cramer	April 21, 1865,	Mustered out with company, as 2d Lieutenant, July 1, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	B	Amos Cramer	Aug. 21, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do	Captain,	C	A. W. Bachman	April 10, 1864,	Honorably discharged, as 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1864, to [accept Capt. of 203 P. V.
do	First Lieu't.	C	A. W. Bachman	May 17, 1864,	To Captain.
do	Second Lieu't.	C	A. W. Bachman	Feb. 3, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do	Captain,	D	Adam Schuh	Aug. 17, 1861,	Resigned, January 29, 1863.
do	First Lieu't.	D	Henry S. Zeisert	Aug. 1, 1862,	Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
do	Second Lieu't.	D	Henry S. Zeisert	Aug. 17, 1861,	To First Lieutenant.
101st Infantry, P. V.	Surgeon,	....	John A. Levergood	Nov. 20, 1861,	Transferred from 51st P. V—resigned Feb. 21, 1862.
do	do	....	D. G. Rush	Feb. 27, 1862,	Appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. V., January 30, 1865.
do	Ass't Surgeon,	....	A. P. Frick	Oct. 15, 1861,	To Surgeon 103 P. V., November 24, 1862.
103d Infantry, P. V.	Surgeon,	....	A. P. Frick	Nov. 24, 1862,	Term expired, January 25, 1865.
105th Infantry, P. V.	do	....	Adam Wenger	May 30, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, July 11, 1865.
do	Ass't Surgeon,	...	Adam Wenger	Nov. 6, 1862,	To Surgeon, May 30, 1865.
107th Infantry, P. V.	Captain,	E	E. D. Roath	Oct. 10, 1861,	Discharged at expiration of term, March 5, 1865—appointed [Brev, Major.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
107th Infantry, P. V....	Captain.....	E	Henry W. Smyser...	Mar. 8, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 13, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	E	Abraham Cassel.....	Oct. 6, 1864,	Discharged at expiration of term, February 2, 1865.
do.....	.....do.....	E	Henry W. Smyser...	Feb. 3, 1865,	To Captain.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	John F. Williams....	Oct. 24, 1861,	To First Lieutenant company F.
do.....	.....do.....	E	Abraham Cassel.....	April 3, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	E	Henry W. Smyser...	Oct. 6, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	..... do.....	E	Mart. V. Cochran....	Feb. 3, 1865,	Died Ap'l 18, '65, of wound rec'd Feb. 6, '65. [and Brev. Maj.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	John F. Williams....	April 3, 1863,	Disch'd at expiration of term, Mar. 9, '65—app. Brev. Capt.
do.....	Captain,.....	H	Edward H. Green....	Nov. 23, 1863,	Mustered out with comp., July 13, 1865—app. Brev. Major.
do.....	First Lieut,....	H	Edward H. Green....	Jan. 28, 1863,	To Captain.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	Edward H. Green....	Jan. 5, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
108th, 11th Cav., P. V.	Captain,.....	I	Daniel Herr.....	Sept. 14, 1861,	Resigned, October 12, 1862.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	Daniel W. Balmer...	Oct. 15, 1864,	Honorably discharged, as 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Frank P. Farrell.....	Dec. 9, 1864,	Mustered out with company, August 13, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	I	Daniel W. Balmer...	May 16, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Frank P. Farrell.....	Oct. 15, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	I	William Meekins.....	Dec. 9, 1864,	Mustered out with company, August 13, 1865.
113th, 12th Cav., P. V.	Major,.....	....	Edson Gerry.....	Jan. 15, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, July 20, 1865.
do.....	Captain,.....	E	Jacob Herzog.....	Nov. 7, 1861,	Resigned on account of disability, September 30, 1862.
do.....	First Lieu't....	E	Philip Fornaux.....	Nov. 7, 1861,	Honorably discharged, September 25, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	E	Charles P. Kachell..	Jan. 20, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 20, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	Charles P. Kachell..	April 9, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	Captain,.....	I	Edson Gerry.....	Nov. 20, 1861,	To Major.
115th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	F	Robert M. Jeffries...	Aug. 15, 1863,	Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	F	Robert M. Jeffries...	July 30, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	First Lieu't....	G	John L. Jeffries.....	July 30, 1863,	To Captain company K.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	G	John L. Jeffries.....	Sept. 24, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	Captain,.....	K	John L Jeffries.....	Dec. 20, 1863,	Transferred to 110th P. V. and discharged October 24, 1864.
116th Infantry, P. V....	Major,.....	....	Geo. H. Bardwell....	Sept. 1, 1862,	Honorably discharged, January 16, 1863.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	John W. Rawlins.....	July 1, 1862,	To Surgeon 88th P. V., January 13, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	B	Thomas A. Dorwart.	Mar. 7, 1863,	Honorably discharged, January 7, 1864.

TERM OF SERVICE, NINE MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
122d Infantry, P. V....	Colonel,.....	....	Emlen Franklin.....	Aug. 12, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, May 16, 1863.
do.....	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Edward M'Govern...	Aug. 12, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Major,.....	....	Thad. Stevens, jr.....	Aug. 14, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Adjutant,.....	....	Daniel H. Heitshu...	Aug. 14, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Quartermaster,	....	John T. M'Gonigle.	Aug. 14, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	I. C. Hogendobler....	Aug. 19, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Chaplain,.....	....	Elim Kirk.....	Aug. 18, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	A	George Musser, jr....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Honorably discharged, March 20, 1863.
do.....	.....do.....	A	Geo. M. Franklin....	Mar. 20, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	A	Geo. M. Franklin....	Aug. 11, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	A	John P. Weise.....	Mar. 20, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	A	John P. Weise.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	A	Thomas Dinan.....	Mar. 20, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	Captain,.....	B	Samuel W. Rowe....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	B	Edward F. Hager....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	B	J. C. Brubaker.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	C	Smith P. Galt.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	..... do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	Robert J. Nevin.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	Samuel G. Behmer...	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	D	Jacob Miller Raub...	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieut.....	D	John C. Long.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	D	Hiram Stamm.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	..... do.
do.....	Captain,.....	E	Andrew R. Byerly...	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	E	Daniel H. Herr.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	D. Newlin Fell.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	F	Benj. F. Baer.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Honorably discharged, April 13, 1863.
do.....	.....do.....	F	Jas. F. Ricksecker...	Apr. 14, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	Jas. F. Ricksecker...	Aug. 11, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	F	John Leaman.....	Apr. 14, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieut'.	F	John Leaman.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	F	George E. Zellers....	Apr. 14, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	Captain,.....	G	Jefferson N. Neff....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Died of disease April 21, 1863.
do.....	..... do	G	John P. Kilburn.....	Apr. 21, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	G	H. N. Breneman.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	G	John P. Kilburn.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	G	Isaac S. Mullikin....	Apr. 21, 1863,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
122d Infantry, P. V....	Captain, ...	H	L. C. Audenried.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	H	Eman'l Gundaker....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Missing since battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	Thos. M. Sumption.	Aug. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	Captain, ...	I	John M. Amweg.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Resigned October 11, 1862.
do.....	.....do	I	Henry W. Gara.....	Oct. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 16, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	Henry W. Gara.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do	I	William C. Reed.....	Oct. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 16, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	I	William C. Reed.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do	I	Henry A. Troast.....	Oct. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 16, 1863.
do.....	Captain, ...	K	Wm. F. Duncan.....	Aug. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	K	David K. Springer...	Aug. 11, 1862,	Absent sick at muster out of company.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	K	Emanuel Dorwart...	Aug. 11, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 15, 1863.
124th Infantry, P. V....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	J. R. Martin.....	Aug. 15, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, May 17, 1863.
126th Infantry, P. V....	.....do	....	D. D. Swift.....	Aug. 15, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, May 20, 1863.
130th Infantry, P. V....	.....do	....	J. H. Longenecker...	Sept. 15, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, May 21, 1863.
131st Infantry, P. V....	Surgeon, ...	....	J. F. Huber.....	Sept. 13, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, May 23, 1863.
135th Infantry, P. V....	Major, ...	....	Rudol. W. Shenk.....	Aug. 19, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, May 24, 1863.
do.....	Quartermaster	....	James Cushman.....	Aug. 19, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Captain, ...	C	William H. Phillips.	Aug. 12, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	Hugh H. M'Clune....	Aug. 13, 1862,	Discharged—(date unknown).
do.....	..... do	C	William Rinier.....	Nov. 16, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	William Rinier.....	Aug. 13, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do	C	Christian B. Hebble.	Nov. 16, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
do.....	Captain, ...	E	Charles Denues.....	Aug. 12, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	E	Jacob F. Barnitz....	Aug. 12, 1862,	..... do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	H. S. Reinhold.....	Aug. 12, 1862,	Absent at date of muster out of company.
do.....	Captain, ...	H	Samuel G. Miller.....	Aug. 12, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	H	William E. Krater...	Aug. 12, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	William Johnston....	Aug. 12, 1862,	.....do.
do.....	Captain, ...	K	George H. Erisman.	Nov. 9, 1862,	.....do.
do..... ...	First Lieut'....	K	George H. Erisman.	Aug. 12, 1862,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do	K	George Souders.....	Nov. 8, 1862,	Mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	K	Samuel K. Albright.	Nov. 8, 1862,	.....do.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
142d Infantry, P. V....	Surgeon,.....	....	Abraham M. Barr....	May 30, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, as Assistant Surgeon, May 29,
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Abraham M. Barr....	Mar. 17, 1865,	To Surgeon. [1865.
143d Infantry, P. V....	.....do.....	....	J. C. Hogendobler...	April 19, 1864,	Appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. V., September 7, 1864.
147th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	E	John Q. Mercer.....	Mar. 14, 1864,	Honorably discharged, February 2, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	E	John Q. Mercer.....	Aug. 1, 1863,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	E	Henry M. Quirk.....	Mar. 14, 1864,	Honorably discharged, as First Sergeant, May 12, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	E	G. F. Baughman.....	July 9, 1864,	Died July 20, 1864, of wounds received June 28, 1864.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	E	John Q. Mercer.....	July 13, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	E	Henry M. Quirk.....	Aug. 1, 1863,	To First Lieutenant. [June 23, 1865.
150th Infantry, P. V....	.....do.....	E	John Smyth.....	June 15, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, as Quarter Master Sergeant,
152d, 3d Artillery, P. V.	Major,.....	....	John A. Blake.....	Sept. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company F, as Capt., Nov. 9, 1865.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	C. Rutgers	June 7, 1864,	Discharged, to date July 3, 1865.
do.....	Captain,.....	F	John A. Blake.....	Nov. 14, 1862,	To Major.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	S. J. Towson.....	Nov. 19, 1863,	Mustered out with company, November 9, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	F	S. J. Towson.....	Nov. 14, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
155th Infantry, P. V....	Surgeon,.....	....	J. A. E. Reed.....	April 10, 1863,	Resigned, January 2, 1865.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	J. A. E. Reed.....	Sept. 12, 1862,	To Surgeon. [28, 1865.
157th Infantry, P. V....	Quartermaster	....	Joseph R. Royer.....	April 14, 1864,	Mustered out as 1st Lieut. comp. G 191 Pa. Vet. Vols., June
do.....	Captain,.....	D	A. F. Hawthorn.....	Jan. 2, 1863,	Honorably discharged, August 2, 1864. [V., May 27, 1865.
do.....	.....do.....	D	Jno. Wallace Scott..	Aug. 3, 1864,	App. Br. Maj. Ap'l 1, '65—hon. dis'd as Capt. co. C, 191 P. V.
do.....	First Lieu't....	D	John C. Martin.....	Dec. 6, 1862,	Resigned, March 8, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	D	Joseph R. Royer.....	Mar. 9, 1864,	To Quarter Master.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	D	Joseph R. Royer.....	Dec. 5, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
159th, 14th Cav., P. V.	Adjutant,.....	....	H. R. Breneman	Oct. 12, 1864,	Honorably discharged, July 31, 1864.
162d, 17th Cav., P. V..	Major,.....	....	Weidner H. Spera...	May 3, 1864,	Mustered out June 20, 1865.
do.....	Captain,.....	C	Weidner H. Spera...	Oct. 24, 1862,	To Major.
do.....	.....do.....	C	Benjamin M. Herr...	May 3, 1864,	Mustered out, June 20, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	Cyrus Bentz.....	Oct. 1, 1862,	Resigned, April 4, 1863.
do.....	.....do	C	Joseph S. Shultz.....	April 5, 1863,	Killed in action near Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	C	Edward E. Wood....	May 13, 1863,	Mustered out with comp. G, 2d Prov. Cav., August 7, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	Joseph S. Shultz.....	Oct. 24, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	C	Benjamin M. Herr...	April 5, 1863,	To Captain.
do.....	.....do.....	C	John L. Bechtle.....	Nov. 1, 1864,	Mustered out with comp. G, 2d Prov. Cav., August 7, 1865.
163d, 18th Cav., P. V...	Ass't Surgeon,	....	G. W. Withers.....	Nov. 19, 1862,	Resigned, March 19, 1864.

TERM OF SERVICE, NINE MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
167th Infantry, P. D. M.	Ass't Surgeon.	....	Isaac Bowman	April 1, 1863,	Not Mustered.
177th Infantry, P. D. M.	Chaplain,	....	Jer. M. Mickley	Dec. 2, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, August 7, 1863.
do	Captain,	F	Isaac S. Filbert	Nov. 22, 1862,	Mustered out with company, August 5, 1863.
178th Infantry, P. D. M.	Lieut. Colonel,	....	John Wymer	Dec. 4, 1862,	Mustered out with regiment, July 27, 1863.
do	Surgeon,	....	George Mays	Jan. 13, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	B	Horace A. Yundt	Nov. 17, 1862,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
do	First Lieu't.	B	Edwin Musser	Nov. 17, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	B	Hiram Ammon	Nov. 17, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	D	John Wymer	Nov. 17, 1862,	To Lieutenant Colonel.
do	do	D	Justus F. Diehm	Dec. 4, 1862,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
do	First Lieu't.	D	Justus F. Diehm	Nov. 17, 1862,	To Captain.
do	do	D	Adam Wilhelm	Dec. 4, 1862,	Resigned, January 14, 1863.
do	do	D	William B. Doyle	May 15, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
do	Second Lieu't.	D	Adam Wilhelm	Nov. 17, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	D	William B. Doyle	Dec. 4, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	D	Lewis Kepler	May 15, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
do	Captain,	E	Jacob E. Barr	Nov. 22, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	E	Levi Myers	Nov. 22, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	George W. Downer	Nov. 22, 1862,	Honorably discharged, May 5, 1863.
do	do	E	Benjamin F. Daily	May 15, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
do	Captain,	K	Calvin B. Kendig	Nov. 25, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	K	John Bierer	Nov. 25, 1862,	To Captain company H, 171st P. D. M.
do	do	K	John M'Fadden	May 15, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	John M'Fadden	Nov. 25, 1862,	To First Lieutenant.
do	do	K	John M. Fulton	May 15, 1863,	Mustered out with company, July 27, 1863.
179th Infantry, P. D. M.	Captain,	F	John R. Bricker	Oct. 28, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	F	Hiram Dissinger	Oct. 28, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	Benjamin Wissler	Oct. 28, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	H	Joseph W. Rutt	Nov. 6, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	H	Andrew J. Egenroad	Nov. 6, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	H	Philip Sutton	Nov. 6. 1862,	do.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
180th, 19th Cav., P. V.	Surgeon,.....	....	Frs. G. Albright.....	.....	Resigned March 27, 1865.

TERM OF SERVICE, SIX MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
181st, 20th Cav., P. V.	Captain,.....	I	Christ. B. Hebble....	June. 24, 1863,	Mustered out with company, January 6, 1864.

TERM OF SERVICE THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
181st, 20th Cav., P. V., No. 2.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Samuel G. Gray.....	Feb. 8, 1864,	Honorably discharged February 11, 1865.
	Second Lieu't.	I	Charles F. Wright...	Nov. 20, 1864,	Mustered out with company H, 1st Prov. Cav., July 13, '65.

TERM OF SERVICE SIX MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
182d, 21st Cav., P. V...	Captain,.....	C	D. B. Vondersmith...	June 23, 1863,	Retained in service at reorganization of regiment.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	Elias M'Mellen	June 23, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	John Killinger.....	June 23, 1863,	Mustered out with company, February 20, 1864.
do.....	Captain, ...	G	William H. Phillips.	July 14, 1863,	Retained in service at reorganization of regiment.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	G	William Chandler....	July 14, 1863,	Mustered out with company, February 20, 1864.

TERM OF SERVICE THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
182d, 21st Cav., P. V., No. 2.....	Second Lieu't.	A	James T. Long.....	Feb. 22, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
	Captain,.....	C	D. B. Vondersmith .	Feb. 21, 1864,	Honorably discharged, August 12, 1864.
do.....	..... do	C	Wilson Strickler.....	Nov. 18, 1864,	Absent at date of muster out of company.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	Wilson Strickler.....	Aug. 13, 1864,	To Captain.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	Ben. H. Ober.....	Feb. 21, 1864,	Honorably discharged, July 3, 1864.
do..... ..	Captain,.....	G	William H. Phillips.	Feb. 21, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 8, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	G	William Chandler....	Mar. 21, 1865,	Mustered out with comp., as 2d Lieutenant, July 8, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	G	William Chandler....	Feb. 21, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do	G	E. D. Reynolds.....	Mar. 21, 1865,	Mustered out with comp., as 1st Sergeant, July 8, 1865.
do.....	Captain,.....	I	Elias M'Mellen.....	Feb. 21, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 8, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	William Kieffer.....	May 21, 1865,	Mustered out with comp., as 1st Sergeant, July 8, 1865.
184th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	C	Henry A. Haines.....	May 12, 1864,	Mustered out with company, July 14, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	John L. Jacobs.....	Feb. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 2, 1865.
188th Infantry, P. V....	.....do	A	George B. Sherbon...	May 7, 1864,	Killed in action at Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864, as First [Sergeant.
189th, 4th Art'y, P. V..	Captain,.....	C	J. H. Guiesinger.....	April 30, 1864,	See 1st Lieut. company B, 2d P. A. 112th P. V.
190th Infantry, P. V., } 1st V. P. R..... .... }	First Lieu't....	B	Thomas M. Fisher...	June 6, 1864,	Mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.
	Captain,.....	I	William E. Murray.	Dec. 4, 1864,	Honorably discharged, May 27, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	William E. Murray..	June 6, 1864,	To Captain.
191st Infantry, P. V., } 2d V. P. R..... }	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Milton Weidler.....	Mar. 1, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, June 28, 1865.
	Major,..	....	Milton Weidler.....	June 6, 1864,	To Lieutenant Colonel.
do	First Lieu't....	A	Henry Mullen.....	June 8, 1864,	Mustered out with company, June 28, 1865.
do	..... do	C	John J. Torbert.....	Oct. 3, 1863,	Mustered out with company as 2d Lieut , June 28, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	John J. Torbert.....	June 6, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do..	Captain,.....	I	Samuel K. Herr.....	Oct. 3, 1864,	App. Bre. Maj., Mar 13, '65, and Bre Lt. Col., Apr. 1, 1865— [Absent at date of muster out of Co.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	Samuel K. Herr.....	June 6, 1884,	To Captain.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
192d Infantry, P. V....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Abra. M. Barr	July 30, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, Nov. 11, 1864.
195th Infantry, P. V....	Colonel,.....	....	Jos. W. Fisher.....	July 20, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, Nov. 4, 1864.
do.....	Lieut. Colonel,	....	William L. Bear.....	July 20, 1864,	.....do.
do	Adjutant,.....	....	Howard S. Case.....	July 20, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	C	J. F. Ricksecker.....	July 17, 1864,	Transferred to Company B, one-year men.
do....	First Lieu't....	C	Hiram Stamm.....	July 17, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	Charles H. Harding.	July 17, 1864,	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
do.....	Captain,.....	D	C. R. Grosh.....	July 18, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	D	Jacob F. Barnitz.....	July 18, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	D	Samuel A. Hinkle...	July 18, 1864,	.....do.

do	First Lieu't.	E	John Z. Thomas	July 19, 1864,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Jas. R. Haldeman	July 19, 1864,	do.
do	Captain,	G	Philip L. Sprecher	July 21, 1864,	Transferred to Company C, one year men.
do	First Lieu't.	G	William D. Stauffer	July 21, 1864,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	G	John K. Rutter	July 21, 1864,	Mustered out with company, Nov. 4, 1864.
do	Captain,	K	William D. Reitzel	July 24, 1864,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	K	James F. M'Kinley	July 24, 1864,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	J. H. Hoofstitler	July 24, 1864,	do.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE YEAR.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
195th Infantry, P. V.	Colonel,	....	Joseph W. Fisher	Feb. 25, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, January 31, 1866.
do	Lieut. Colonel,	....	William L. Bear	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Quartermaster	....	Hiram Stamm	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Chaplain,	....	Isaac E. Graeff	Mar. 16, 1865,	do.
do	Captain,	B	Jas. F. Ricksecker	July 17, 1864,	Mustered out with company, June 21, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	B	Hiram Stamm	July 17, 1864,	To Quartermaster.
do	Captain,	C	Philip L. Sprecher	July 21, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 21, 1865.
do	First Lieu't.	C	Wm. D. Stauffer	July 21, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 21, 1865—afterwards
do	Second Lieu't.	C	George W. Engle	Dec. 2, 1864,	Mustered out with comp., June 21, 1865. [Capt. comp. H.
do	Captain,	D	Christ. B. Hebble	Feb. 25, 1865,	Mustered out with company, January 31, 1866.
do	First Lieu't.	D	J. David Miller	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	D	James Spindler	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Captain,	E	Jacob F. Barnitz	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	E	J. R. Haldeman	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Samuel A. Hinkle	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Captain,	F	John K. Rutter	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	F	John Z. Thomas	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	Levi D. Shuman	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Captain,	G	Edwin H. Faust	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	G	George Frazer	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Second Lieu't	G	H. August. Kinch	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Captain,	H	Joseph Styer	Feb. 25, 1865,	Honorably discharged, June 5, 1865.
do	do	H	Wm. D. Stauffer	July 1, 1865,	Mustered out with company, January 31, 1866.
do	First Lieu't.	H	John S. Rodgers	Feb. 25, 1865	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	H	Jeff. G. Galbraith	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.
do	Captain,	I	Joseph Umble	Feb. 25, 1865,	do.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
195th Infantry, P. V....	First Lieu't....	I	J. D. Gallagher.....	Feb. 25, 1865,	Mustered out with company, January 31, 1866.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	I	Henry M. Trout.....	Feb. 25, 1865,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	K	Don J. Wallings.....	Feb. 25, 1865,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	K	Geo. W. Caracher...	Feb. 25, 1865,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	K	Abram G. Landis....	Feb. 25, 1865,	.....do.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE HUNDRED DAYS.*

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
197th Infantry, P. V....	Adjutant,.....	....	Thomas Dinan.....	July 22, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, Nov. 11, 1864.
do.....	Captain,.....	C	John K. Landis.....	July 15, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	H. S. Reinhold.....	July 15, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	Benj. O. Conn.....	July 15, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	.....do	E	David T. St. John...	July 22, 1864,	.....do.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE YEAR.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
199th Infantry, P. V....	First Lieu't...	K	William Johnstin.....	Nov. 28, 1864,	Honorably discharged, June 7, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	K	William Johnstin....	Oct. 5, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
201st Infantry, P. V.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	John H. McCreary...	Sept. 10, 1864,	Mustered out with regiment, June 21, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	H	William C. Dailey...	Nov. 10, 1864,	Mustered out with company, June 21, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	William C. Dailey...	Sept. 3, 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
203d Infantry, P. V.....	Colonel,.....	....	A. W. Bachman.....	May 3, 1865,	Mustered out with regiment, June 22, 1865.
do.....	Lieut. Colonel,	....	A. W. Bachman.....	Jan. 16, 1865,	To Colonel.
do.....	Captain, ...	A	A. W. Bachman.....	Sept. 1, 1864,	To Colonel.
do.....	.....do	A	George B. Mason....	Jan. 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 22, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't...	A	Matthias Hart.....	Sept. 1, 1864,	Killed in action at Fort Fisher, N. C. Jan. 15, 1865.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	A	Lewis F. Gallagher.	Sept. 1, 1864,	Honorably discharged, November 29, 1864.
do.....	.....do	A	Ephraim Potts.....	Jan. 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 22, 1865.
do.....	..... do	F	George B Mason....	Sept. 10, 1864,	To First Lieutenant, company H.
do.....	First Lieu't....	H	George B. Mason . ..	Nov. 14, 1864,	To Captain company A.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	Benj. F. Landis.....	Jan. 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 22, 1865.

do.....	Captain,.....	K	Coleman Twining....	Sept. 13, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	K	Joseph A. Potts.....	May 26, 1865,	Mustered out with company, June 22, 1865, as 1st Sergeant.
207th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	G	Joseph W. Rutt	Sept. 12, 1864,	App. Br. Maj. April 2, '65—Must. out with co., May 31, '65.
do.....	First Lieu't....	G	P. H. Blanchard.....	Sept. 13, 1864,	Mustered out with company, May 31, 1865.
209th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	F	Henry A. Bigler.....	May 16, 1865,	Mustered out with company as First Lieutenant, May 31, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	Henry A. Bigler.....	Sept. 16, 1864,	To Captain.
210th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	H	John R. Miller..	Sept. 20, 1864,	Mustered out with company, May 30, 1865.
214th Infantry, P. V....	.....do.....	B	James L. Benson.....	April 7, 1865,	Mustered out with company, March 21, 1866.
do.....	First Lieu't....	B	Jacob R. Witmer....	April 7, 1865,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	B	Michael Kreiner.....	April 7, 1865,	Honorably discharged July 18, 1865.
do.....	.....do.....	B	Ed'wd Kempfle.....	July 19, 1865,	Mustered out with co., as 1st Sergeant, March 21, 1866.
215th Infantry, P. V....	Captain,.....	B	George H. Ettla.....	April 18, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 31, 1865.
do.	First Lieu't....	B	Nelson Haas.....	April 16, 1865,	On detached duty at date of muster out of company.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	B	Abr'm B. Cassel.....	April 18, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 31, 1865.
do.....	Captain,.....	H	Andrew Leibley.....	April 21, 1865,	.....do.
do..... ..	First Lieu't....	H	E. S. Metzger.....	April 21, 1865,	On detached service at date of muster out of company.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	H	John R. Garden.....	April 21, 1865,	Mustered out with company, July 31, 1865.

TERM OF SERVICE, SIX MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
1st Bat'n 6 Mo. Cav.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Samuel G. Gray.....	Sept. 24, 1863,	Mustered out with battalion, Dec. 29, 1863.

TERM OF SERVICE, "EXISTING EMERGENCY."

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
29th "Em'y" Inf., P. V.	Ass't Surgeon,	....	S. Getz Gray.....	June 26, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, Aug. 1, 1863.

TERM OF SERVICE, SIX MONTHS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
Ind. Bat'y I, P. A.....	Captain,.....	I	Robert J. Nevin.....	June 30, 1863,	Retained in service at re-organization of battery.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	Martin Bachman.....	June 30, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Coleman Twining....	Aug. 20, 1863,	Mustered out with battery, January 7, 1864.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
Ind. Bat'y I, P. A.....	Second Lieu't.	I	Coleman Twining....	June 30, 1863,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Walter S. Ditto.....	Aug. 13, 1863,	Mustered out with battery, January 7, 1864.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Wm. R. Gerhart.....	Aug. 20, 1863,	.....do.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
Ind. Bat'y I, P. A.....	Captain,.....	I	Robert J. Nevin	June 30, 1863,	Mustered out with battery, June 23, 1865.
do.....	First Lieu't....	I	Martin Bachman.....	June 30, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Louis M. Johnston.	Feb. 1, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	I	Louis M. Johnston..	Jan. 12. 1864,	To First Lieutenant.
do.....	.....do.....	I	Eliphalet O. Lyte....	Feb. 1, 1864,	Mustered out with battery, June 23, 1865.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
Ind. Lancaster Troop...	Captain,.....	....	Christ. B. Hebble....	July 19, 1864,	Mustered out with company, October 29, 1864.
do.....	First Lieu't....	....	Abraham Hebble.....	July 19, 1864,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	....	Wm. N. Stewart.....	July 19, 1864,	.....do.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE YEARS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
Ind. Co. Engineers.....	First Lieu't....	....	Thomas Griest.....	July 6, 1864,	Mustered out with company, June 20, 1865.
do	Second Lieu't.	....	Thomas Griest.....	Mar. 30, 1863.	To First Lieutenant.

MILITIA MUSTERED INTO STATE SERVICE.—TERM, NINETY DAYS.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
39th 90 Days' P. M.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Philip M. Zeigler....	July 9, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 2, 1863.
40th 90 Days' P. M.....	.....do.....	....	Chas. H. Stubbs.....	July 7, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 16, 1863.
44th 90 Days' P. M.....	.....do.....	....	J. C. Hogendobler...	July 10, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 27, 1863.
47th 90 Days' P. M.....	Colonel,.....	....	J. P. Wickersham,...	July 9, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 14, 1863.
do.....	Major,.....	....	Benjamin F. Cox....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	A	Brainerd Leaman....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Captain.,.....	A	John P. Rogers.....	June 30, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 13, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	A	John G. Moore.....	June 30, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	A	Cyrus Mehring.....	June 30, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	J. Frank Mancha....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	F	Rufus B. Kelsay.....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	F	Harrison Ross.....	July 4, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	F	L. Roseborough.....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	H	John H. Martin.....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	K	John Black, jr.....	July 6, 1863,	Mustered out with company, August 13, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	K	Edward Reilly.....	July 6, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieut'.	K	S. C. Steigerwalt.....	July 6, 1863,	.....do.
49th 90 Days' P. M.....	Captain,.....	K	Emanuel Dorwart....	July 9, 1863,	Mustered out with company, September 2, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	K	William Schaum.....	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	....	Reub. G. Sherman...	July 9, 1863,	.....do.
50th 90 Days' P. M.....	Colonel,.....	....	Emlen Franklin.....	July 11, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 15, 1863.
do.....	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Thad. Stevens, jr....	July 11, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Major,.....	....	J. F. Ricksecker.....	July 11, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Adjutant,.....	....	David K. Springer...	July 11, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Quartermaster	....	Lewis Haldy.....	July 11, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Surgeon,.....	....	John F. Huber.....	July 11, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Sam'l Keneagy.....	July 11, 1863,	.....do.
do	Captain,.....	A	Edward F. Hager....	June 30, 1863,	Mustered out with company, August 15, 1863.
do.....	First Lieu't....	A	Andrew Leibley.....	June 30, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	A	Matthias Hart.....	June 30, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	B	H. N. Breneman.....	July 7, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	B	J. S. Buckwalter.....	July 7, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	B	Adam R. Black.....	July 7, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Captain,.....	C	Moses Whitson.....	June 29, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	First Lieu't....	C	Joseph M'Gowen.....	June 29, 1863,	.....do.
do.....	Second Lieu't.	C	James L. Allen.....	June 29, 1863,	.....do.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
50th 90 Days' P. M.	Captain,	D	Hiram Stamm	June 30, 1863,	Mustered out with company, August 15, 1863.
do	First Lieu't.	D	W. A. Lechler	June 30, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	D	R. Blickenderfer	June 30, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	E	David Bair, jr	July 3, 1863,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	E	Henry W. Hager	July 3, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Sam'l F. Rathfon	July 3, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	F	Wm. A. Atlee	July 2, 1863,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	F	Henry L. Pickel	July 2, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	F	Daniel S. Bursk	July 2, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	G	I. S. Mulliken	July 7, 1863,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	G	William Staum	July 7, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	G	John J. Kersey	July 7, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	H	Franklin Sourbeer	June 30, 1863,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	H	Daniel Rickerd	June 30, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	H	Urias Warfel	June 30, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	I	J. H. Druckemiller	July 2, 1863,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	I	J. I. Hartman	July 2, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	I	John Rote	July 2, 1863,	do.
do	Captain,	K	Jas. E. Crawford	June 29, 1863,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	K	Wm. N. Stewart	June 29, 1863,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	Samuel Bookman	June 29, 1863,	do.
53d 90 Days' P. M.	Ass't Surgeon,	....	Con. Ruttgers	July 13, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 20, 1863.
55th 90 Days' P. M.	do	....	R. B. Watson	July 11, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 26, 1863.
58th 90 Days' P. M.	do	....	John T. De Mund	July 14, 1863,	Mustered out with regiment, August 15, 1863.
Bat'n, 90 Days' Cav.,	do	....	Jesse H. Davis	July 14, 1863,	Mustered out from date of muster in.
P. M.	First Lieu't.	D	Jos. A. Roman	July 10, 1863,	Mustered out with company, August 21, 1863.

MILITIA NOT MUSTERED.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
2d P. M., (1862)	Colonel,	....	John L. Wright	Sept. 13, 1862,	Discharged with regiment.
do	Adjutant,	....	David Bair, jr	Sept. 13, 1862,	do.
do	Quartermaster	....	Henry C. Herr	Sept. 13, 1862,	do.
do	Surgeon,	....	Jas. P. Andrews	Sept. 13, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	A	And. M. Rambo	Sept. 10, 1862,	Discharged with company.

do	First Lieu't.	A	Geo. W. Haldeman.	Sept. 10, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	Samuel Wright	Sept. 10, 1862	do.
do	Captain,	C	Samuel Devlin	Sept. 6, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	C	Geo. W. Enney	Sept. 6, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	C	Edw. H. Miller	Sept. 6, 1862,,	do.
do	Captain,	E	Jas. P. Dysart	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	E	David Bair, jr	Sept. 12, 1862,	Appointed Adjutant.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Henry W. Hager	Sept. 12, 1862	Discharged with company.
do	Captain,	H	Wm. M'Clusky	Sept. 6, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	H	Harry C. Herr	Sept. 6, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	H	Wm. P. Brinton	Sept. 6, 1862,,	do.
do	Captain	I	William G. Case	Sept. 10, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	I	John Q. Denney	Sept. 10, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	I	William M'Divit	Sept. 10, 1862	do.
do	Captain,	K	Charles A. Stern	Sept. 6, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	K	David F. Fisher	Sept. 6, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	K	Isaac Keesey	Sept. 6, 1862,,	do.
4th P. M., (1862)	Captain,	I	Cyrus Mehring	Sept. 20, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	I	Joel S. Eby	Sept. 20, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	I	T. J. Brown	Sept. 20, 1862,	do.
10th P. M., (1862)	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Benjamin F. Cox	Sept. 16, 1862,	Discharged with regiment.
do	Captain,	B	H. E. Slaymaker	Sept. 16, 1862,	Discharged with company.
do	First Lieu't.	B	Jacob F. Gable	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	B	William J. Garvin	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	E	Levi D. Gallagher	Sept. 10, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	E	Henry B. Dunlap	Sept. 10, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	David U. Stoner	Sept. 10, 1862,	do.
12th P. M., (1862)	Colonel,	....	Oliver J. Dickey	Sept. 16, 1862,	Discharged with regiment.
do	Lieut. Colonel,	....	Joshua Karnes	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Major,	....	H. S. Wharton	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Adjutant,	....	Jacob E. Barr	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Quartermaster	....	Charles Jacobs	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Ass't Surgeon,	....	A. Rox Nebinger	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	A	William A. Atlee	Sept. 16, 1862,	Discharged with company.
do	First Lieu't.	A	Abner M. Miller	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	Henry L. Pickle	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	C	A. T. Hawthorn	Sept. 14, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	C	Samuel Boyd	Sept. 14, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	C	John I. Long	Sept .14, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	E	Harrison A. Grosh	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.

REGIMENT.	RANK.	CO.	NAME.	RANK FROM.	REMARKS.
12th P. M., (1862)	First Lieu't.	E	Rich'd R. Tshudy	Sept. 16, 1862,	Discharged with company.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	Jonas W. Stauter	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	H	Solomon Strock	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	H	Isaac S. Filbert	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	H	Harry Hipple	Sept. 16, 1862,	do.
16th P. M., (1862)	Lieut. Colonel,	....	William H. Eagle	Sept. 17, 1862,	Discharged with regiment.
do	Captain,	A	William H. Roath	Sept. 11, 1862,	Discharged with company.
do	First Lieu't.	A	William Kendig	Sept. 11, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	David H. Coble	Sept. 11, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	I	Henry A. Wade	Sept. 13, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	I	Christian Hoar	Sept. 13, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	I	P. Schlegelmilch	Sept. 13, 1862,	do.
18th P. M., (1862)	Captain,	A	Calvin B. Kendig	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	A	Casper Hiller	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	A	Ephraim Potts	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
24th P. M., (1862)	Lieut. Colonel,	....	E. K. Young	Sept. 20, 1862,	Discharged with regiment.
do	Captain,	E	John N. Eckert	Sept. 12, 1862,	Discharged with company.
do	First Lieu't.	E	Charles C. Yeager	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	E	C. A. Livingston	Sept. 12, 1862,	do.
do	Captain,	G	John G. Moore	Sept. 18, 1862,	do.
do	First Lieu't.	G	John Wymer	Sept. 18, 1862,	do.
do	Second Lieu't.	G	James B. Kramer	Sept. 18, 1862,	do.

REPORT OF THE PATRIOT DAUGHTERS.

To those interested in the operations of this Society, a slight sketch of its efforts, during the four years of its existence, may not be uninteresting. It was organized under the direction of Rev. J. I. Mombert, April 22, 1861, nine days after the fall of Fort Sumpter, and has the honor of having been one of the very first societies organized for the aid of our Union Soldiers. They began with only $100 in their treasury. Their first efforts were directed to the relief of the Ohio volunteers, who were, for a time, quartered near this city. These poor fellows had left home at a moment's warning, and not finding the government prepared to give them clothing, were sadly in need. They were supplied with overcoats and blankets. After they left, their places were filled by the 14th and 15th Pennsylvania volunteers. The Society supplied the hospital connected with that camp, with shirts, bedding, and many luxuries the men could not command. They also gave a dinner to the men, 2,000 in number, which elicited from them their warmest thanks. Havelocks and prayer-books were also distributed, the latter being obtained through the agency of their friend, Mr. Mombert. To the volunteers leaving our own city the Society was not neglectful. They furnished four companies with rations, one entire company with blankets and haversacks and a whole regiment with flannel shirts. During their four years' labor they forwarded to different hospitals 1,061 boxes, barrels, etc. Among these stores were the following items: Hospital shirts, 5,219; flannel shirts, including those given at home, 2,187; drawers, 2,612; slippers, 94 pairs; socks, 5,769 pairs; sheets, 129; comforts, 28; quilts, 30; mittens, 2,600; wrappers, 296; pillows, 1003; pillow cases, 891; half worn shirts, 9,080; towels, 4,256; handkerchiefs, 1,700; blankets, 120; gum blankets, 12; fans, 20 dozen; farina, 972 papers; oranges and lemons, 872 dozen; preserves and pickles, 1,401 cans; apple butter, 1,801 gallons; wines, 43 dozen; apples, 15 barrels; vegetables, 43 barrels; dried fruit, 63 bushels; bread and rusk, 62 boxes; tea, 18 pounds; sugar 245 pounds; beef and hams, 9 barrels; soap, 415 pounds; castile soap, 59 pounds; cheese, 5 boxes; turkies, 89; chickens, 301 pairs; crutches, 158; bandages, 66 pieces of muslin; eggs, 41 barrels; brandy, 6 dozen; Madeira wine, 7 dozen; whisky, 3 barrels; pickled slaw, 5 barrels; cologne, 16 gallons; stationery, $72.00; buckets, 6 dozens; basins, 18; butter, 1,020 pounds; donated to Children's Home, one piece of muslin, one piece of calico, one piece of de Laine, 24 pillows and cases; to West Philadelphia Hospital, 36 rocking chairs; to Fair for Soldiers' Home, $300; groceries for soldiers' families and others in need, $790.92; coal for soldiers' families, $107.80; shoes for soldiers, $67.55; clothing for soldiers and families, $381.40; meat for soldiers' families, $87.61; room rent for one year, $85; sewing and knitting, $105.10; to disabled soldiers' funeral expenses, etc., $363.04; total amount of expenses in making the hospital clothing and other stores, in paying their freight, in buying provisions, and in paying the expenses of nurses, etc., $12,193.88; total amount of receipts of the society, $14,500.60; total amount of expenses, including the above bills, $14,482.30; Balance on hand, $18.30.

ROSINA HUBLEY, President.
M. M. KENDIG, Treasurer.

A. C. SLAYMAKER, Secretary.

—*From Daily Evening Express, May* 5, 1866.

DIVISION II.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

At the time of its separation from Chester county, the boundaries of Lancaster county comprised "all the province lying to the Northward of Octoraro Creek and Westward of a line of marked trees running from the North branch of the said Octoraro Creek, Northeasterly to the river Schuylkill." Having been gradually reduced to its present limits by the erection into separate counties of York, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon, it is now bounded North by the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks, East by Chester county, South by Cecil county in Maryland, and Southwest by the Susquehanna River. Length 33 miles, breadth 28; area 928 miles; central lat. 40° 3′ N.; long 0° 40′ E. from W. C.

It is, perhaps, the wealthiest county of the State, in natural advantages, having a fine navigable river, which washes its western shore for more than 40 miles, a great diversity of surface and soil, abundantly watered by mill streams; many and excellent roads, the principal of which are paved with stone; a large city, and many fine towns and villages, and a population alike enterprising, patient and industrious, and consequently all powerful in compelling the earth to yield her most precious fruits. The great geological feature of the county is its division between the secondary and transition formations; a broad vein of secondary limestone, underlying the southern half, whilst a nearly equal belt of transition red sandstone covers the northern. The former affords abundant supplies for building and manure, and superior marble for architectural ornament. This portion of the country also produces large quantities of the oxide of chrome, or chromate of iron, and abundance of magnesite, from which a Baltimore firm have taken several hundred tons per annum, and from which they manufacture 1,500,000 lbs. of sulphate of magnesia (epsom salts) annually, supplying the country with these two articles, at a price far less than they can be imported. Iron ore is also abundant in this region, and is found in the hills on the northern boundary. Good roofing slate is quarried on both sides of the Susquehanna near Peach Bottom ferry. Anthracite coal is said to have been discovered near Reamstown, but neither in quality nor quantity worthy of attention.

Three ranges of hills run through the county from S. E. to N. W., the southernmost, chiefly in Martic, Bart and Sadsbury townships, includes Mine Ridge, and is notable for iron and copper ore, and other valuable minerals. The second range, more broken and less continuous, and of small elevation, commences at and about Columbia, and includes the Ephrata ridge; and the third, the highest and most connected, is the Conewago or South mountain.

Crossing the county from E. to W., S. of the parallel of Lancaster, we have Octoraro creek, which separates it from Chester, the N. and W. branches of that stream, the Conewingo creek, Fishing creek, Muddy creek, Tucquean creek, the Pequea, which runs S. W. over the county, receiving Beaver creek, and Little Beaver creek, and many smaller streams. The Conestoga creek, which, rising in Berks county, flows by a western course into Warwick township, and thence S. W. by the city of Lancaster to the Susquehanna river, being the recipient of many excellent streams which increase its

waters from either hand, the chief of which are the East Branch, Cocalico, Trout, Middle and Hammer creeks, and the Little Conestoga creek; a slack water navigation has been made on tne Conestoga creek. The Great and Little Chiques and the Conewago creek, which separates Lancaster from Dauphin county. All these streams afford advantageous mill sites, and are generally and usefully improved. [1]

The State Canal follows the Susquehanna on the western border from Columbia northward.

The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, is notable as the first made in the United States. Its length is 62 miles; it was commenced in the year 1792, and finished in 1794, at an expense of $465,000. Other turnpikes have been connected with it, extending from Trenton, on the Delaware, to Steubenville, on the Ohio, a continuous line of 343 miles. From the city of Lancaster this road is continued westward through the county, about 11 miles to the Susquehannah river at Columbia, which it crosses by a bridge of more than 5,000 feet in length. Another turnpike road leads from Lancaster city N. W. to Harrisburg, from which are laterals connecting with the thriving towns of Marietta and Falmouth, on the Susquehanna river. Another turnpike road, commencing at Downingtown, Chester county, traverses the N. E. part of this county for 25 miles, passing through the town of Ephrata, to Harrisburg. The Lancaster and Reading turnpike road proceeds N. E. from the city of Lancaster, through the county, 25 miles; and the Lancaster and Wilmington turnpike road, entering the county through Mine Hill gap, unites with the Philadelphia road, at Slaymaker's tavern, about 14 miles E. from the city of Lancaster. Country roads, kept in very good order, are made in every direction.[2]

Good bridges, almost universally of stone, have been made over the principal streams where crossed by the great roads; generally at the expense of the county or of the turnpike companies; but in some cases by companies specially incorporated for the purpose, and by individuals authorized by the State. Those most worthy of note are over the Susquehanna river and the Conestoga creek.

The chief towns of the county are Lancaster city, the boroughs of Columbia, Marietta, Washington and Strasburg, Falmouth, Bainbridge, Maytown, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Manheim, Petersburg, Neffsville, New Market, Fairview, Millerstown, Soudersburg, Paradise, Intercourse, New Holland, Churchtown, Swopetown, Hinkletown, Ephrata, Litiz, Reamstown and Adamstown, &c., for notice of which see their titles respectively.

The *Pennsylvania Rail Road* traverses the county from East to West; the chief stations in the county are the following: Christiana, Gap, Kinzer's, Leaman Place, Concord, Bird-in-Hand, (Enterprise,) Lancaster, Dillerville, Landisville, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown. A second route leaves the main line at Dillerville, and from Columbia runs along the Susquehanna. The stations in the county are: Dillerville, Rohrerstown, Mountville, Columbia, Chiques, Marietta, Bainbridge and Falmouth.

The *Reading and Columbia Rail Road*, with a branch from Lancaster to the junction, 2 miles S. of Manheim, is in successful operation, and traverses the county in the direction S. W. to N. Stations on the line of this road are: Reinholdsville, Union, Reamstown, Ephrata, New Berlin, Millway, Rothville, Litiz, Keller's, Manheim,

1. In the limestone region of this county, the phenomenon is by no means rare that small streams after flowing some distance, suddenly disappear, and after running sometimes several miles under ground, reappear with increased strength. As a specimen we name the Indian Run, which divides the townships of Clay and West Cocalico, and has considerable depth. After running some distance, it suddenly disappears among limestone rocks, pursues its subterranean course for a mile and a half, and on reappearing is known as Trout Creek, on account of the many trout which abound in it.

2 The oldest roads in the county are "The Old Continental Road" from Philadelphia through Lancaster to the Susquehanna, and "The Old King's Highway," laid out in 1733, passing from Philadelphia through West Chester, Strasburg, Postlethwaite's to the mouth of the Conestoga. Postlethwaite's was the first county seat, selected doubtless on accout of its contiguity to Conestogo, the famous Indian settlement.

Junction, Landisville, Silver Spring, Chestnut Hill, Kauffman's, Columbia, and in the direction of Lancaster from the Junction, Mechanicsville, Petersburg, Dillerville, Lancaster.

The *Conestoga Navigation*, completed in 1834, connects Lancaster with the Susquehanna at Safe Harbor, where the Slackwater joins the Tidewater canal, and thus affords uninterrupted communication with Chesapeake Bay. Water communication with the interior of the State is maintained by means of the Pennsylvania canal, the Eastern division of which terminates at Columbia.

From this general description of the county, we pass to the particular account of the respective localities, which are given in alphabetical order, and to which is prefixed a copy of the

"*Boundaries of the Townships in Lancaster County, as they were settled and agreed upon by the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the said county on the 9th day of June, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the First of August ensuing, Anno Domini* 1729:

1. Drumore.—The township of Drumore, beginning at the south line of Sadsbury by Octoraro, thence down the said creek to the province line towards Maryland, thence up the Sasquehanah to the mouth of Muddy Run, thence by the said run to Richard Beeson's land, and from thence on a direct course to the southwest corner of John Keyl's land on Sadsbury line, and by the said line to the place of beginning.

2. Sadsbury.—The township of Sadsbury beginning by the county line at the mountain which divides Octoraro and Pequea, thence westerly along the said mountain to the northwest corner of John Keyl's land, thence by said land to the southwest corner, and from thence south 200 perches, thence east to Octoraro, thence up the said county line, and along the said line to said place of beginning.

3. Martock.—The township of Martock, beginning at the mouth of Muddy run, thence up Sasquehanah to Pequea, thence up Pequea to the mouth of Great Beaver creek, thence up the said creek to Sadsbury line, then by the said line to John Keyl's corner aforesaid, thence by Drumore township to the place of beginning.

4. Conestogœ.—The township of Conestogœ, beginning at the mouth of Pequea, thence up Sasquehanah, thence to said mouth of Conestogoe creek, then up the said creek to the mouth of Mill creek, then by a direct line to Pequea at the mouth of Beaver creek, thence down Pequea to the place of beginning.

5. Hempfield.—The township of Hempfield, beginning at the mouth of Conestogœ, thence up Sasquehanah to Chickasalunge, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road by the Log Cabins, thence to Little Conestogœ, and down the same to the Manor line, and thence down the said line to Great Conestogœ, and down the same to the place of beginning.

6. Donegal.—The township of Donegal, beginning at the mouth of the Chickasalunge, thence up the East Branch to Peters' Road, thence (taking in the present inhabitants) on a northerly course to Conewago, thence by the same and the said river to the place of beginning.

7. Derry.—The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of Conewago, thence up Sasquehanah to the mouth of Suataaro, thence up Suataaro to the mouth of Quetopohello, thence south on a direct line to Conewago, and down the same to the place of beginning.[1]

8. Peshtank.—The township of Peshtank,[2] beginning at the mouth of Suataaro, thence up the river to Kehtohtoning hill above Peter Allens, thence eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of Quetopohello mouth, thence on a south course to the mouth of the same at Suataaro, and down Suataaro to the beginning.

9. Lebanon.—Lebanon[3] township, beginning under the aforesaid hill at the northeast corner of Peshtank, thence by the said hill easterly to the meridian of the west line

1 Now in Dauphin county. 2 Now in Dauphin county. 3 Now in Lebanon county.

of Tolpehockan manor, thence southerly and by the said line to the hills bounding Warwick township, thence by the said hills and township westerly to the corner of Derry on Conewago, thence northerly by Derry and Peshtank to the place of beginning.

10. Earl.—Earl township, beginning at Peters' Road by Conestogoe creek, being a corner of Leacock township, thence up Conestogoe creek and up Muddy creek to the Indian Path, thence along the southern branch of said creek to the brow of Turkey hill, thence southerly in a direct course to the northeast corner of Thomas Edwards' land, and by the said land southerly over Conestogoe creek to another corner of said land, thence on a direct course to the corner of the west line of Nathan Evan's land, then by the said land and along southerly to the top of the mountain, thence westerly along the said mountain by Salisbury line to David Cowen's west corner, thence to Peters Road and along the same to the place of beginning.

11. Warwick.—Warwick township, beginning by Conestogoe creek at a corner of Manheim township by Peters' Road, thence up by the west side of Conestogoe to Hans Graff's mill, thence up a northerly branch to David Priess's mill, thence westerly along the hills by Lebanon township to Derry, thence southerly by Donegal to the aforesaid road, thence along the said road easterly to the place of beginning.

12. Manheim.—Manheim township, beginning by Peters Road at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships near the head of Little Conestogoe, thence along the said road by Warwick township to Conestogoe creek, thence down the said creek to the *Old Doctor's* Ford, thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestogoe at the upper side of Peter Bomgarner's land, thence up the said creek to the place of beginning.

13. Lancaster.—Lancaster township, beginning at the Old Doctor's Ford, thence down the west side of Conestogoe to the Manor line, thence by the said line to Little Conestogoe, thence up the said creek by Hempfield township to Manheim township, thence by the said township to the place of beginning.

14. Leacock.—Leacock township, beginning at the mouth of Beaver creek, thence up the east side of Pequea to Philip Feire's lower corner, thence west by Lampeter township to Conestogoe creek at the upper corner of George Baud's land, thence up the said creek to Peters' Road, thence easterly along the said road by Earl township to David Cowin's land, thence southerly and westerly by Salsbury, Sadsbury and Martock townships to the place of beginning.

15. Lampeter.—Lampeter township, beginning at the mouth of Mill creek at a corner of Conestogoe township, thence up the east side of Conestogoe creek to Leacock township, thence easterly by the said township to Pequea, thence down Pequea by the said township to Beaver creek, thence by Conestogoe township to the place of beginning.

16. Salsbury.—Salsbury township, beginning at the county line at the northeasterly corner of Sadsbury township, thence northerly along the said line to the mountain at Brandywine head, thence westerly by Caernarvon township along the said mountain to a corner of Leacock township by David Cowin, thence by the said township southerly to the east line of Thomas Story's land, thence continuing by the said township along another mountain to Sadsbury line, thence by the said line easterly to the place of beginning.

17. Caernarvon.—Caernarvon township, beginning at the county line at a corner of Salisbury on the mountain, thence northerly along the said line to the northeast corner of Cadwaleder Elis's land, thence westerly by ——— township along a ridge of mountains to Earl township at the northeast corner of Thomas Edward's land, thence southerly by the said township to the corner of Leacock and Salsbury township, thence easterly by Salsbury and along the said mountain to the place of beginning.

Adamstown, Borough.—Adamstown, post town and village, Cocalico township, Lancaster county, on the road from Lancaster to Reading, 20 miles from the former and 10 from the latter, and 46 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. Population in 1860, 432; Tax-

ables, 103; value of Real and Personal Property, $50,205; Gristmill, 1; Sawmill, 1; Distillery, 1; Hotels, 3; Stores, 3; Common Schools, 2.

Bart.—Bart township, bounded N. by Paradise, E. by Sadsbury, S. by Coleraine and W. by Eden. Centrally distant from Lancaster city about 14 ms. S. E. Length 7, breadth 5¾ ms. Area, 19,027 acres. Mine Ridge, a lofty chain of hills, encircles the township on the W. and N. in which copper has been discovered, but the mines are not wrought. Surface, rolling; soil, limestone and clay; taxables, 338. Population in 1860, 1,532. Real and Personal Property, $284,636. 4 Gristmills, 5 Saw Mills, 4 Hotels, 3 Stores, 6 Common Schools.

The Meeting House Run and Copper Mine Run traverse the county and at their confluence form the West Branch of Octorara creek. This township has 3 Post Offices, Bart, Bartville and Nine Points. The most important place is the village of Georgetown.

"The citizens of Sadsbury having petitioned for a division of the township, the court, at the November Session of 1743, appointed Calvin Cooper, George Leonard, sen., James Wilson, Samuel Ramsay, Robert Wilson and James Miller, to divide the same—'they met the 20th of March, and considered the most proper place. The line is to begin in a road called Aaron Musgrove's road, near the copper mines, at Strasburg township line, where it divides from Sadsbury, and down the several courses thereof to the east side of said road to a new road branching therefrom, leading to John Taylor's mill, commonly known by the name of Buckley's mill, on the east side of said road, the several courses thereof, to a road branching therefrom commonly known by the name of Rustan's Road, and on the east side thereof, by the line that divides Colerain and Sadsbury; all which we allow and conclude to be the division. The eastern part thereof retaining the name of Sadsbury, and the western part to be called *Bart.*'"

Brecknock.—Brecknock township, bounded N. E. by Berks county, S. E. by Cærnarvon township, S. W. W. by East Cocalico. Centrally distant from the city of Lancaster, N. E. 20 miles. Greatest length 7, breadth 5 miles. It is drained by the three branches of Muddy creek, one of which runs on the N. the other on the S. boundary, and the third intersects the township centrally. All of which are mill streams and have mills upon them. Area, 17,306 acres; surface, hilly; soil, red shale. Population in 1860, 1488; Taxables, 469. It contains 5 Grist Mills, 5 Saw Mills, 1 Distillery, 2 Hotels, 3 Stores, 7 Common Schools. Value of Real and Personal Property, $239,587. P. O: Bowmansville and Muddy creek.

Caernarvon.—Caernarvon township, bounded E. by Berks county, S. by Chester county and Salisbury township, Lancaster county, W. by East Earl township, and N. W. by Brecknock township. Centrally distant from Lancaster city, about 20 miles. Greatest length, 6½ miles, greatest breadth 5, area 15,437 acres. The Conestoga creek flows through it from E. to W. The Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike crosses the southern angle, and the Morgantown turnpike, centrally, from E. to W. on which, near the middle of the township, is the post village of Churchtown, 55 miles from Harrisburg, 20 from Lancaster and 5 from Morgantown; surface, hilly; soil, red shale. Population, 1860, 1592; Taxables, 466; value of Real and Personal Property, $465,758; 2 Forges, 5 Grist and 2 Saw Mills; 4 Hotels; 4 Stores and 9 Common Schools. Post offices are at Churchtown and Beartown.

Clay.—Bounded N. by Lebanon county, E. by W. Cocalico, S. by Ephrata, S. W. by Warwick, W. by Elizabeth. Area, included in Elizabeth. Population in 1860, 1438; Taxables, 414; value of Real and Personal Property, $524,201. It has 5 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 1 Hotel, 3 stores and 9 common schools.

Middle Creek traverses the township in a S. W. direction, and after receiving Furnace Run, forms its Western boundary. The Indian Run flows in a southerly direction near the Eastern boundary, and on it are a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill and a large mill dam of great depth. The Indian Run flows here about a mile below the mill,

when it suddenly vanishes among the limestone rocks, nearly opposite to the residence of William Paul, pursues its subterranean course for a mile and a half, then reappears and forms Trout Creek, so called from the many trout abounding in it. Soil, limestone and red shale. The Furnace Hills along the Lebanon line furnish a fine red sandstone; the columns of the Lancaster Court House are built of it. Mr. Adam Konigmacher has made of it some 130 millstones and sent them to many parts of the U. S. Durlach is the P. O.

Cocalico, East.—This township is bounded N. E. by Berks county, E. by Brecknock, S. by Earl, S. W. by Ephrata, and N. W. by W. Cocalico. Area, 13,080 acres. Population in 1860, 1893; Taxables, 561; value of Real and Personal Property, $409,094. It has 5 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 5 Hotels, 6 Stores and 9 Common Schools. The Cocalico creek crosses the township in a S. E. direction. The most important places are the borough of Adamstown, (see Adamstown) Reamstown, Swartzville, at all of which are Post offices, Napierville and Vera Cruz. Surface, hilly; soil, clay and red shale.

Cocalico, West.—Bounded N. E. by Berks county, E. by E. Cocalico, S. by Ephrata, W. by Clay. Area, 17,224 acres; Population in 1860, 2,057; Taxables, 584. Value of Real and Personal Property, $629,923. It has 4 Grist and 6 Saw Mills, 6 Hotels, 7 Stores, 9 Common Schools. The Reading and Columbia R. R. passes through its S. E. section. The Cocalico creek and its tributaries traverse the township. The P. O. are Cocalico, Reinholdsville, Schoeneck, Stevens, and Reinhold's Station. Surface, hilly; soil, clay and red shale. The neighborhood of Reinholdsville was settled between 1735 and 1740 by Germans, among whom Hans Beelman, Hans Zimmerman and Peter Schumacher were large land-holders.

Colerain.—Bounded N. by Bart and Sadsbury, E. by Chester county, S. by Little Britain, W. by Drumore, N. W. by Eden, centrally distant from the city of Lancaster 17 miles S. E. The main branch of the Octoraro creek bounds it on the East, and the west branch of the same stream on the W. Surface, rolling; soil, gravel and clay. Area, 19,497 acres. Population in 1860, 1740. Taxables, 431; value of Real and Personal Property, $302,889. It has 7 Grist and 7 Saw Mills, 6 Hotels, 7 stores and 9 common schools. P. O. at Clommell, Colerain, Kirkwood and Octoraro.

Columbia Borough. See West Hempfield.

Conestoga.—Conestoga township, bounded N. by Lancaster township, N. E. by Pequea, S. by Martick, S. W. by the Susquehannah river, W. by Manor; centrally distant from Lancaster 5 miles S.; area, 19,601 acres; surface, rolling; soil, clay and gravel, of excellent quality, and well cultivated. Population in 1860, 3,093; Taxables, 767. The Conestoga creek flows along the W. boundary, and the Pequea creek along the E. Upon both there are several mills. It has 4 Grist and 5 Saw Mills, 1 Furnace, 1 Forge, 8 Hotels, 5 Stores and 8 Common Schools. Value of Personal and Real Property, $625,487.

The most important place is *Safe Harbor* at the confluence of the Conestoga and the Susquehanna River. There the Conestoga is connected with the Tide Water Canal on the opposite bank of the River. Splendid rolling mills and furnaces, unfortunately not worked at present, are located here. They were erected at a cost of $200,000. Most of the iron used on the Central Rail Road (in 1852) was manufactured here. The scenery here is very fine and picturesquely grand. A short distance below Safe Harbor are several rocks with Indian picture-writing, a facsimile of which is given in another part of this volume. The fishing trade of Safe Harbor is quite important. Large quantities of shad are caught with the seine, which is mostly about 100 yards long and from 4 to 6 feet wide varying according to the depth of the water. One edge of the seine is heavily loaded with lead while the other has numerous corks or wooden buoys, so that it floats in the water in an upright position. The seine is carried 200 or 300 yards above the fishing battery, when one end is taken in a boat, which is rowed out from the shore in a circular course, and hauled in at the battery, the other end meanwhile arriving at the same place. Shad generally move in shoals, and in clear weather their approach

may be descried from the battery. Hence the hauls are irregular, but when a shoal is effectually surrounded with the seine, an immense number is sure to be caught, as few are able to escape its delicate network. (Bowen's Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania).

The other places in this township are Conestoga Centre, Colemanville, Rockville and Petersville. P. O. are at Colemanville, Conestoga, Safe Harbor and Slackwater.

Conoy.—Bounded N. by Dauphin county, N. E. by W. Donegal, E. by E. Donegal, S. and W. by the Susquehanna River. Area, 8,866 acres; Population in 1860, 1,877; Taxables 477; Value of Real and Personal Property $416,920. It has 4 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 1 Distillery, 6 Hotels, 4 Stores and 10 Common Schools.

This is the westernmost township in the county. Its most important place is *Bainbridge*, a village with a population of upwards of 1,200, situated at the mouth of Cony Creek, on the site, it is supposed, of the ancient *Dekawoagah*, a Conoy or Genawese settlement. John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg settled first in this neighborhood. John Haldeman, an early pioneer, built one of the first mills in the county at Locust Grove near Bainbridge.

Falmouth, at the mouth of Conewago Creek, which is here crossed by a canal aqueduct. The famons Conewago falls are in the neighborhood. "The descent of the river, within a distance of little more than a mile, is probably not less than 70 feet; forming rapids, whirlpools, snags and every conceivable obstruction to the passage of a raft. The passage of this watery ordeal is a terror to the universal rafting community. Their frail platforms, creeping like snakes over the rocks, plunge, creep and bend in every direction—the high waves rolling and splashing frightfully, renders the adventure at once exciting, novel and perilous. Many old river-men make a livelihood, chiefly by piloting rafts through these terrible falls." (Bowen.)

"*The Punkin-vine Turnpike.*—At an early day the Conewago Falls limited the boat navigation of the Susquehanna, so that the keel-boats unloaded at Falmouth, whence their cargoes (chiefly of grain) were transferred to wagons and distributed. This caused the construction of a turnpike road from Falmouth to Elizabethtown, which was superseded by Hopkins's Canal, a disastrous speculation which was a continual drain on the resources of Mr. Hopkins, a distinguished lawyer. The turnpike being thus rendered useless, grass grew upon it, and sometimes the stalk of a pumpkin would wander over it from an adjoining field, which caused it to be named The Punkin-vine Turnpike.

After being a constant expense to Mr. Hopkins, his Canal was in turn superseded by the Pennsylvania Canal, about the year 1828, when he might have recovered a part of his losses by selling out to the State, but he asked too high a price, and the State Canal was located independently." (S. S. Haldeman.)

The P. O. are at Bainbridge and Falmouth. The Conestogo Creek is the western boundary of the township, and the Conoy Creek entering near its Eastern boundary, flows into the Susquehanna at Bainbridge. "The workmen on section No. 18 of the Canal, about two miles east of Bainbridge came upon one end of an old Indian burial ground. The bones had so completely gone to dust, that they could only be distinguished from the natural soil by a difference in color. A great many articles of use and ornament were discovered; there were crocks, hatchets, tomahawks, arrow heads, bullets, buck shot, thimbles, beads, pipes, &c. The pipes are made of clay, and are spoken of as being very perfect and beautiful, with the head of a fox engraved on the bowl; so highly is one of them valued by the finder, that he has refused to take less than five dollars for it: all the thimbles had a small hole in the top—they were probably strung together as ornaments: the beads were of different kinds, and unlike any we had before seen. It is thought that a short distance from where the excavation was made towards the river, the earth would be found to be filled with these curiosities.—*Columbia Spy*.

Donegal East.—Bounded N. by Mount Joy, N. E. by Rapho, E. by W. Hempfield, S. by the Susquehanna River, W. by Conoy and W. Donegal. It is bounded East by Little Chiques Creek and Share's run. Area, 14,123 acres; Population in 1860, 2,783: Tax-

ables, 772; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,224,985. It contains 7 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 4 Furnaces, 1 Distillery, 4 Hotels, 3 stores and 13 common schools.

The most important places are the borough of Marietta, and the villages of Chicques and Maytown. P. O. at all three places. See *Marietta.*

Chicques, abridged from Chicquesalunga, the name of the creek, which receives a short distance N. of this place the Little Chicquesalunga, and forms the S. E. boundary of the township. Chicques is a romantic spot with a magnificent river view. It is the residence of Professor S. S. Haldeman, a distinguished naturalist and philologist, whose attainments in philology place him in the front of American scholars.

Donegal was organized in 1722, and David Jones appointed constable.

Donegal, West, bounded N. by Dauphin county, N. E. and E. by Mountjoy, S. E. and S. by East Donegal, W. by Conoy, Area, 9,702 acres; Population in 1860, 1,180; Taxables, 293; value of Real and Personal Property, $363,167. It contains 3 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 1 Hotel and 6 Common Schools.

The village of Newville is near the Northwestern extremity of the township.

Drumore.—Bounded N. by Providence, N. E. by Eden, E. by Colerain, S. E. by Little Britain, S. by Fulton, W. by the Susquehanna river, and N. W. by Martic. The W. branch of the Octoraro cr. forms the N. E. boundary, and Muddy creek makes part of the N. W. line. Conowingo creek crosses it from N. W. to S. E., and upon this stream there is a forge, and Fishing and Fairfield creeks flow from it into the Susquehannah river. Area, 29,301 acres. Population in 1860, 3,098; taxables, 711; value of Real and Personal Property, $561,498. It contains 5 Grist and 8 Saw Mills, 1 Furnace, 1 Forge, 8 Hotels, 9 Stores, and 15 Common Schools. Surface rolling, soil clay. P. O. at Buck, Chestnut Level, Greene, Liberty Square, Mechanic's Grove and Quarryville.

Earl.—Bounded N. by East Cocalico, N. E. by Brecknock, E. by E. Earl, S. E. by Salisbury, S. by Leacock, S. W. by Upper Leacock, W. by W. Earl, and N. W. by Ephrata. Area, including East Earl, 31,317 acres. Population in 1860, 2,876; Taxables, 703; Value of Real and Personal Property, $1,273,930. It contains 5 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 8 Hotels, 6 Stores and 15 Common Schools. This township contains the villages of New Holland, Vogansville, Laurel Hill, Hinkletown and Amsterdam. P. O. at New Holland, Hinkletown and Voganville. The Welsh Mountain protrudes into the Southeastern extremity of the township. It is traversed by the Conestoga Creek at the Northern boundary in a Westerly direction, and by Mill Creek in the same direction near the Southern boundary.

Earl, East.—Bounded N. by Brecknock, E. by Cærnarvon, S. E. and S. by Salisbury, and W. by Earl. Area included in Earl. Population in 1860, 2,803; Taxables, 649; value of Real and Personal Property, $837,074. It contains 6 Grist and 6 Saw Mills, 1 Forge, 4 Hotels, 7 stores and 11 Common schools. The Conestoga creek traverses the township centrally in a Westerly direction; Muddy Creek is its Northern boundary, and Mill creek waters its Southern extremity, which is hilly. P. O. at Blue Ball, Goodville, Greenbank and Terre Hill. Fairville and Toledo are villages.

Earl, West, bounded N. by Ephrata, E. by East Earl, S. by Upper Leacock, S. W. by Manheim, W. and N. W. by Warwick. Area, 12,669 acres; Population in 1860, 1900; Taxables, 494; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,003,031. It contains 5 Grist and 5 Saw Mills, 1 Distillery, 6 Hotels, 5 Stores and 10 Common Schools. The Conestoga creek traverses the township centrally in a S. W. direction and receives at its Western boundary the Cocalico creek. P. O. at W. Earl and Farmersville.

Brownstown, Earlville and Fairmount are villages.

Eden.—Bounded N. by Strasburg, N. E. by Paradise, E. by Bart, S. E. by Colerain, S. and S. W. by Drumore, W. by Providence. Area, included in Bart. Population in 1860, 1,072; Taxables, 253; value of Real and Personal Property, $192,024. It contains 3 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 2 Hotels, 4 Stores and 4 Common Schools. P. O. at Camargo, May and Quarryville.

ELIZABETH.—Bounded N. by Lebanon county, N. E. and E. by Clay, S. by Warwick, S. W. and W. by Penn. Area, 25,521 acres; Population in 1860, 1,005; Taxables, 222; value of Real and Personal Property, $316,187. It contains 5 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 3 Hotels and 5 Common Schools.

This township was formerly included in Warwick township. Robert Old, one of the earliest iron masters in this part of the county, and great grandfather of G. Dawson Coleman of Lebanon, is said to have named this township in honor of Queen Elizabeth. Surface, hilly; soil, lime-stone, gravel and red shale at the northern boundary. Hammer creek traverses the township in a south-easterly direction, and derives its name from the forge hammers erected on it at an early date. This township is divided from Clay by Middle creek, so called from its course which is midway between the Cocalico and Hammer creeks. Hopewell and Speedwell Forges and Elizabeth Furnace are in this township. The P. O. is at Brickersville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *Borough.*—Area, 1,560 acres. Population in 1860, 700; Taxables, 310. Value of Real and Personal Property, $112,796.

EPHRATA.—Bounded N. by Clay and W. Cocalico, N. E. by East Cocalico, E. and S. E. by Earl, S. by W. Earl, W. by Warwick. Area, 10,740 acres. Population in 1860, 2,237; Taxables, 692; Value of Real and Personal Property, $899,627. It contains 8 Grist and 7 Saw Mills, 7 Hotels, 7 Stores and 11 Common Schools. The most important places are Ephrata, New Ephrata, Hahnstown, Hinkletown, New Berlin and Schnadersville. P. O. at Ephrata, Lincoln and Millway. Trout Creek enters the township at the N. boundary, soon flows into Cocalico creek, which traverses the township from N. E. to S. W., and is a tributary of Hammer creek, which forms the western boundary of the township. A small section of its Eastern extremity is watered by Muddy creek, on which is located the village of Hinkletown. The central portion of the township is hilly, Ephrata Ridge being a prominent point where, at an altitude of 1250 feet above tide-water, from an observatory over 60 feet high, a very extensive and beautiful view may be enjoyed. The observatory forms part of the Ephrata Mountain Springs, a celebrated and much frequented watering-place, established about 1848, by Joseph Konigmacher, but at the present date (1868) closed. The water, sandstone and slate, is very pure and soft, and varies in temperature from 49° to 52° Fahrenheit.

The most interesting feature of Ephrata is its early history, which is given in the subjoined abridged sketch by William M. Fahnestock, M. D., in the Register of Pennsylvania, Vol. XV, No. 11.

Ephrata, proper, is an irregular *enclosed* village, lying in a triangle formed by the turnpike, the upper, or old Reading road, and the Cocalico creek, and belongs entirely to the Seventh Day Baptist Society. It contains a Monastery and several other buildings for the accommodation of the Society; to which is attached and belonging to the same, about one hundred and forty acres of land, and a grist mill and saw mill. The post-office which bears this name, is a half mile from the original village. Ephrata, in former times, was known better among the German population, by the name of *Kloster*, (Cloister) or Dunkerstown—a nick-name, from the word Dunker or Tunker, corruptions of *Taueffer*, Baptist. The Society of Ephrata, however, are a distinct sect from the denomination that now bears the name of *Dunkers*, with whom they have always been confounded. Originally they descended from that division of Christians. About the year 1694, a controversy arose in the protestant churches of Germany and Holland, in which vigorous attempts were made to reform some of the errors of the church, and with the design of promoting a more practical, vital religion. This party, at the head of which was the pious SPENER, ecclesiastical superintendent of the Court of Saxony, was opposed, violently, and after having bestowed upon them, in ridicule, the epithet of *Pietists*, they were suppressed in their public ministrations and lectures, by the Consistory of Wittemberg. Notwithstanding they were prohibited from promulgating, publicly, their views and principles, it led to inquiry among the peo-

ple. This state of things continuing, many learned men of the different Universities left Europe, and emigrated to America, whilst others remained and persevered in the prosecution of the work they had commenced with so much diligence. In the year 1708, Alexander Mack, of Schriesheim, and seven others in Schwartzenau, Germany, met together, regularly, to examine, carefully and impartially, the doctrines of the New Testament, and to ascertain, what are the obligations it imposes on professing Christians; determining to lay aside all preconceived opinions and traditional observances. The result of their inquiries terminated in the formation of the Society now called the Dunkers, or First Day German Baptists. Meeting with much persecution as they grew into some importance, as all did who had independence enough to differ from the popular church, some were driven into Holland, some to Creyfeld in the Duchy of Cleves, and the mother church voluntarily removed to Serustervin, in Friesland; and from thence emigrated to America in 1719, and dispersed to different parts—to Germantown, Skippeck, Oley, Conestoga, and elsewhere. They formed a church at Germantown in 1723, under the charge of Peter Becker. The church grew rapidly in this country, receiving members from the banks of the Wissahickon and from Lancaster county; and soon after a church was established at Muehlbach, (Mill Creek) in this county. Of this community was one Conrad Beissel, a native of Germany. He had been a Presbyterian, and fled from the persecutions of that period. Wholly intent upon seeking out the true obligations of the word of God, and the proper observance of the rites and ceremonies it imposes, stripped of human authority, he conceived that there was an error among the Dunkers, in the observance of the day for the Sabbath—that the *Seventh day* was the command of the Lord God, and that *that day* being *established* and *sanctified*, by the Great Jehovah, *forever!* and no change, nor authority for change ever having been announced to man, by any power sufficient to set aside the solemn decree of the Almighty—a decree which he declared that he had *sanctified forever!*—he felt it to be his duty to contend for the observance of that day. About the year 1725, he published a tract entering into a discussion of this point, which created some excitement and disturbance in the Society at Mill Creek, upon which he retired from the settlement, and went, secretly, to a cell on the banks of the Cocalico, which had previously been occupied by one Elimelich, an hermit. His place of retirement was unknown for a long time to the people he had left, and when discovered, many of the Society at Mill Creek, who had become convinced of the truth of his proposition for the observance of the Sabbath, settled around him, in solitary cottages. They adopted the original Sabbath—the *Seventh day*—for public worship, in the year 1728; which has ever since been observed by their descendants, even unto the present day.

In the year 1732, the solitary life was changed into a conventicle one, and a Monastic Society was established as soon as the first buildings erected for that purpose were finished—May 1733. The habit of the Capuchins, or White Friars, was adopted by both the brethren and sisters; which consisted of a shirt, trowsers and vest, with a long white gown and cowl, of woolen web in winter, and linen in summer. That of the sisters differed only in the substitution of petticoats for trowsers, and some little peculiarity in the shape of the cowl. Monastic names were given to all who entered the cloister. Onesimus (Israel Eckerlin) was constituted *Prior*, who was succeeded by Jaebez, (Peter Miller;) and the title of *Father*—spiritual father—was bestowed *by the Society*, upon Beissel, whose monastic name was Friedsam; to which the brethern afterwards added, Gottrecht—implying, together, *Peaceable, God-right.* In the year 1740, there were thirty-six single brethren in the cloister, and thirty-five sisters; and at one time, the Society, including the members living in the neighborhood, numbered nearly three hundred.

The first buildings of the Society, of any consequence, were Kedar and Zion—a meeting house and convent, which were erected on the hill called Mount Zion. They afterwards built larger accommodations, in the meadow below, comprising a Sister's

House called Saron, to which is attached a large Chapel, and "Saal," for the purpose of holding the *Agapas* or Love Feasts. A Brother's House, called Bethania, with which is connected the large meeting room, with galleries, in which the whole Society assembled, for public worship, in the days of their prosperity, and which are still standing, surrounded by smaller buildings, which were occupied as printing office, bake house, school house, almonry, and others for different purposes; on one of which, a one-story house, the town clock is erected.

The buildings are singular, and of very ancient architecture—all the outside walls being covered with shingles. The two houses for the brethren and sisters are very large, being three and four stories high: each has a *chapel* for their night meetings, and the main buildings are divided into small apartments, (each containing between fifty and sixty,) so that six dormitories, which are barely large enough to contain a cot, (in early days a bench and billet of wood for the head,) a closet and an hour-glass surround a common room, in which each sub-division pursued their respective avocations. On entering these silent cells and traversing the long narrow passages, visitors can scarcely divest themselves of the feeling of walking the tortuous windings of some old castle, and breathing in the hidden recesses of romance. The ceilings have an elevation of but seven feet; the passages leading to the cells, or "*Kammern*," as they are styled, and through the different parts of both convents, are barely wide enough to admit one person, for when meeting a second, one has always to retreat; the doors of the *Kammern* are but *five feet* high, and twenty inches wide, and the window, for each has but one, is only eighteen by twenty-four inches; the largest windows affording light to the meeting rooms, are but thirty by thirty-four inches. The walls of all the rooms, including the meeting room, the chapels, the saals, and even the kammern or dormitories, are hung and nearly covered, with large sheets of elegant penmanship, or ink-paintings—many of which are texts from the scriptures—done in very handsome manner, in ornamented gothic letters, called in the German *Fractur-schriften*. They are done on large sheets of paper manufactured for the purpose at their own mill, some of which are put into frames, and which admonish the resident, as well as the casual visitor, which ever way they may turn the head. There are some very curious ones: two of which still remain in the chapel attached to *Saron*. One represents the narrow and crooked way, done on a sheet of about three feet square, which it would be difficult to describe—it is very curious and ingenious: the whole of the road is filled up with texts of scripture, advertising the disciples of their duties, and the obligations their profession imposes upon them. Another represents the three heavens. In the first, CHRIST, the Shepherd, is represented gathering his flock together; in the second, which occupies one foot in height, and is three feet wide, three hundred figures, in the *Capuchin dress*, can be counted, with harps in their hands, and the heads of an innumerable host; and in the third is seen the throne surrounded by two hundred arch-angels. Many of these *Fractur-schriften* express their own enthusiastic sentiments on the subject of *celibacy*, and the virtue of a recluse life, whilst others are devotional pieces.

In the rooms which any sister has occupied, and is departed, a piece, which is framed in imitation of a tablet, is put up, expressive of the character and virtues of the deceased, or some feeling memorial of love is inscribed. The following is one I found in the Kammer, which had been occupied by ZENOBIA—a very beautiful, lovely, and devout sister:

ZENOBIA:

Wird Gruenen und Ge-
deyen, ihre Arbeit wird nicht vergeb-
lich, noch auch ihre Hoffnung
verlohren seyn, ihr Erbe bluehen
mitten unter den Heiligen.

A room was set apart for such purposes, called the *writing room*, and several sisters devoted their whole attention to this labor, as well as to transcribing the writings of the Founder of the Society; thus multiplying copies for the wants of the community, before they had a printing press. Two sisters named ANASTASIA and IPHIGENIA, were the principal ornamental writers. They left a large folio volume of *sample alphabets*, of various sizes and style; which are both elegant and curious, exhibiting the most patient application. The letters of the first alphabet are twelve inches long, surrounded by a deep border, in imitation of copper plate engraving—each one of which is different in the filling up. It was finished in the year 1750, and is still preserved in the hands of the trustees. There was another transcribing room appropriated exclusively to copying music—hundreds of volumes, each containing five or six hundred pieces, were transferred from book to book, with as much accuracy, and almost as much neatness as if done with a graver.

It was in contemplation, at one time, by the ECKERLINS, three brothers, one of whom was *Prior*, and had the superintendence of the secular concerns, to make it a place of more importance than a mere religious refuge. They were from Germany, and had been brought up Catholics. They conceived a project of erecting extensive buildings, aud connecting trade with it; and had some preparations under way—the timber all hewn, as all the buildings are of wood, even the chimneys which remain in use at this day—and in readiness to erect a *tower*, and had sent to Europe, where they had extensive connections, and got a chime of bells cast, unknown to the Society, until they arrived at Philadelphia, and the bill for payment was forwarded to them. The Society resolved not to receive them, but had them sold and paid the loss. One of these bells having upon it, EPHRATA—ISRAEL ECKERLIN, PRIOR, was purchased, and is now on one of the churches in Lancaster. This transaction led to the discovery of a conspiracy of the ECKERLINS to possess themselves of the title of the property, which was much more extensive and valuable than now, and which terminated in his expulsion (Israel) from the office of Prior. They afterwards removed to Virginia, where they obtained some notoriety in connection with the Indian affairs. The Society was wedded to Apostolic simplicity—they desired no *tower*—no *bells*. They refused to have a bell to call them to meeting, even the midnight meeting, which was regularly held at twelve o'clock: FRIEDSAM contending that the spirit of devotion ought to be sufficient to make them punctual to the hour, which generally proved to be adequatc.

The community was a republic, in which all stood upon perfect equality and freedom. No monastic *vows* were taken, neither had they any written covenant, as is common in the Baptist churches. The New Testament was their confession of faith, their code of laws, and their church discipline. The property which belonged to the Society, by donation, and the labor of the single brethren and sisters, was common stock, but none were obliged to throw in their own property or give up any of their possessions. The Society was supported by the income of the farm, grist mill, paper mill, oil mill, fulling mill, and the labor of the brethren and sisters in the Cloister.

The principles of the Seventh Day Baptist Society of Ephrata, which no writer that we have encountered seems to understand, though they have been published in the German language, with full explanations and commentaries, seventy or eighty years ago, may be summed up in a few words, viz:

1. They receive the Bible as the only rule of Faith, covenant, and code of laws for church government. They do not admit the least license with the letter and spirit of the scriptures, and especially the New Testament—do dot allow one jot or tittle to be added or rejected in the administration of the ordinances, but practice them precisely as they are instituted and made an example by Jesus Christ in his Word.

2. They believe in the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Trinity of the Godhead; having unfurled this distinctive banner on the first page of a hymn book which they had printed for the Society as early as 1739, viz: "*There are three that bear*

record in Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three agree in one."

3. They believe that salvation is of Grace, and not of works; and they rely solely on the merits and atonement of Christ. They believe, also, that that atonement is sufficient for every creature—that Christ died for all who will call upon his name, and offer fruits meet for repentance; and that all who come unto Christ are drawn of the Father.

4. They contend for the observance of the original Sabbath, believing that it requires an authority equal to the Great Institutor, to change any of his decrees. They maintain that as he *blessed* and *sanctified* that day *forever*, which has never been abrogated in his Word, nor any scripture to be found to warrant that construction, that it is still as binding as it was when it was announced amid the thunders of Mount Sinai. To alter so positive and hallowed a commandment of the Almighty, they consider would require an explicit edict from the Great Jehovah. It was not foretold by any of the Prophets, that with the New Dispensation there would be any change in the Sabbath, or any of the commandments. Christ who declared himself the Lord of the Sabbath, observed the Seventh day, and made it the day of his especial ministrations; nor did he authorize any change. The Apostles have not assumed to do away the original Sabbath, or give any command to substitute the first for the Seventh day. The circumstance of the disciples meeting together to break bread on the first day, which is sometimes used as a pretext for observing that day, is simply what the Seventh day people do at this day. The sacrament was not administered by Christ, nor by the Apostles on the Sabbath, but on the first day, counting as the people of Ephrata still do, the evening and the morning to make the day.

5. They hold to the Apostolic Baptism—believers' Baptism—and administer trine immersion, with the laying on of hands and prayer, while the recipient yet remains kneeling in the water.

6. They celebrate the Lord's supper at night, in imitation of our Saviour—washing at the same time each others' feet, agreeably to his command and example, as is expressly stated in the 13th chapter of the evangelist John, 14th and 15th verses. This is attended to on the evening after the close of the Sabbath—the Sabbath terminating at sunset of the Seventh day, thus making the supper an imitation of that instituted by Christ, and resembling also the meeting of the Apostles on the first day to break bread, which has produced much confusion in some minds in regard to the proper day to be observed.

Celibacy they consider a virtue, but never require it, nor do they take any vows in reference to it. They never prohibited marriage and lawful intercourse, between the sexes, as is stated by some writers, but when two concluded to be joined in wedlock, they were aided by the Society. It (celibacy) was urged as being more conducive to a holy life, for Paul saith: "*They that are after the flesh, do mind the things of the flesh: but they that are after the Spirit, the things of the Spirit.*"

They do not approve of paying their ministers a salary. They think that the Gospel was sent without money and without price, and that every one called to preach the word, should do it from the love of the cause, and in this matter to follow the advice and example of Paul. However, they never had any scruples in affording their ministers such supplies of life as they possess themselves, and gave them the same support the other brethren enjoyed. Individual members may give, as presents, what to them seemeth fit, in money, goods, &c.; and whenever he travels for religious purposes, if needy, is supplied with money out of the treasury to bear his expenses.

These are the great and leading tenets, and principles of the Seventh day Baptists of Pennsylvania. There are many other minor points of not sufficient importance to enumerate in detail, and may better be adverted to in replying to some errors which writers have saddled upon them, and which cannot, properly, be considered as tenets

and principles, but only as peculiarities. I cannot, here, go into an exposition of the peculiar views of this people, nor enter into the minutiæ of the manner of performing all the ceremonies and ordinances. I would merely remark in regard to their regular worship, that they commence with a hymn, then prayers, (kneeling) and after a second hymn, the minister requests one of the brethren (any one) to read a chapter out of the Scriptures, which they are at liberty to choose from any part of the Bible—he then expounds the chapter; tracing its bearings and historical connection with the prophets and the New Testament; after which the *Exhorters* enforce the duties it inculcates, and should any member, brother or *single* sister be able to improve the subject still farther, or have any remarks relative to the topic, to make, is at perfect freedom to express them. Prayer and singing, with the reading of a psalm, instead of a *benediction*, concludes the service. At another time, and in another place, I may enter into a full exposition of the Principles and Ordinances of this Society, and exhibit at length their doctrines, and the grounds on which they are predicated.

It is not one of their customs to wear long beards, as is frequently said of them: this is more the case with the Dunkers and Mennonites. They are often represented as living on vegetables, the rules of the Society forbidding meats, for the purpose of mortifying the natural appetite, and also as lying on wooden benches, with billets of wood for pillows, as an act of penance. The true reason and explanation of this matter is, that both were done from considerations of economy. Their circumstances were very restricted, and their undertaking great. They studied the strictest simplicity and economy in all their arrangements: wooden flagons, wooden goblets, turned wooden trays, were used in administering the communion; and the same goblets are still in use, though they have been *presented* with more costly ones. Even the *plates* off which they ate, were octangular pieces of thin poplar boards; their *forks* and candlesticks were of wood, and also every other article that could be made of that material, was used by the whole community. After they were relieved from the pressure of their expensive enterprise in providing such extensive accommodations, they enjoyed the cot for repose, and many other of the good things of life; though temperance in eating and drinking was scrupulously regarded. And it may be well to remark, that there was not any ardent spirits used in the building of the whole village; the timber of which was hewn, and all the boards sawed by hand during the winter months. The society was a social community, and not a cold, repulsive, bigoted compact; being sometimes represented as reserved and distant, and even not giving an answer when addressed on the road. Morgan Edwards, in his "*Materials Towards a History of the American Baptists*," (published in 1770), bears a different testimony; he says "From the uncouth dress, the recluse and ascetic life of these people, sour aspects and rough manners might be expected; but on the contrary, a smiling innocence and meekness grace their countenances, and a softness of tone and accent adorn their conversation, and make their deportment gentle and obliging. Their singing is charming; partly owing to the pleasantness of their voices, the variety of parts they carry on together, and the devout manner of performance." And of Beissel he gives the following character, which he says he had from one who knew him well. "He was very strict in his morals, and practised self-denial to an uncommon degree. Enthusiastic and whimsical he certainly was, but an apparent devoutness and sincerity ran through all his oddities. He was not an adept in any of the liberal arts and sciences, except music, in which he excelled. He composed and set to music (in three, four, six and eight parts) a folio volume of hymns, and another of anthems. He published a dissertation on the fall of man, in the mysterious strain; also a volume of letters. He left behind him several books in manuscript, curiously written and embellished." One writer has made a remark as invidious as it is unfounded on the sisterhood in stating that, "the sisters it would seem, took little delight in their state of single blessedness, and two only (aged and ill-favored ones, we may suppose) continued steadfast in renunciation of marriages." They never had

to renounce matrimony on entering the Convent, and but four or five of the whole number that have been in the cloister, in the period of one hundred and three years, left and were married. One of these married a gentleman in the city of Philadelphia, and afterwards much regretted her change, as did all others who left the "*stille einsamkeit.*" The rest continued steadfast in their state of single blessedness, and now, save those remaining in the Convent, lie beside each other in the beautiful cemetery in the fore ground of the village.

Though they considered contention with arms and at law unchristian and unbecoming professions, yet they were decided whigs in the Revolution, and have, unfortunately, had to defend themselves too frequently in courts of justice. To set an example of forbearance and Christian meekness they suffered for a long time to be wronged and plundered until forbearance was no longer a virtue. In the French war (the war of 1756) the doors of the Cloister, including the chapels, meeting room, and every other building, were opened as a refuge for the inhabitants of Tulpehocken and Paxton settlements, then the frontiers, from the incursions of the hostile Indians, all of whom were received and kept by the Society during the period of alarm and danger—upon hearing of which a company of infantry was dispatched by the Royal government from Philadelphia to protect Ephrata; and on representation of the character of the Society, by the Commissioners who were sent to visit the place, the Government made them a present of a pair of very large glass communion goblets, which was the only recompense they would receive. At an earlier period they attracted the attention of the Penn family, and one of the young ladies, in England, commenced a correspondence with the Society. Governor Penn visited them frequently, and desirous of giving them a solid evidence of his regard, had a tract of *five thousand acres* of land surrounding Ephrata surveyed and conveyed to them, as the Seventh Day Baptist Manor; but they refused to accept it—believing that large possessions were calculated to engender strife, and it is more becoming to Christian pilgrims and sojourners not to be absorbed in the gains of this world and the accumulation of property. After the battle of Brandywine the whole establishment was opened to receive the wounded Americans, great numbers of whom were brought here in wagons, a distance of more than forty miles; and one hundred and fifty of whom died, and are buried on Mount Zion. Their doors were ever open to the weary traveller, and all visitors were cordially received and entertained, while they tarried, as is done in the *Hospices* of Europe. All supplies were given to the needy, even their own beds, and to stripping their own backs to afford some shelter from the "peltings of the pitiless storm," to those who were exposed to the weather in inclement seasons.

Many of the brethren being men of education, they established, at a very early period, a school, which soon gained for itself an honorable reputation, many young men from Philadelphia and Baltimore being sent here to be educated. A Sabbath School was also instituted for religious instruction, which flourished many years, and was attended with some remarkable consequences. It produced an anxious inquiry among the juvenile population, who attended the school, which increased and grew into what is now termed a *revival of religion.* The scholars of the Sabbath School met together every day before and after common school hours, to pray and exhort one another, under the superintendence of one of the brethren. The excitement ran into excess, and betrayed a zeal not according to knowledge; which induced Friedsam to discourage an enterprise, which had been commenced, and was partly under way, namely, to erect a house for their especial use, to be called *Succoth.* Ludwig Hacker, or Brother Obed, as he was designated, who was the teacher of the common school, projected the plan of holding a school in the afternoons of the Sabbath, and who in connection with some of the other brethren commenced it, to give instruction to the indigent children who were kept from regular school by employments which their necessities obliged them to be engaged at during the week, as well as to give religious instruction to those of better circum-

stances. It is not known in what year, exactly, the Sabbath School was commenced. Hacker came to Ephrata in the year 1739, and it is presumed that he began soon after he took up his residence amongst them. The materials for the building were furnished, as is recorded in the minutes of the Society, in the year 1749. After the battle of Brandywine, the Sabbath School room, with others, was given up for a hospital, which was occupied as such some time; and the school was never afterwards resumed. Hacker at that period was sixty years of age.

By this time (1777) the society began to decline, not from causes alleged by some writers—want of vigor of mind in the successor of Beissel, who died 1768, for his successor, Peter Miller, was a man of much greater powers of mind, and had the management of the establishment during Beissel's time; and to whose energy and perseverance is mainly attributable the great prosperity of the institution in its early days. The institution was one of the seventeenth century, and in accordance with European feelings, most of the members being natives of Germany. The state of public opinion at Beissel's death was widely different from what it was during the first fifty years after it was established, in relation to politics and government, and with this march of intellect different sentiments were entertained in regard to religious institutions. It was commenced as a social community in the midst of a wilderness—the hand of improvement made the desert bloom as the rose, and at *that time* (1768) were surrounded by a dense population. These circumstances—connected with incessant persecution—the turmoil and contention into which they were thrown and constantly kept by some of their envious neighbors, were the principal causes of its decline; which continued in the wane until within a few years, since which it is reviving and growing in numbers.

At an early period they established a printing office, one of the first German presses in the State, (the second I believe;) which enabled them to distribute tracts and hymns, and afterwards to print several large works, in which the views of the founder are fully explained. Many of these books have been lost and destroyed. In the revolutionary war, just before the battle of Germantown, three wagon loads of books, *in sheets*, were seized and taken away for *cartridges*. They came to the paper mill to get paper, and not finding any there, they *pressed* the books in sheets.

Music was much cultivated; Beissel was a first rate musician and composer. In composing sacred music he took his style from the music of nature, and the whole comprising several large volumes are founded on the tones of the Æolian harp—the singing is the Æolian harp harmonized. It is very peculiar in its style and concords, and in its execution. The tones issuing from the choir imitate very soft instrumental music; conveying a softness and devotion almost superhuman to the auditor. Their music is set in four, six, and eight parts. All the parts save the bass are led and sung exclusively by females, the men being confined to the bass, which is set in two parts, the high and low bass—the latter resembling the deep tones of the organ, and the first, in combination with one of the female parts, is an excellent imitation of the concert horn. The whole is sung on the *falsetto* voice, the singers scarcely opening their mouths, or moving their lips, which throws the voice up to the ceiling, which is not high, and the tones, which seem to be more than human, at least so far from common church singing, appear to be entering from above, and hovering over the heads of the assembly. Their singing so charmed the Commissioners who were sent to visit the Society by the English Government, after the French war, that they requested a copy to be sent to the Royal family in England; which was cheerfully complied with, and which I understand is still preserved in the National Library. About twelve months afterwards a box was received of three or four feet long, and two or two and an half wide, containing a present in return. What the present was is not now certainly known—none having seen it but Friedsam and Jaebez, who was then Prior, and into whose care it was consigned. It was buried secretly by him, with the advice of Beissel. It is supposed, by a hint given by Jaebez, that it was images of the King and Queen, in full costume, or images of the

Saviour on the Cross, and the Virgin Mary; supposing, as many in this country have erroneously thought, that the people of Ephrata possess many of the Catholic principles and feelings. The King, at whose instance they were sent, was a German, and we may presume that he considered that they retained the same views as the monastic institutions of Europe. They have nearly a thousand pieces of music, a piece being composed for every hymn. This music is lost, entirely now, at Ephrata—not the music books, but the style of singing: they never attempt it any more.

The house in which the Sabbath School referred to in the foregoing sketch was held was used during the Revolution as a Hospital. "A few days after the battle of Brandywine had been fought, September 11, 1777, four or five hundred of the wounded soldiers were taken to Ephrata, and placed in the Hospital. Doctors Yerkel, Scott and Harrison, were the attending surgeons and physicians. The wounds and camp fever baffled their skill: one hundred and fifty of the soldiers died here; they were principally from the Eastern States, and Pennsylvania, and a few British, who had deserted and joined the American Army. 'The first of those who died here, were buried with honors of war; a funeral sermon, preached by one of their own number, appointed for that purpose. This practice was continued for some time, till they began to drop off too rapidly to allow time for the performance of the ceremony, when everything of the kind was dispensed with."

"The place where they rest, is enclosed; and for many years, a board, with this inscription:

'*Hier Ruhen die Gebeine vieler Soldaten*,'

was placed over the gate of the enclosure. The board, with the inscription, is no more." (Rupp.)

At the instance of Joseph Konigmacher and others, a company chartered by the Legislature and known as the "Ephrata Monument Association," succeeded in substituting a monument for the board, the cornerstone of which was laid Sept. 11, 1845. The Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, was the orator of the day. The officers of the Associciation were Joseph Konigmacher, President, Col. Richard R. Heitler, Jeremiah Mohler, Wm. Spera, Col. John Bauman, and Ed. Konigmacher, Directors, Jeremiah Bauman, Treasurer and Secretary.

When Congress left Philadelphia and for safety met at Lancaster and York, the Continental money was printed at Ephrata.

Fulton.—Bounded N. by Drumore, E. by Little Britain, S. E. by Octoraro creek, S. by Maryland, W. by the Susquehanna river. Area, 15,557 acres. Popul. in 1860, 2,026; Taxables, 421; value of Real and Personal Property, $368,432. It contains 8 Grist and 6 Saw Mills, 5 Hotels, 6 Stores, and 9 Common Schools. The Conowingo creek crosses the township centrally in a Southerly direction. P. O. are at Fulton House, Goshen, Lyles, Peter's creek, Pleasant Grove and Wakefield.

Hempfield, East.—Bounded N. by Penn, E. by Manheim, S. by Manor, W. by W. Hempfield, and N. W. by Rapho townships. Centrally distant from the city of Lancaster about 5 ms.; length 5½ ms., breadth 5 ms., area, 14,145 acres; surface, partly hilly, partly level. Population in 1860, 2,613; Taxables, 697; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,272,402. It contains 6 Grist Mills, 1 Saw Mill, 1 Distillery, 14 Hotels, 5 Stores and 12 Common Schools. Little Conestoga creek flows on the Eastern and Chicquesalunga creek on the N. W. boundaries of the township. The Pennsylvania Railroad crosses its southern section, the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad intersects it centrally, and the Reading and Columbia Railroad skirts its Western extremity, intersecting at Landisville with the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad. P. O. at Hempfield, East Hempfield, Landisville and Salunga.

Hempfield, West.—Bounded N. by Rapho, S. by Manor, E. by E. Hempfield townships, and W. by the Susquehanna river. Centrally distant W. from Lancaster 8 miles; greatest length 8, greatest breadth 5 miles; area 13,880 acres; surface, hilly;

soil, limestone. Pop. in 1860, 3,108; Taxables, 880; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,184,123. It contains 7 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 3 Furnaces, 6 Hotels, 6 Stores and 13 Common Schools. The Big Chiquesalunga is the Northwestern boundary of the township, and flows into the Susquehanna at the N. W. extremity. P. O. at Columbia, Mountvlle and Silver Spring. The most important place is COLUMBIA, an incorporated borough, (in 1814) with an area of 820 acres, a population (in 1860) of 5,007; Taxables, 1,144; assessed value of Real and Personal Property, $762,813. The subjoined two independent accounts of the early history of Columbia are extracted from Hazard's Register:

A brief statement of facts relating to the first settlement of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by Arthur B. Bradford, who says, in his letter accompanying the communication, that "the facts were gathered chiefly from a manuscript journal, belonging to the great grand-daughter of Robert Barber, the first settler."

Recollections of the First Settlement of Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa. : About the year 1726–7, Robert Barber of Chester, came to this place, and took up (as it was then called) 1,000 acres of land on the river Susquehanna, (purchased I think from Jeremiah Langhorne, the agent of the proprietor,) bounded north by Chiques hill, S. E. by what was afterwards called Patton's hill. The journey from Chester in those days was thought a very great undertaking, the country being uninhabited by any except Indians, whose wigwams were scattered promiscuously. In the following year, (1728), three farmers, actuated by a laudable spirit of adventure, came from Chester to make their homes in the wilderness. Samuel Blunston, the richest of the three, purchased 500 acres of the land taken up by R. Barber, next the North Hill: he built on the rising ground occupied at present by Samuel Heise. The house was torn down a few years since, to make room for the building which now stands on the spot. John Wright took the middle part (about 200 acres;) he built where Misses E. and A. Wright now reside, (2d st. opposite the Catholic chapel.) The house has been much altered and repaired, but the greater part of it is still the same he built. He came from Manchester, England, among the early settlers in 1714; was a preacher in the Friends' Society; and was judge of the county court for many years. Robert Barber retained the remaining 300 acres next the lower hill—he came from Yorkshire, England—he followed the sea for many years, and had been a prisoner in France. He built the brick house now occupied by John Hinkle—he was sheriff of the county, and it was intended the seat of justice should have been here, in consequence of which he built a prison near his house—a strong log building, which was pulled down not many years since. James, afterwards Sir James Annesley, was once confined there, having run away from his master, (his story is well known.) R. Barber had a son bearing his own name, who built a house which has gone. There were no pine boards for architecture as at the present day, the joists, and window and door frames were made of oak; what little pine was in it, was obtained from logs found in the river, and sawed at a mill on Strickler's Run, owned by Nathaniel Barber. There was also a fulling-mill on the same stream owned by S. Barber. The land back from the river was settled principally by Germans: Forry's, Strickler's, Sherrick's, Guber's, &c. Their first purchase was from an old woman named Mary Ditcher, who used to go through the country making what was then called *improvements*—a few sticks piled together, a fire kindled, and a pot hung over it, constituted a first right. Those who could pay for the land had first choice, but these improvements were generally bought for a trifle by those able to pay for the lands. This old Mary Ditcher seems to have been rather a singular personage. She is described as wandering through the woods, leading an old horse, her only property, with her knitting in her hand, and clad in a garment chiefly of sheepskin. This was called Hempfield township, from the great quantity of hemp raised there. The township below was called Manor, from lands reserved by the proprietors, and called in imitation of the English custom, the Proprietor's Manor. The settlers adjoining were Irish families named

Patton, who gave name to the hill and the current below, called Patton's current. It has been said there was once a great slaughter of the Indians at that place, by a party of cruel men headed by a person named Bill. In the neighborhood, were many places said to be the graves of the Indians, and it was believed that a piece of cannon lay sunk in the current. Below this the settlers were Germans—Stineman's, Kauffman's, Hare's, Kupley's, &c. The township above was called Donegal by the Irish settlers, Anderson's, Cook's, Tate's, Hay's. Anderson's ferry, where Marietta now stands, is well known. Many changes have taken place since the first selling of the lands. Where Robert Barber first built, there was an island opposite the land, with large trees growing on it, but since torn away by the ice. The winters being very severe the ice was very thick, and in the general breaking up those trees were gradually torn up, and carried off. At such times the water rose to a great height above where the row of storehouses now stands. The old Indians said they remembered the river rising to the second bank with a break of ice; and Mr. Barber has ploughed up muscle shells, at that distance from the river. Near the point of Turkey hill, were what was called the *shad rocks!* where shad were caught with dip nets, every one paying a set price for a dip. The first shad caught with a seine, was between 1760 and 1765, on the east side of the river below the old ferry course. A sturgeon was once caught in a fish basket in the lower falls.

The ferry across the Susquehanna was very early established. Two large canoes lashed together were used at first to take a wagon across, which had to be unloaded. In 1750, it was much improved and rented for £100 per annum, with the ground attached to it.

John Wright's stone house was built between 1740–50, also the little stone mill at the mouth of Shawnee run, (still standing,) this latter was built by James Wright. There was flour made at this mill, for the use of Braddock's army. It was packed in small casks for the purpose, and carried on pack-horses, a cask on each side. It was taken to what was then called Raystown and Fort Duquesne, (now Pittsburg.)

The people who had hired a time with the owners of the lands, or had been much employed by them, seemed to claim a kind of patronage from their masters, and usually contrived to get a small house with a garden and potatoe patch. Their rent was so many days' work in harvest, or other farmer's work: many of them were tradesmen—weavers, shoemakers; and were paid for their work in grain, &c. Harvest wages were half a bushel of wheat; raising grain was not the principal object with the farmers, for there was no market for it: hops and hemp were the sources of profit. Many of these persons were Germans (redemptioners.) The first Friends' meeting-house was built in the upper part of the town, (Union street.) Catharine Peyton and Mary Peasley, ministers from Ireland, held meetings there—they travelled on horseback.

In the fall of 1755, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed on account of the Indians. Braddock's army had been defeated and dispersed the preceding summer, and it was reported that the Indians were collecting a large number of bark canoes at the head of the Susquehanna, and were coming in great force to destroy all before them. The inhabitants were struck with fear at the slightest noise during the night, as they hourly expected the Indians coming down upon them. At last they agreed to take the women and children to Philadelphia. They rented a large house to accommodate all, and late in the autumn five families and their attendants, in all about thirty, left their homes through fear of the Indians. The men remained however, some of them going occasionally during the winter to visit their families. The few Indians who were on friendly terms with the whites, were also struck with fear at the expected invasion, and in consequence fled to Philadelphia, where one of the lobbies of the old state house was allowed them for a place of residence. The whites who remained, fortified the stone house belonging to John Wright, which was the strongest in the place. The winter passing without an assault from the hostile Indians, the families, together with the peaceable

Indians, returned in the spring to their homes. The town has never been disturbed by hostile Indians since its first settlement.

In the year 1757 or '58, a physician (Dr. Moore,) came from Philadelphia to inoculate the children who never had had the small-pox; being all connected, they were taken to one house, to make it convenient for the Doctor. He had forty patients—one or two that did not take the small-pox, by inoculation, died; the rest all did well. It was the opinion then, that it would be wrong to inoculate the second time, lest the subject should take the disease the natural way, and have a double portion.

Shortly after this date, the tranquillity of the town was disturbed by the revolutionary movements; great excitement was felt here, as the inhabitants were moved by a patriotic spirit; having no, or few arms of any kind, their trainings, in particular for war, were performed with sticks, &c.

From this date, the history of the place is on record.

Second account.

We are indebted for the information contained below to a highly respectable lady of the Society of Friends, whose opportunities for gathering facts relative to the early history of the place, have been numerous:

About the year 1726 or '27, Robert Barber of Chester, came to the eastern banks of the Susquehanna and took up 1000 acres of land, bounded on the north-west by the Chicques hills, and to the south-west by what was afterwards called Patton's hill. About 500 acres of this land is embraced in what is now Columbia. At that time, the noble river, pursuing its undisturbed course in solitude, or ruffled only by the light canoe of the Indian—the shore covered with lofty trees—must have presented a grand and imposing sight. The land was purchased of Jeremiah Langhorne, the agent of the proprietors.

After the purchase, Mr. Barber returned to Chester, and in 1728, he, with Samuel Blunston and John Wright, together with their families, left their homes in that place, and came to settle on the land which had been taken up the year before. These persons were members of the Society of Friends. This journey was thought a very great undertaking; the country was uninhabited except by the Indians, who had their cabins in many places.

Samuel Blunston, was the most wealthy of the three; he took 500 acres of the land next to the upper hills, and built where S. B. Heise now lives. The old house was pulled down some years since, to make room for the building which is now standing; the brick part of the building was afterwards built by him. His wife was a widow of the name of Bilton; her first husband kept a ferry over the Schuylkill. S. Blunston had no children; his estate went to two nieces, and is now held by the Bethels, their descendants.

John Wright took 250 acres of the land, and built his house where E. Wright and sisters now live; the house has been much repaired and altered, but a part of it remains as originally constructed. He came from Manchester in England, among the early settlers of the province—was a preacher of the Society of Friends, and for many years judge of the court. His speech to the grand jury may be seen in Proud's History of Pennsylvania; he kept a store in Chester. He had two sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, kept the ferry on the west side of the Susquehanna, and built the ferry-house there. Susanna, the eldest of the daughters, did not leave England till some time after her father. She was a person of great note in this place; her education was superior to most of her day: she was consulted in all difficult matters—did all the writings necessary in the place—was charitable to the poor, and gave medicine gratis to all the neighborhood. Samuel Blunston left all his estate to her during her life, and at his death she and all the family removed to his house. She lived to a great age; and died as she had lived, in the principles of the Friends. Patience, another daughter of John Wright, was married to Richard Lowden—the present John L. Wright is their descend-

ant by his mother. Elizabeth, daughter of John Wright, married Samuel Taylor, who was the owner of a large tract of land near where Strasburg now stands; he sold his property there, and once owned what is now called Wrightsville. The Wrights in this place at the present time are the descendants of James Wright, youngest son of John.

Robert Barber kept the 250 acres next the lower hills; he came from Yorkshire in England. He had followed the sea for some years, and had been a prisoner in France. He married Hannah Tidmarsh, in Chester or Philadelphia; she also came from England. Her father came to America sometime before the rest of the family, and was accidentally shot by an Indian before her arrival. R. Barber settled farther from the river than the others. He built the brick house now occupied by J. Hinkle. He was sheriff of the county, and in consequence of the intention to make this place the seat of justice, a prison was built near his house. It was a strong looking log building, and was pulled down not many years since. In this prison, James, afterwards Lord Altham, was confined, having run away from his master. R. Barber had several children; the eldest son, John, was killed by the Indians, near where Pittsburg now stands; he had gone thither to trade in fur, or what was then called trapping. His other sons settled on the land, but it is now owned by the Stricklers, except about 60 acres, which was the share of the second son Robert. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Taylor, and had ten children; but at this time they are all gone except one son and two daughters; the daughters live on the place, in the house which their father built 67 years ago. The old house was a few steps below the present mansion. In those days pine boards were little used; the joists, window and door frames were of oak. What little pine there is in the building, was got out of logs picked up in the river, and sawed at a mill of Nathaniel Barber's, on what was called Barber's run, the same stream which Strickler's large mill is on. Samuel Barber, another brother, had a fulling-mill on this stream.

The land back from the river was mostly settled by the Germans—the Forry's, Strickler's, Shirk's, Garber's, &c. Their first purchases were from an old woman of the name of Mary Ditcher, who used to go through the country making what was then called improvements. These improvements consisted in piling a few sticks together, setting them on fire. and hanging a pot over; this was considered a first right; if they could then pay for the land they had the privilege of keeping it. This Mary Ditcher appears to have been a singular person. She used to wander through the woods in a sheep-skin dress, leading an old horse, her only property, with her knitting in her hand. The township in which Columbia is situated, was called Hempfield, from the great quantities of hemp which were raised in it. Manor township, below this, was so called from the circumstance that the land in it was reserved for the proprietor.

Some Irish families, of the name of Patton, settled on lands adjoining the lower part of Columbia. They gave the name to the hill, and to the current below the mouth of the run, which is well known by the name of Patton's current. Tradition says, that there was a great slaughter of the Indians at that place in the early settlement of the country, by a party of whites, led on by a person of the name of Bell. Our informant remembers seeing many places there, said to be the graves of the Indians who were killed in the battle; it was believed that a piece of cannon lay sunk in the current. To their last days, the Indians in this vicinity had a great dread of the name of Bell.

Below this, the settlers were principally Germans—the Stehman's, Kauffman's, Rupley's, Herr's, &c., were among the first. The township above, called Donegal, was settled by the Irish—the Anderson's, Cook's, Tate's, Kay's, &c. Anderson's ferry, is well known where Marrietta now stands.

Sixty years ago, where the gravel appears in low water, opposite the Miss Barbers', there was an island with large trees. Large buttonwood and other trees grew at the water's edge; many of them were torn away by the ice. The largest trees have been seen to go down with the weight and force of the ice, seemingly as easy as a child would have broken a twig. The lower falls, as they were called, was a great place for hunting

wild fowls—geese and ducks were in abundance, and sometimes swans. The first shad caught here with a seine was somewhere between 1760 and '65, at the east end of the river, just below the old ferry course. At the lower falls a sturgeon was once caught in a fish basket.

The ferry across the Susquehanna at this place, appears to have been early set up. At first it was necessarily very imperfect. Two large canoes lashed together were used to take over a wagon, which first had to be unloaded. In 1750, it rented for £100 per annum, with the ground allotted to it. The ferry course was a little below the bridge; there was a tolerable road from the old ferry-house to the landing—above that, it was wild and unfrequented—the "point rock" first, and then the well known "Chicques rock," rising in solitary grandeur. There was scarcely a foot-path between the rock and the river, and a hunter or fisher might be seen climbing his way along the side of the hill. Strangers used to visit this rock as a great natural curiosity, but they generally went over the hill, as the path at the shore was nearly impassable. Pine and spruce bushes grew in the crevices of the rock and on the hill. It was a great place for fox hunting.

The old ferry-house now occupied by Peter Epley, in Locust street, was built in the early settlement of the place; the large room at the upper end was built long after the other part of the house, by J. Lowden, who kept the ferry for many years. There was a stone kitchen at the lower end, which was pulled away a few years ago, to make room for the brick buildings now there. The barn was across the road, where Haldeman's store is. It was burnt by lightning the last day of 8th month, 1769 or '70.

Sixty years ago the idea of a bridge across the Susquehanna was laughed at.

The main road up the river went by the door of the Miss Barbers, over the breast of the dam, and into what is now called Second street, continuing over the Chicques hills.

Where the row of houses now stands on Water street, below the turnpike, was what was called the bank, where the young people used to congregate for play. On it was a thicket of bushes, wild plum and mulberry trees, grape vines, strawberries and wild flowers. The school house was where E. Wright and sisters now live. In those days there was no regular school. Strangers were employed without any recommendation, and retained or not, according to their behaviour.

The main road to Lancaster was to the south of where the turnpike now is. The first-mile stone was about 40 yards north of Friends' meeting-house. The mark was 76 miles to Philadelphia; 10 to Lancaster. Up the Shawnee run, as far back as Wm. Todd's tan-yard, was a thicket of trees, wild fruit and flowers. The well known ground-hog spring, coming out of the bank at the south side of the run, was a beautiful shady and sequestered spot, where the children used to have their little parties. It took its name from its being said that the hole in the bank was made by a ground-hog.

The stone house now occupied by John L. Wright, was built sometime between 1740 and '50; also, the little stone mill on Shawnee run. They were built by James Wright, father of the present James and Wm. Wright. There was flour made at this mill for the use of Braddock's army: it was packed in small casks made for the purpose, and carried on pack-horses. It was taken to what was then called Raystown. There were a few small buildings scattered through the neighborhood, built mostly by persons who had served a time with the first settlers, as a compensation to them for paying their passage over to this country, they being themselves unable to pay. Many of them had come from Germany. One of the first of this kind of buildings now stands in the upper end of the town, and is occupied by Peter Mays. Adjoining this building, at the end towards the river, stood the first place for public worship in the town. It was a small squared log building; the logs are now in an outbuilding of Wm. Wright. Robert Barber, now in his 82d year, remembers attending meeting there. Catharine Peyton and Mary Pearley, public Friends from Ireland, held meetings there; they

travelled the country on horseback. Before this building was erected, the meetings were held in private houses. At length, on account of the discipline not being properly attended to, it was altogether put down by the monthly meeting of Sadsbury. Some years since, however, they requested and obtained permission to hold meetings here again; they then built the present brick meeting house.

There used to be a small shop on the corner where Dr. Houston's house now stands; and on the opposite north corner there was a house, sometimes occupied by a tenant or tradesman.

There were cherry trees on each side of the lane from S. B. Heise's to below E. Wright and sisters, and down to the ferry house. Cherries were very scarce in the neighborhood, and being in a great variety here, the people came from all quarters for them. As they were ripe about harvest, when all were busy, first-day was fixed upon to come for them. It got the name of cherry fair—hucksters came from Lancaster with their baskets, and hundreds of people were collected at the old ferry-house, the only public house then in town. These fairs were continued many years—until their impropriety became so glaring that they were abolished.

About half a mile from Columbia, on the road leading to the Chicques, among the hills, was the place called Smoke-town. Many now living may remember it. A little stream wound along amongst the hills; three or four little cabins were built near together, and a few spots of level ground were sometimes cultivated by the inhabitants. It was the rendezvous for strolling beggars and such kind of people: many a midnight brawl has been witnessed here. All vestiges of this settlement are now gone, and the land belongs to the Hogendoblers.

In olden times, the place being more thinly settled than it is now, the people seemed more affectionate to each other. When a death occurred in the neighborhood, it cast a gloom over all the inhabitants, even if it was from among the lowest class, and some of every family attended the funeral. The neighbors for many miles round were known to each other; if a stranger was seen in the place, great curiosity arose to know who he was and from whence he came. The first proprietors being all related or connected with each other, the greatest harmony and friendship existed between them. In those days tea was looked upon as too effeminate for men. There were no stores nearer than Lancaster, and luxuries which all partake of now, were little known then. There was great difficulty in getting shoes, especially for children.

The defeat of Braddock's army, in 1755, produced great excitement here. All the females and children of the place, to the number of about 30, went to Philadelphia and spent the winter. They occupied the house on Chestnut street, which stood on a part of the ground where the Arcade now is. The men who remained, fortified the storehouse of J. L. Wright.

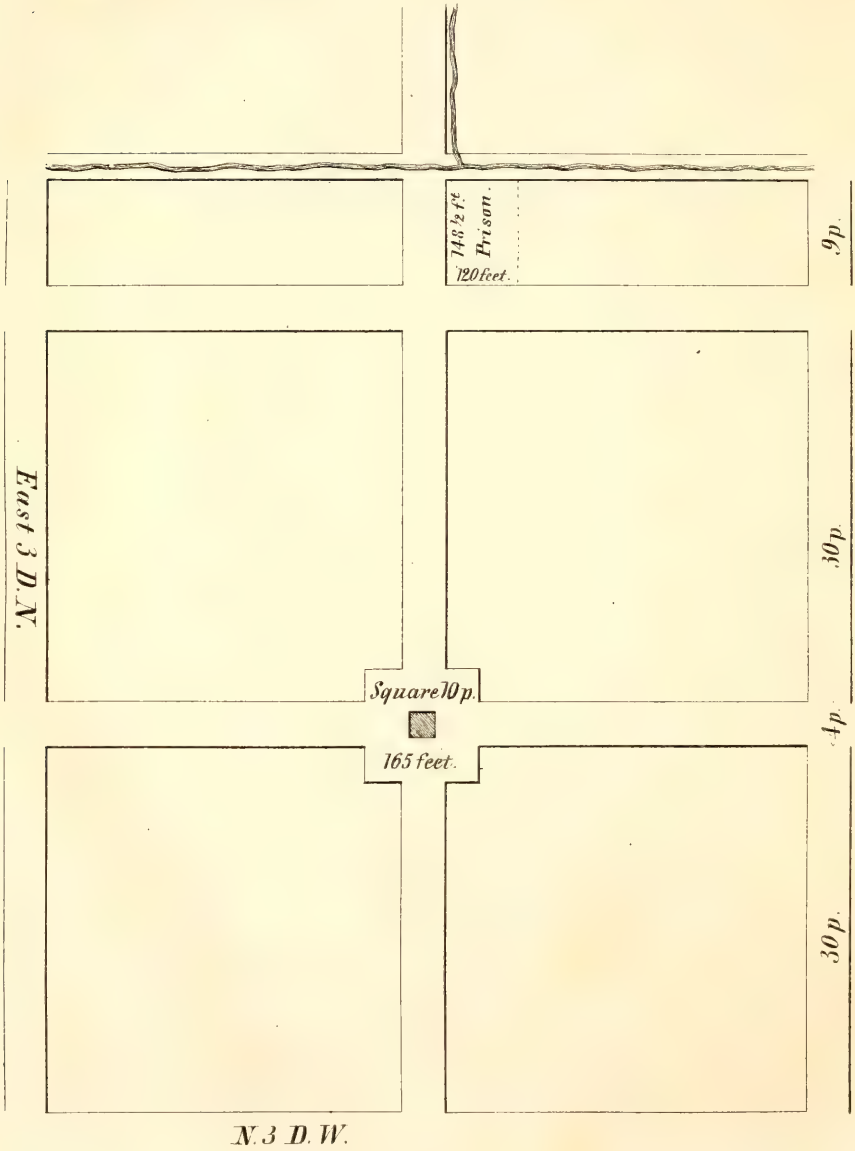
In the year 1757 or '58, there was no physician in the place, and there being a number of children who had never had the small pox, Dr. Moore of Philadelphia, a friend of Susannah Wright, was engaged to come and inoculate them. One or two of the children, on whom the inoculation did not take, died. It was the opinion then, that it would not do to inoculate the second time, as there would be danger of taking the small pox the natural way, and thus the person would have a double portion.

When the revolutionary war broke out there was a great excitement in all ranks of society; the peaceable and quiet state of the place seemed entirely changed—all was military. There were meetings in every corner, preparing for war—some exercising with old brooms or sticks, there being few arms amongst them.

Columbia occupies the slope of a hill, the business part of the town extending along the river bank. The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal navigation extends from here to the Maryland State line, a distance of 36 miles, and thence to Chesapeake Bay at Havre-de-Grace. It is the Southern terminus of the Pennsylvania Canal. It has Railroad communication by the Pennsylvania R. R. East and West; by the Reading

A Plan Designed for the Town of Lancaster, March 1730,

reduced from the Original in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg.



and Columbia R. R. North; and by the branch line of the Northern Central R. R. from Wrightsville on the opposite bank of the Susquehanna, South. The splendid bridge which spans the river, is more than a mile and a quarter long, was burnt during the Rebellion, but has been rebuilt and is ready for traffic at the present time (December 1868.) The principal trade of the borough is in lumber from the upper parts of the Susquehanna; much capital is invested in this trade. One of the most prolific deposits of iron ore occurs in the neighborhood of Columbia, and supplies the numerous furnaces here and in the vicinity. The coal-trade of Columbia is also considerable. It has 9 churches, and its fine High School building is deservedly admired.

Lampeter, East.—Bounded N. by Manheim, N. E. by Upper Leacock, E. by Leacock, S. E. by Paradise, S. by Strasburg, S. W. by West Lampeter, W. by Lancaster township. Area, 12,791 acres. Population in 1860, 2,305; Taxables, 647; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,376,598. It contains 5 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 7 Hotels, 4 Stores and 10 Common Schools. The Conestoga creek bounds the township N. W., the Pequea S. E. and Mill creek traverses it centrally, the course of all three being S. W. The Pennsylvania Rail Road crosses the township centrally with a station at Bird-in-hand, or Enterprise. The former name is said to have originated in the sign of an inn, displaying a man with a bird in his hand and pointing to two other birds on a tree, and pictorially illustrating the proverb that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." P. O. at Enterprise, Fertility, Greenland and Soudersburg.

Lampeter, West.—Bounded N. and W. by Lancaster, E. by East Lampeter, S. E. by Strasburg, S. by Providence and S. W. by Pequea. Area, 11,437 acres; Population in 1860, 1,771; Taxables, 446; Value of Real and Personal Property, $1,104,391. It contains 5 Grist and 3 Saw Mills; 6 Hotels, 2 Stores and 8 Common Schools. The Pequea is the S. E. boundary and the Conestoga the N. W. receiving at the Westernmost extremity of the township Mill creek, which crosses the Northern section. P. O. at Lampeter, Wheatland Mills at the Eastern extremity of the township on the Pequea, and Willow Street.

Lancaster.—Bounded N. by Manheim and Lancaster city, E. by E. and W. Lampeter, S. by Pequea, and W. by Manor. Surface, hilly; soil, limestone. The Conestoga Creek flows in a very serpentine course along its Southeastern boundary. Area, 4,045 acres; popul. in 1860, 924; taxables, 170; value of Real and Personal Property, $558,164. It contains 3 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 1 Distillery, 2 Hotels, and 3 Common Schools.

Lancaster, City.—Area, 2,560 acres; Population in 1860, 17,603; Taxables 4,699; value of Real and Personal Property, $3,644,231.

Lancaster was laid out by Governor Hamilton as a Town in 1730, after the annexed plan, which I found among some loose papers in a closet in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg.

At that time George Gibson kept a tavern here, with the sign of the hickory tree, on the public road, by the side of a fine spring. "A swamp lay in front of Gibson's, and another of some extent lay to the North." Near the spring there once stood a high hickory tree, which tradition says was the centre of a small hamlet of a tribe called the Hickory Indians. The swamp North of Gibson's is supposed to have extended from the centre of the square bounded by Duke, Queen, Chestnut and Orange streets, to the swamp along the run, now Water Street. Gibson's pasture, afterwards Sanderson's pasture, was leased at an early period by Mr. Hamilton to Adam Reigart. An old letter mentions "the log-cabin of the widow Buchanan," who was probably only a tenant, as her name is not among the purchasers. Gibson's original tavern is said to have occupied the site of Slaymaker's hotel, the spring nearly opposite. At that time it contained about 200 inhabitants. "This year Stephen Atkinson built a fulling mill at great expense; but the inhabitants of the upper part of the creek assembled and pulled down the dam on the Conestoga, as it prevented them from rafting and getting their usual

supply of fish. Atkinson altered his dam with a twenty feet passage for boats and fish."—*Rupp.*

In 1732 a violent contest for a member of Assembly took place between Andrew Galbraith and John Wright. On that occasion Mrs. Galbraith rode through the town at the head of a numerous band of horsemen, friends of her husband. In consequence of her activity, her husband was elected.

In 1734 an Episcopal Church was built in Conestoga, fifteen miles from Lancaster, (locality unknown), and a Lutheran Church in Lancaster. The seat of justice was removed this year from Postlethwaite's to Lancaster. The hottest summer experienced in the county.

In 1736 the first German Reformed Church, a log-building, nearly opposite the present church, was dedicated; after the completion of the new church in 1771, it was converted into a private dwelling and occupied as such until January 14, 1836, when it was destroyed by fire. Rev. John Jacob Hook, or Hock, V. D. M., was German Reformed Pastor in 1736.—*Rupp.*

August 5, 1736, at a court of General Quarter Sessions: Doctor William Smith, a vagabond and beggar, being convicted before the court of being an *impostor*, it is the judgment of the court that he receive, in the town of Lancaster, ten lashes, and be conducted from Constable to Constable, and be whipped with ten lashes, in the most public place, till he comes to the bounds of the county, at Octoraro, and there be dismissed.—*Rupp.*

In 1738, the number of taxables, in Lancaster county, was 2,560. About the year 1738, many emigrants from the Palatinate, Germany, settled in Brecknock township; among these were Jacob Guth, Christian Guth, who erected the first grist mill in the township; John Mussleman, Francis Diller, who erected the first distillery in Brecknock; Jacob Schneder, Francis Eckert, Herman Deis, Christopher Waldhauer, William Morris, Englishman, and some others.—*S. Bowman's Letter, in Rupp.*

In 1739, the Scotch Presbyterians were at their request excused from "kissing the Book," when giving evidence under oath.

In 1742 Lancaster was incorporated as a borough by George Thomas. A copy of the charter is given in Division X.

In 1743 a German Reformed Congregation was organized, near Adamstown, called "Modecrick Church."

Oct. 3, 1744 a meeting to organize St. James' Episcopal Church was held at Lancaster. The Rev. Richard Locke, an itinerant Missionary, was the first officiating Minister. The project of erecting a small stone church, initiated April 15, 1745, was not consummated until 1753.

This year, Murhancellin, an Indian chief, murdered John Armstrong and his two men on Juniata; he was apprehended by Captain Jack's party, but released after a confinement of several months in Lancaster prison.

John Musser, [1744] complained to the Governor that the Indians barked his walnut trees, in the town, designing the bark as covers to their cabins; he asked £6 for damages and was granted £3.

In 1745, the Roman Catholics procured a lot, from Hamilton's estate, on which a few years later they built a small log church, which was consumed by fire in 1760; the building now used as a School House, was founded in 1762.

In 1745, the German pastor of the Lutheran Church united part of his congregation with the Moravians, an act which created much excitement among the Lutherans who alleged that they were compelled to hear a doctrine which they did not approve, or else to resign their church. This year the "dark swamp," once in the centre of Lancaster, was attempted to be cleared of wood, and a drain made to carry off the water.

In 1746, the Rev. Mr. Locke, an Episcopal Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, reports the town of Lancaster to contain 300 houses.

In 1749, James Webb complained to the General Assembly of the undue election and

return of a member from Lancaster county, stating that violence prevailed, that many persons voted from 5 to 10 times, making 2,300 out of 1,000 votes. The election was confirmed, but the officers were brought to the House and reprimanded.

In 1751 a large meeting was held at Lancaster which resolved upon the erection of a house of employment for the special use of settlers who had greatly suffered from want of employment and the hostilities of the Indians. A farm was procured and implements of manufacture purchased. *Stockings* were made here, for the manufacture of which Lancaster became soon noted.

Lancaster in 1754. Extract from Gov. Pownall's journal:

"To Lancaster one mile. Lancaster a growing town and making money—a manufactory here of saddles and packsaddles, also of guns—it is a stage town—five hundred houses—two thousand inhabitants.

Between Lancaster and Wright's ferry, I saw the finest farm one can possibly conceive, in the highest culture; it belongs to a Switzer. Here it was I saw the method of watering meadows by cutting troughs in the side of the hill for the springs to run in—the water would run over the sides and water the whole of the ground. If the plan be used in England I never saw it.

A town called Ephrata, near Lancaster, settled by people called Donkers, Doopers, Dimplers, they are I think, a queer set of protestant regulars.

In speaking of Alexandria, he says, there is one good house in it; it is Lord Fairfax's and perhaps seventy others."

I copied part of Governor Pownall's Journal for you. In the *Book* was the following note in manuscript:

"When Governor Pownall visited Lancaster there was not one good house in the town. The houses were chiefly of frame, filled in with stone—of logs—and a few of stone. When Lancaster was laid out it was the desire of the proprietor to raise an annual revenue from the lots; no lots were therefore sold of any large amount; but settlers were encouraged to build and receive a lot, paying an annual sum as ground rent—hence the large number of poor or persons in indigent circumstances who were induced to settle in Lancaster. The Lancaster town was therefore too large at an early period in proportion to the population of the surrounding country, and its inhabitants suffered as much from a want of employment as from its local situation remote from water, it was not nor could it ever possibly become a place of business. The proprietor was therefore wrong in forcing the building and settlement of Lancaster. The town outgrew its strength, and looks dull and gloomy in consequence.

Two Governors were buried in Lancaster, Governor Wharton and Governor Mifflin.

"LANCASTER, May 27th, 1778.

"On Sunday last the remains of his Excellency Thomas Wharton, junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain General and Commander-in-chief in and over the same, was interred in the Evangelical Trinity Church in this borough (the elders and vestry of that church having politely requested that the body might there be interred). The attention paid by Col. Geo. Gibson, Lt. Col. Stephen Bayard, and Captains Brown and Huston, in conducting the military on the occasion of his Excellency's funeral, did them honour; and the gentlemen of the borough in their military character made a very handsome appearance.

"The affection which the House of Assembly had for his Excellency would not permit his body to be carried by any other persons than members, twelve of whom bore his remains to the grave."

"When the British came to Philadelphia, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt and several others came to Lancaster for safety.

"George Bartram, a merchant of Philadelphia, a native of Scotland, was compelled also to come to Lancaster. He dined out with a party of Whigs and took cold, which caused his death in his 43d year on the 24th of April, 1777, and was buried in front of

the Episcopal church. A neat marble slab on the pavement marks the spot where his remains were deposited."

Peter Schaub, of Lancaster county, setting forth to the Assembly, that when the forces under Col. Dunbar were at Lancaster, on their way to Philadelphia, a considerable number of horses and cattle belonging to them were put into his meadow, and kept there for two days, whereby the greatest part of the grass was destroyed, required compensation for damages sustained; Jacob Myers and others valued the damages at £11.7s. The Assembly considered the petition, September 19th 1755. John Brubaker presented a similar petition; his damages were £8.6s.

Col. Dunbar was an officer under Edward Braddock, who met with a fatal reproof, July 9th, 1755, near Pittsburgh, for his overweening confidence and reckless temerity. —*Rupp*.

In 1758, the freemen of the county, by reason of the badness of the roads to Philadelphia, in spring and fall, pray to be excused from attendance there in the Supreme Court, and request a county court in lieu thereof.

In 1759, owing to the distracted state of the country by Indian cruelties and French hostilities, a barrack was erected in Lancaster, containing 500 men, for the security of the country, Mr. Bausman, barrack-master.

In 1760, statistics of Lancaster county—436,346 acres of land, 5,635 taxables, each taxed £1.2s. Total tax £6,178.10s.

In 1763, a petition by settlers on the Conestoga, complains of its dams, as destroying the former fishery of *shad*, *salmon* and *rock-fish*, which were before in abundance, while the tributary streams had plenty of *trout*.

In 1763 the house of correction was erected. The famous massacre of Indians by the Paxton Boys, which took place this year, is fully described in a former part of this volume, pages 179 sq.

In 1764, the Rev. Mr. Barton, Rector of St. James' Church, describes Lancaster as a very respectable and wealthy place, containing 600 houses. He reports also that a German surgeon married then about 300 couples a year, worth to him £150.

In 1765 the Presbyterians erected a large meeting house. Building Committee: William Montgomery, John Craig, James Davis.

In 1783–1784 Johann David Schöpf, who had been Commissioner of the Margrave of Brandenburg during the Revolution, undertook a journey through the Middle and Southern States and the Bahamas, and published an account of his travels at Erlangen in 1788. From that rare and able book I have translated the following account of Lancaster, which will doubtless be perused with great interest:

"Among the interior cities of all North America, Lancaster is the most important. Although hardly eighty years old, it has already 900 houses. Its rapid growth cannot be ascribed to the nearness of a river, for the Susquehanna flows 10 miles to the South, and the small Conestoga 2 miles to the East. This town was originally designed to have been located on the Susquehanna, and a wooden Court House and jail had actually been erected near Wright's Ferry, but Hamilton, a distinguished lawyer, used his influence to have the town located on land belonging to him. His family still retain the proprietory rights, and draw an annual income of at least £1,000 sterling from ground-rents. These ground-rents are unequal, according as the respective lots were taken up at an earlier or later period, or are situated in different parts of the town; for the lots taken up at the first beginning of the place pay least; but with the gradual growth of the town the price of the lots was raised. The town is laid out with regularity; the Court House here, also, is in the centre at the intersection of two of the main streets, which detracts considerably from its appearance. It is said that not more than fifty English families dwell here; all the rest are Germans; but the English language, though not dominant, is the language of the courts. The inhabitants follow agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits. The commerce, however, is not very

considerable, because the town is still too near to Philadelphia. It has a handsome Lutheran Church and a Latin School.[1]

"But the greatest attraction which Lancaster presented to me, was the pleasure I derived from the acquaintance with the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, pastor of the Lutheran Church, and now Principal of the College there.

"This excellent man, by his own diligence, has made considerable attainments in natural science and is indefatigable in his investigations of the animals, plants and minerals of his neighborhood. I have great reason to regret the circumstance that I made his acquaintance so late and for too short a time; but it was the more precious and I shall cherish my recollection of him the more, because he is the *only native American* with whom I became acquainted, who is a lover of science and of whom I was able to make scientific inquiries. If his exemplary diligence and search of knowledge were more generally found among his countrymen, America would soon become better acquainted with her own products, and natural science become greatly enriched. His cabinet of home minerals, though small, is nevertheless remarkable, because a better one is not found elsewhere."

"The same author furnishes some curious specimens of the peculiar idiom, known as Pennsylvania Dutch, which seems to have been eighty years ago as richly developed as it is at this day; the reader, familiar with this indigenous dialect, will have no difficulty to understand the following extracts from conversations had by Schöpf, with Pennsylvania farmers in 1783:

Ich hab' wollen mit my nachbar tshinen and a shtick geclart land purchasen. Wir hätten no doubt a goote bargain gmacht und hatten kenne goot drauf ausmache. Ich war aber net capable so'ne summe Geld aufzumache, und konnt nicht länger expecten. Das thät my nachbar net gleiche, und fing an mich eebel zu usen; so dacht ich 's ist besser du toost mitaus."

"Mine stallion iss ivver de Fens getshumpt and hat dem Nachbar sei wheat abscheulich gedamatsht."

Subjoined is an interesting account of Lancaster in 1833, originally written for the *Commercial Herald*, and preserved in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, vol. 12:

"From Paradise, where our last sketch was made, we resume our journey on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in about nine miles enter the city of Lancaster. In this distance we cross Mill creek by a viaduct 550 feet long and 40 feet high, and Conestoga creek by a viaduct 1,412 feet long, and 60 feet high. The latter is among the noblest structures in the State, perhaps on the Continent. Its great length is occasioned by the width of the Conestoga valley, at this point requiring a large proportion of land bridge. It is built upon the Town patent or Lattice plan, differing in this respect from the other bridges upon the road, in which Burr's model has been pursued. The contractor was Amos Campbell, of New Jersey, who constructed the present bridge at the falls of Schuylkill, several on the Germantown Railroad; and who is engaged to build all the important bridges on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Conestoga about half a mile above the turnpike bridge, which lat-

1 Lancaster has now also a College. "In the Interest of the Germans, who, from various prejudices, have hitherto failed to unite with their English fellow citizens in the establishment of an educational institution, the Assembly granted in the fall of 1786, a charter and 10,000 acres of land, for the erection of a College at Lancaster. This College is to bear the name of Dr. Franklin, who has made munificent donations to it. The Germans are greatly rejoiced with this undertaking. The zeal and liberality with which they enter into every good work which contemplates the prosperity of their religion and nation, warrants the hope that this College will speedily equal in wealth and reputation the oldest Colleges in America." (Extract from a letter from Philadelphia, 1787.) The Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg states in a letter, dated June 6, 1787, that this College has gone into operation with five tutors. Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg is President; Rev. Mr. Hendel, Vice-Principal; the Rev. Mr. Melzhaimer, Professor of German, Latin and Greek; Mr. Reichenbach, Professor of Mathematics, and the English minister, the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, teaches English and the Belles-Lettres.

ter is a substantial stone structure of some four or five arches. It was erected about the year 1789, by Abraham Witmer, a patriarch of the numerous and respectable tribe of that name. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1787, this intelligent and enterprising German obtained authority to construct the bridge, and to charge a reasonable toll. It continued to be his private property until five or six years ago, when it was purchased by the county of Lancaster, and made free to all comers and goers. The preamble of the law referred to is curious and interesting, on account of the contrast which it exhibits between the resources and enterprise of the Commonwealth at that time, and at the present. A safe crossing of the Conestoga was then essential to the whole communication between Philadelphia and the interior—it was often impassable for many days together—and yet the State of Pennsylvania had not the means to construct a bridge which a single county now would readily undertake.

The public spirited enterprise of a Pennsylvania farmer supplied the deficiency, and entitled him to honorable mention in every history of internal improvement in this State.[1] His was the second bridge constructed under State authority, probably the second of any magnitude in the State. The first was built in 1787, under a similar grant from the Legislature over Neshamony creek on the Bristol road, by Charles Bessonett and Gershom Johnson, "proprietors of the stages from Philadelphia to Trenton on the New York road." The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company—the first in the state or country—was not chartered until 1792, five years after the grant to Abraham Witmer.

What a host of reflections spring from the recollection of these simple facts. Only forty-five years ago, the two great communications from Philadelphia, one leading to New York, and the other to our interior, were rendered precarious by the want of bridges over such streams as the Conestoga and the Neshamony. In that short period what changes have enterprise and industry, the genuine growth of free institutions, produced? More than forty millions of dollars have been expended in the construction of roads, bridges and canals.

The Rail Road, after crossing the Conestoga, passes through the beautiful farm of the late Mr. Coleman, and enters the corporate limits of the city of Lancaster, on its northern edge. The elevation of the ground on which the city is chiefly built, induced the Engineer, (Major Wilson) on the first location, to carry his line around half a mile north of the principal street, along a small valley sloping to the Conestoga. He considered that the city would be as well accommodated by a short branch of inconsiderable expense, and which would not interfere with his choice of ground for the main line. After the routes chosen by him had been graded, the people of Lancaster induced the Legislature to carry a line nearer the main street, involving a heavy deep cut, and an additional expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars. It is doubtful whether they will derive advantage from the change. In the deep cutting, which occurs nearly all the distance through the city, no useful communication can be had with the road, and it must prove inconvenient in many other respects. If they are satisfied, however, far be it from us to complain.

Lancaster is one of the three towns in Pennsylvania upon which the Legislature have

1 The above statement requires correction. *Binkley's Bridge*, which seems really to be the oldest stone arched bridge in the county, if not in the State, was built at the charge of Christian Binkley in 1789. His expenditure having straightened his circumstances, his neighbors proposed that he should transfer the bridge to the public "in consideration of £1,000 in gold and silver coin, current lawful money in the State of Pennsylvania;" acceding to said proposal, the amount was raised by voluntary subscription in the vicinity. This bridge stood as originally erected until the summer of 1867, when one of the piers gave way, necessitating the rebuilding of the same, which was completed late in the fall of 1868. The old flour and grist mill, adjoining the Bridge and built by Christian Binkley, was converted in 1866 into a first-class paper mill, known as "The Printers' Paper Mill." Christian Binkley is certainly entitled to great praise for the disinterested zeal and public spirit, which prompted him for the benefit of the public at large, to erect this substantial bridge at his own expense.

conferred the dignified title of *city*. Of these it is third in magnitude—its population in 1830 being 7,700. It has a Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Common Council, with a charter modeled after that of Philadelphia. The streets are laid out with reasonable regularity, are of convenient width, and the principal ones are well paved. A style of building prevails there, not the most picturesque, and as we should imagine neither economical or convenient. About two-thirds of the houses have but a single very low story—with heavy eaves, and highly sloped roofs, affording the least possible accommodation in proportion to the ground occupied, and to the expenditure for roofing—always an important item. We wish those who build hereafter would reform this fashion altogether. As an additional motive for so doing we would mention the opinion of many eminent physicians, that *Cholera* is most apt to seize those who sleep on ground floors. If this theory be true, Lancaster may lay her account for a severe visitation, should the pestilence enter her borders.

Lancaster contains, nevertheless, many excellent houses, much good society, and a large share of wealth, and of productive industry. It owes its prosperity and importance, mainly, to the fertile and admirably cultivated country which surrounds it—a district surpassed by none on the Continent, for capacity to furnish what man requires for comfort and convenience. Several branches of manufactures and mechanic arts, are extensively followed here—especially the making of stage coaches, and of the peculiar vehicles (hence called, Conestoga wagons,) and harness used on the great turnpikes, which lead to the west and north. It is not long since a post-coach built in Lancaster, took a premium over many competitors in New York and New Jersey.

Lancaster was the seat of Government of the State from 1799 to 1812, when Harrisburg succeeded to that dignity. The Legislature sat in the present Court House, situated in the middle of the main street, according to a practice formerly in vogue, and which is only defendable on the ground that it enables the Judges to refresh themselves by occasional peeps through the window, at the passing world, when the lawyers grow tedious, or the evidence is unentertaining. It has certainly great inconveniences, especially if the street be paved with pebbles, and travelled with Conestoga wagons. In such a Court House many a poor fellow may have been tried, and condemned by a tribunal who heard but little of what the witnesses testified.

For the information of those who are *curious* in wine, we would remark, that they may always procure the article of excellent quality at the principal hotels in Lancaster. Let them only inquire for "*Reigart's particular*," and they will surely be satisfied, however fastidious their taste; or if it would amuse them to know all the particulars of St. Clair's defeat, let them seek out Captain Slough, who once kept the tavern at the corner of the Court House Square, and who played a conspicuous part on that disastrous occasion.

At Lancaster is the head of the Conestoga navigation, an improvement of that stream by locks and dams, down to its junction with the Susquehanna, a distance of about fourteen miles. Its cost was about eighty thousand dollars, principally subscribed in Lancaster county, but it has not realized the expectation of the proprietors. The locks (constructed entirely of timber) have proved too feeble to resist the pressure of water upon them, and there is not trade to justify the expense of rebuilding, or repairing. The project, in truth, was not founded in a wise calculation of the course of trade, and perhaps would not have been attempted, but for a certain feeling of preference for Baltimore over Philadelphia, which once prevailed in Lancaster, and which we hope to see removed by a more free communication with Philadelphia, and a frank interchange of kind offices.

Lancaster suffers, (in the estimation of strangers, at least,) for want of good water. That in common use, derived from wells, is so strongly impregnated with lime, as to be disagreeable to the taste, and unfit for many domestic purposes. We would recommend this subject to the serious attention of the friends of Temperance in that city.

When they urge *water* as the best beverage, they should be prepared to supply it of good and wholesome quality. For our part, we never drink the article in Lancaster, except in the form of tea or coffee, and even these are rendered unpalatable by the properties of the water. We do not know whether any plan of supplying the city with pure water is practicable. If it be so, we would hold up the example of Easton, Reading and Columbia, all situated, like Lancaster, on a limestone rock, and yet all supplied with excellent water from the surrounding hills.

From Lancaster we proceed westward on the Rail Road through the great limestone range which we have heretofore described, and through farms of the best quality, to its termination at Columbia on the Susquehanna, a distance of twelve miles. One mile beyond Lancaster we cross the turnpike leading to Harrisburgh, the great mail route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Two miles further we cross the Little Conestoga by a viaduct 804 feet long, and 47 feet high. At the upper end of the borough of Columbia the Rail Road descends to the level of the Susquehanna by an inclined plane 1,720 feet long, with a perpendicular height of 90 feet. From the foot of the plane it is conducted immediately on the bank of the river along the whole front of the town, to the Basin at the upper extremity, which terminates the Pennsylvania Canal. Near the same spot is a noble bridge across the Susquehannah, a mile in length. This coming together of three such works, promises to make Columbia a most important position."

The water-works, supplying the City with Conestoga Water, were erected in 1837–'38, at an original cost of about $106,000. Subseqent alterations and enlargements have, perhaps, doubled the original cost.

Gas was introduced into the City, February 21, 1850. The Gas company was chartered April 7, 1849. The works were erected at an original cost of $28,555.00. The first Gas was manufactured from rosin, but the works were adapted to the manufacture of Gas from coal in 1852.

Lancaster City has 9 Banking establishments, 16 places of Worship, 57 Common Schools, 2 daily, 1 semi-weekly and 6 weekly Newspapers.

More particulars concerning the public buildings will be found in Division IV, concerning Churches in Division V, concerning Education in Division VI, concerning Philanthropic institutions and beneficiary Societies, in Division VIII.

Leacock.—Bounded N. by Earl, E. by Salisbury, S. by Paradise, W. by E. Lampeter and N. W. by Upper Leacock. Area, 11,272 acres; Population in 1860, 2,051; Taxables, 483; value of real and personal property, $1,018,158. It contains 2 Grist, and 2 Saw mills, 3 Hotels, 3 Stores and 10 Common Schools. Mill creek flows along the Northern and Pequea creek along the Southern boundary of the township; the Pennsylvania R. R. traverses its S. W. extremity; station at Gordonville, where as well as at Intercourse are P. O.

Leacock, Upper.—Bounded N. by W. Earl, E. by Earl, S. E. by Leacock, S. by E. Lampeter, N. W. by Manheim. Area, 11,272 acres; Population in 1860, 2,112; Taxables, 547; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,062,882. It contains 3 Grist, and 3 Saw-mills, 6 Hotels, 5 Stores and 12 Common Schools. This township is extremely well watered, the Conestoga flowing along the N. W. and the S. boundaries. P. O. at Bareville, Groff's Store and Leacock.

Little Britain.—Bounded N. E. by Colerain, S. E. by Chester co., S. by the State of Maryland, W. by Fulton township, and N. W. by Drumore township. Centrally distant from the city of Lancaster 20 ms. S. E. Greatest length 10½ ms., breadth 6 ms. Area, 18,900 acres; surface, rolling; soil, clay. Pop. in 1860, 1,822; taxables, 412. The Octoraro creek and its W. branch flows on the N. E. and S. E. boundary, and the Racoon Run crosses it centrally from N. to S.; near the middle of the township is situated Little Britain church. Little Britain P. O. is near the S. W. boundary, 81 miles from W. C. and 58 from Harrisburg. There are in this township 2 Forges, 5 Tan-

neries, 2 Fulling mills, 11 Grist mills, 11 Saw mills, 3 Clover mills and a small Woollen Factory.

Real and Personal Estate, $444,590; Common Schools, 7. The P. O. are: Kirk's Mills, Little Britain, Oak Hill, Oak Shade and Wrightsdale. The villages are: Ashville, Bethel, Eastland, Elim, Kinseyville, Pike's Peak, Pine Grove and Spring Hill. The following minerals are ascertained to be found in this township:

Octahedral magnetic oxide of iron, on the Serpentine ridge, on Joel Jackson's farm.

Massive and crystalized ferruginous oxide of chrome, or chromate of iron, occurs on a minor ridge of Serpentine, about a mile north of the main Serpentine ridge, being about two miles west of the southern western point of Chester county, on the property of McKim, Sims & Co., of Baltimore, adjoining Joel Jackson's farm. The disintegrated crystals of chromate of iron, are found coating the cavities of all the ravines made in the sides of the hill, and indicate the existence of this valuable material in quantity.

Magnesite. An extensive locality of this valuable mineral occurs, forming veins in the Serpentine of considerable thickness, same locality, and is extensively quarried and manufactured by Messrs. McKim, Sims & Co., of Baltimore, into sulphate of magnesia, (epsom salts.) These gentlemen have succeeded in making a purer salt at a much less price than it can be imported, which has entirely excluded importation; and the United States are now almost entirely supplied from this establishment. Four hundred or five hundred tons of magnesite, have been obtained from this locality, and Messrs. McK. & S. manufacture 1,500,000 lbs. of Epsom salts annually.

Actynolite, in green compressed crystals, in talc, Serpentine ridge, on Joel Jackson's farm.

Noble Serpentine, with delicate veins of amianthus, Serpentine ridge, on Joel Jackson's farm.

Chalcedony. An interesting locality of this mineral occurs near the magnesite above described, about one and a half miles distant from the celebrated locality at Rock Springs, and near the locality of magnesite and chromate of iron.

Manheim.—Bounded N. by Warwick, E. by Upper Leacock and E. Lampeter, S. by Lancaster city and township, W. by East Hempfield. Surface, rolling; soil, limestone and clay. Area, 16,666 acres; Population in 1860, 2510; Taxables, 627; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,656,679. It contains 5 Grist and 5 Saw Mills, 2 Distilleries, 11 Hotels, 4 Stores and 13 Common Schools. The Little Conestoga flows in a Southerly course along the Western, and the Conestoga in a S. W. direction along the Eastern boundaries of the township. The Pennsylvania R. R. crosses the Southernmost extremity, and after passing through Lancaster city, traverses the S. W. part of the township, forming a bifurcation at Dillerville. P. O. at Binkley's Bridge, Landis Valley, Manheim, Neffsville and Oregon.

Manor.—Bounded N. by East and West Hempfield, E. by Lancaster and Conestoga, W. and S. W. by the Susquehannah river; centrally distant from the city of Lancaster 6 miles S. W.; greatest length and greatest breadth, about 8 miles. The Conestoga river forms the S. E. boundary, receiving from the township, the Little Conestoga, and its W. branch. Surface, hilly and rolling; soil, limestone; Area, 25,700 acres; Population in 1860, 4,619; Taxables, 1,187; value of Real and Personal Property, $2,020,769. It contains 14 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 3 Distilleries, 8 Hotels, 5 Stores and 21 Common Schools. This township contains the borough of Washington on the Susquehanna River, the village of Millersville, where is located the State Normal School, and the most interesting historical locality in the County, the famous Indian town of *Conestogo*, about 7 miles distant from Lancaster City. Not a vestige of its Indian character remains, but the early annals of the county, preserved in this volume, assign to it a prominence altogether unique. The first massacre of the Conestogo Indians took place

here. It is generally known as Indian Town. P. O. at Highville, Manor and Millersville. The whole of its river scenery is picturesque and grand.

Manheim, Borough.—Population in 1860, 856; Taxables, 274; Value of Real and Personal Property, $157,944.

About 1760 or 1761, Wilhelm Heinrich Steigel, an eccentric German, who for many years had managed the Elizabeth Iron Works, laid out this town. He bought 200 acres of land from Messrs. Stedman of Philadelphia, built a large brick house, which the simplicity of the times described as a great castle, remaining to this day, with Dutch tiles in the fire-places, and a coarse kind of German canvas tapestry hanging on the walls. It was built of imported brick and contained a pulpit in the salon.

Steigel was, in turn, iron-master, glass-manufacturer, a preacher and teacher, and died in the latter capacity very poor, a special act for his relief having been passed Dec. 24, 1774.

In 1762 Manheim contained 3 houses. Andrew Bartruff erected the third house.

Marietta Borough.—Population in 1860, 2,186; taxables, 462; value of Real and Personal Property, $308,434. It was incorporated in 1812, and the adjoining villages of Waterford and New Haven were included in the borough. The original name of the place was Anderson's Ferry, so called after Anderson, whose farm then covered about one half of the town plot; he was a man of much enterprise and public spirit. He cut the road through the hills towards York and built extensive ferry accommodations on the opposite bank of the river; when they were finished, the bridge, projected to have been built at Marietta, was erected at Columbia, and Anderson was ruined. Marietta has a considerable trade in lumber and coal. Eagle and Donegal Furnaces are in operation close by. The principal street of the borough runs along the river and is a mile and a half long. The borough contains several churches, and has within its limits 12 Hotels and 8 Common Schools.

During the British war, Jacob Grosh, in response to Governor Snyder's appeal, formed a volunteer company of 107 men. The women of Marietta assembled in a school house and made garments and knapsacks for the volunteers who thus left fully equipped for Marcus Hook.

Martic.—Bounded N. by Pequea, N. E. by Providence, E. and S. E. by Drumore, S. and W. by the Susquehanna River, N. W. by Conestoga. Area, 31,542 acres; Population in 1860, 1780; Taxables, 482; value of Real and Personal Property, $276,506. It contains 3 Grist and 5 Saw Mills, 1 Forge, 4 Hotels, 5 Stores and 8 Common Schools. The Pequea creek flows in a S. W. course along the Northern boundary, Muddy creek on the S. E. and the Tucquan creek crosses it centrally. This township is very hilly, with fine river scenery, especially near McCall's Ferry. P. O. at Bethesda, Martic-ville, Mount Nebo and Rawlinsville.

Mount Joy.—Bounded N. by Dauphin county, N. E. by Lebanon county, E. by Rapho, S. by E. Donegal, W. by W. Donegal. Area, 16,373 acres; Population in 1860, 2,760; Taxables, 566; value of Real and Personal Property, $738,186. It contains 6 Grist Mills and 1 Saw Mill, 2 Hotels, 2 Stores and 12 Common Schools. The Conewago creek flows along the N. W. border, and the little Chiquesalunga on the Eastern boundary. The Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R. skirts the twp. on the South. It contains the boroughs of *Mount Joy* and *Elizabethtown.*

Mount Joy, Borough.—Area 400 acres; Population in 1860, 1,739; Taxables, 405; value of Real and Personal Property, $215,360. This place was laid out in 1812 by Jacob Rohrer and disposed of by lottery; the adjoining village of Richland, now part of the borough, was laid out a year or two later by several persons. Mount Joy is a thriving place, contains several churches, a female seminary and a boys' school.

Paradise.—Bounded N. by Leacock, E. by Salisbury, S. E. by Sadsbury, S. by Bart and Eden, W. by Strasburg, N. W. by E. Lampeter. Area, 11,986 acres; Population in 1860, 2,081; Taxables, 470; value of Real and Personal Property, $823,968. It

contains 8 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 1 Distillery, 6 Hotels, 5 Stores and 9 Common Schools. The Pequea creek, running in a Westerly direction, is the Northern boundary of this township. P. O. at Bellemonte, Kinzer's, Leaman Place and *Paradise*, a thriving village, originally settled by Mr. Abraham Witmer, who built a mill there; when in 1804 it was made a post-town and needed a name, Mr. Witmer remarked that to him it was a paradise, and thus it obtained its pleasant name. It contains several churches, and at present, a Soldiers' Orphan School.

Penn.—Bounded N. by Lebanon county, N. E. by Elizabeth, E. by Warwick, S. E. by Manheim, S. by E. Hempfield, W. by Rapho. Area, 25,342 acres; Population in 1860, 1,771; Taxables, 507; value of Real and Personal Property $911,556. It contains 5 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 1 Distillery, 4 Hotels, 5 Stores and 9 Common Schools. The big Chiquesalunga creek skirts the Western boundary. The Reading and Columbia R. R. enters the tp. at the S. W., and crosses the Southern section; stations at Seller's and Keller's; P. O. at Penn and White Oak.

Pequea.—Bounded N. by Lancaster tp., E. by W. Lampeter, S. E. by Providence, S. by Martic, W. by Conestoga. Area, included in Conestoga township. Population in 1860, 1,168; Taxables, 273; value of Real and Personal Property, $539,337. It contains 3 Grist and 3 Saw Mills, 2 Distilleries, 4 Hotels, 2 Stores and 6 Common Schools. The Conestoga flows along the Northern and the Pequea along the Southern boundaries.

Providence.—Bounded N. by W. Lampeter, N. E. by Strasburg, E. by Eden, S. by Drumore, W. by Martic and N. W. by Pequea. Area, included in Martic township. Population in 1860, 1,810; Taxables, 608; value of Real and Personal Property, $258,922. It contains 3 Grist and 3 Saw Mills, 6 Hotels, 4 Stores and 8 Common Schools. Big Beaver Creek, flowing along the Northeastern boundary, unites with the Pequea, which forms the N. W. boundary. P. O. at New Providence and Smithville.

Rapho.—Bounded N. by Lebanon county, E. by Penn, S. E. by E. Hempfield, S. by W. Hempfield, S. W. by E. Donegal, W. by Mount Joy. Area, 26,367 acres; Population in 1860, 3,528; Taxables, 917; value of Real and Personal Property; $1,225,301. It contains 9 Grist and 2 Saw Mills, 1 Furnace, 2 Distilleries, 4 Hotels, 3 Stores and 17 Common Schools. The little Chiquesalunga creek flows along the Western boundary in a Southerly direction and joins the big Chiquesalunga, which runs along the Eastern and Southern boundaries of the tp., near Musselman's mill at its S. W. extremity. P. O. at Mastersonville, Mount Hope, Old Line and Sporting Hill. In May, 1741, the inhabitants of the North-east part of Donegal township petitioned for the erection of a new township to be called Rapho.

Sadsbury.—Bounded N. by Salisbury township, E. by Chester co., S. by Colerain township, and W. by Bart. Centrally distant S. W. from the city of Lancaster, 16 ms. Greatest length 5½, greatest breadth 5 ms.; area, 12,111 acres; surface, hilly and rolling; soil, limestone and clay. Pop. in 1860, 1,739; Taxables, 905. The Octoraro creek rises near and flows along the Eastern boundary, and gives motion to three forges within the township, and one immediately below its Southern line. Mine ridge runs along the N. boundary, at the foot of which on the Wilmington and Lancaster turnpike road is a post office called the "Gap," established at the "*Gap tavern.*"

Value of Real and Personal Property, $346,289. It contains 5 Grist and 7 Saw Mills, 3 Forges, 3 Hotels, 4 Stores and 8 Common Schools. P. O. at Christiana and Smyrna.

Salisbury.—Bounded N. by Caernarvon, E. by Chester county, S. by Sadsbury township, and W. by Paradise, Leacock and Earl townships. Centrally distant E. from Lancaster about 16 miles; greatest length 8, greatest breadth 6 miles; Area, 26,300 acres. Surface, rolling; soil, limestone; Population in 1860, 3725; Taxables, 345. It is drained by the Pequea creek, upon the branches of which are several Mills and one Forge. The Welsh mountain runs along the North, and Mine ridge upon its South

boundary. Value of Real and Personal Property, $1,190,015. It contains 9 Grist and 8 Saw-Mills, 1 Forge, 10 Hotels, 12 Stores and 17 Common Schools. P. O. at Cain's, Cambridge, Gap, Pequea, Salisbury and South Hermitage.

STRASBURG.—Bounded N. by E. Lampeter, E. by Paradise, S. E. by Eden, S. by Providence, W. by W. Lampeter. Area, 13,698 acres; surface, hilly and rolling; soil, limestone. Population in 1860, 1,858; Taxables, 511; value of Real and Personal Property, $1,000,986. It contains 9 Grist and 4 Saw Mills, 2 Distilleries, 3 Hotels, and 8 Common Schools. The Pequea flows in a Southwesterly course along the Northern and Western, and big Beaver creek along the Southern boundaries. P. O. at Martinville and Strasburg.

Strasburg, Borough.—Area, 880 acres. Population in 1860, 921; Taxables, 270; value of Real and Personal Property, $192,313. An old German settlement; a Mr. Sample, ancestor of an old Lancaster County family, was the first and only English settler at the time of the Revolution. The place was formerly known as *Bettelhausen*, Beggarstown. The logs for the first house were hauled by a Mr. Hoffman. The first house in Strasburg was erected in 1733. The ancient Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia ran through this place, and from it was called the Strasburg Road. The old King's Highway ran through Strasburg to the mouth of the Conestoga. It contains several churches and a branch Rail Road connects with the Pennsylvania Central R. R. at Leaman Place.

WARWICK.—Bounded N. by Elizabeth, N. E. by Clay, E. by Ephrata and W. Earl; S. E. by Upper Leacock, S. by Manheim and West by Penn. Area, 11,670 acres; surface, rolling; soil, limestone, clay and gravel. Population in 1860, 3,057; Taxables, 806. Value of Real and Personal Property, $1,084,944. It contains 7 Grist and 5 Saw Mills, 2 Distilleries, 8 Hotels, 7 Stores and 10 Common Schools.

The Cocalico Creek flows in a Southerly direction along the Eastern boundary. P. O. at Brunnersville, Litiz, Millway and Rothsville.

The tp. received its name from Richard Carter, one of the first settlers, and first constable appointed in 1739. On the farm of Simon Hostetter, part of the old Carter tract, is a lake 200 feet in circumference, of great depth, which at one time was erroneously supposed to be bottomless. Rocks come up to the water's edge on one side, and if large stones are rolled over the rocks into the water, they may be heard for several seconds to bound from rock to rock in their descent.

Litiz.—During Count Zinzendorf's visit to Lancaster county in 1743, he stayed with Mr. Jacob Huber, of Warwick township. The same evening after his arrival, he addressed the assembled neighbors. Many more would have attended, had they not been prevented by Mr. George Kline, Mr. Huber's neighbor, who made efforts to dissuade others from hearing him, and endeavored to excite unkind feelings against him; however, during the succeeding night, he became very uneasy, touching his course; his conscience told him loudly, he had not acted rightly. The following day, Count Zinzendorf went to Lancaster, where he had permission to preach in the court house. Kline followed him thither to hear him preach, and was one of his most attentive hearers. The Count's address removed all his prejudice, and made such an impression on his mind, that he, as well as some of his neighbors, requested him to visit them again, or to send them a minister who preached like him; this the Count promised to do, and immediately on his return to Bethlehem, sent the Rev. Jacob Lischy to them, with orders also to visit other pious persons, who resided in various parts of Lancaster county, whom the Count had visited previously. After that they were for a number of years visited by others from Bethlehem. Their meetings were partly held in private houses, and partly in a Lutheran church, which was built in 1741, on Mr. George Kline's land, and known as St. Jacob's church. The Reverend Theophilus Neyberg, who was then the Lutheran minister at Lancaster, preached every four weeks in this church until 1746, when he left the Lancaster congregation, and devoted his whole attention to the

Lutheran congregation in Warwick township, and finally united himself with the greater part of his flock with the Moravian Society.

In 1747, they concluded to apply to the conference at Bethlehem, for an ordained minister, who would live among them, and who could attend to the spiritual affairs of their small congregation; this request was readily granted, on condition that they would provide a suitable dwelling for him and his family. As soon as Mr. George Kline heard this, he offered three and three quarter acres of land, at the lower part of his farm, for this purpose, and it was determined to build a suitable house, which might serve for a dwelling, church and school house. On the 9th of February, 1748, this house was consecrated, and on the 22d of July, following, the Rev. Leonhard Schnell moved into it, as their minister and school teacher. On the thirteenth of May following, he opened the school with four boys and three girls. This house was then known as the "Warwick Church and School House," and stood East of the present site of Litiz.

In 1754 it was determined to establish a similar congregation like that at Bethlehem. Mr. George Kline being one of the most zealous members of the then but small flock, and having no heirs, offered them to accept his farm of more than six hundred acres for that purpose. This kind offer was gratefully accepted, and the title thereof transferred to the society according to law. In the spring of that year, Mr. George Kline had built a large two story stone house for a residence, which, however, he occupied but a short period, as he moved to Bethlehem, where he ended his life. This house stood until 1867, when it was taken down.

In 1757, the village was laid out by the Rev. Nathaniel Seidel, and Mr. John Reuter, who were sent from Bethlehem for that purpose, and the name of Litiz was given to it, in memory of a village in Bohemia, from which the forefathers of the United Brethren had emigrated.

In 1761, the present Parsonage was built, and the greater part of the upper story was dedicated as a place of worship. It was provided with a small organ, and the walls were adorned with a number of beautiful oil paintings; the works of the celebrated Hayd, representing all the most remarkable scenes of our Saviour's life. In this Hall, the congregation worshipped until the 13th of August, 1787, when the present church was consecrated.

In 1762, the Warwick church and school house, was removed into the village, to serve as a dwelling and school house for the teacher, who had the charge of the school for such children as did not belong to the Society. In those days, schools were not as numerous as in our day, and there was not another school within four miles of Litiz, consequently, the children, from the adjacent country, were all sent to this school. The children of the Society had then a separate school. Among those who resided in this house, and served as teachers, the Rev. Bernhard A. Grube, deserves particular notice. It was not only the object of this good man to teach the children to read, write and cypher, but also to impress good morals on their minds, and to acquaint them with their Saviour. Various were the methods which he adopted, but one in particular we would mention: being an excellent ornamental writer, he wrote in his pupils' books, their names, adding some wish or prayer, and from time to time, he presented them with hymns of his own composition, or passages from Scripture, beautifully written. Many of these trifling presents, proved seeds sown into good ground, which grew, and have brought fruit unto salvation. To this day, there are Bibles and spelling books to be found in Warwick township, in which is found his writing, and many, who are grand, and great-grand children, of those, who, as children received his trifling presents in those long by-gone days, hold them as dear as their forefathers did.

In 1771, the St. Jacob's church was taken down, and removed to the fulling mill below the village, and converted into a dwelling house, for the miller; this house stands to this day, and is at present the property of Mr. John Keller.

The grave yard, which belonged to this church, is yet in existence, and is known by

the name of "Warwick Grave Yard;" it is located a short distance southwardly from the village, near the Lancaster road. To persons who are fond of reading epitaphs on old tombstones, this place offers a fine opportunity.

Having given the reader some account of the early settlement of this interesting village, we shall now attempt to describe it, as we find it in our day.

It is not saying too much, if we state, that it is probably the neatest and cleanest village in Lancaster county. Its location is nearly East and West, extending in that direction, about three-fourths of a mile. There is not only pavement before all the houses through the whole village, but the different paths leading to the church, schools, &c., are well paved, with bricks or limestone slabs. The square, around which are located the institutions, church and parsonage, is, perhaps, not surpassed in beauty by any other spot in the county; such is its splendor in the summer season, that it frequently occurs, that travellers stop in their journey to give it a closer examination than a mere transient notice.

It is enclosed with a white fence, and tastefully laid out in gravel walks; around it is an avenue of locust and cedar trees, and the interior is adorned with Linden Cedar and Balm of Gilead trees, and a very great variety of shrubbery.

The church is 66 feet in length, and 50 feet in depth; it is built of limestone, and has a very fine appearance, and the mason work in its front is generally considered a master-piece of workmanship; it is ornamented with a neat spire, and has a town clock, which is remarkable, because it strikes the quarters. It has two galleries, and is provided with an excellent organ. Originally, there was no pulpit in the church, but merely a table, covered with black cloth, at which the minister officiated. It being fifty years in 1837, since the church had been consecrated, various alterations were undertaken in that year, and among others, also, that of placing a pulpit in the place of the table. After all the repairs were completed, the congregation celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their church on Sunday the 13th of August, 1837. A brief account of such a celebration among the Moravians may perhaps be interesting to the reader; we shall, therefore, attempt to give some description of this church festival. The church was previously beautifully adorned with various inscriptions, and most tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the musicians selected and practised their best sacred music; and to render it still more harmonious, invited a number of the best vocal and instrumental performers from Bethlehem and Nazareth, to assist them on the occasion. On the evening of the 12th, the congregation met for the purpose of solemnly closing the remarkable period of fifty years, during which the Lord had permitted them to worship in this sanctuary. Early on the morning of the 13th, all the inhabitantss were awakened by solemn music, announcing to them the approach of the happy day, for which old and young had been looking with such joyful anticipation. At eight o'clock, the congregation met for the first time, in the new period of their church's existence, and dedicated the church, as well as themselves anew to the Lord. At ten o'clock, they met again, when an excellent address, suitable to the occasion, was delivered, and an account read of the first consecration, August 13th, 1787, and also the names of all those who served as ministers within the transpired period. At two o'clock, there was a Love Feast, a church ceremony which is customary at all festival occasions among the Moravians—in token of fellowship and brotherly union, and is in imitation of a custom in the primitive churches; during which the congregation and the choir, accompanied with instrumental music, alternately, sang anthems, which had been expressly printed for the occasion; after that, the communicants met for the first time at the Lord's table in this new era of their church. In the evening, the beautiful square, which we have attempted to describe, was tastefully illuminated with upwards of 800 lights, and the whole congregation, together with numbers from the adjacent country, met in it for the purpose of solemnly closing this joyful festival. Anthems, which had been expressly printed for the occasion, were handed to all present, when

in the solemn evening hour of that blessed Sabbath, surrounded by thousands of beautiful flowers, and accompanied with instrumental music, all united in singing the praises of the Lord, for all the blessings conferred on them as a congregation; the scene was a heavenly one, and will long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

In 1857, the church, after having stood 70 years, underwent a thorough repair and many alterations were made, so that its internal and external appearance became more modern.

The following ministers labored in succession, in the congregation at Litiz:

1742, Count Nicolas Louis de Zinzendorf; 1743, Jacob Lischy; 1745, Daniel Neuberts; 1747, Leonard Schnell; 1749, Christian H. Rauch; 1748 to 1753, Abraham Reinke, Senior; 1754, Michael Zahm and Christian Bader; 1755, Christian Krogstrupp and Abraham Reinke, Senior; 1755 to 1787, Mathew Hehl; 1756, Francis Christian Lembke; 1756, David Nitshmann, Daniel Bishop and Daniel Neubert; 1757, George Weiser; 1759, Jacob Till; 1760, Abraham Rusmyer and Godfrey Roesler; 1762, Christian Krogstrupp; 1763, Bernhard Adam Grube; 1765, Nicholas Eberhard; 1774, Godfrey Roesler; 1784, John Klingsohr; 1790, Andrew Huebner and Abraham Reinke, Junior; 1801, John Herbst, John Meder and John F. Freeauf; 1811, Jacob Van Vleck and Constantine Miller; 1812, Andrew Benade, John M. Beck and Abraham Reinke, Junior; 1822, Thomas Longballe; 1823, John Christian Beckler; 1829, Andrew Benade and John F. Loeffler; 1836, William Eberman and Charles F. Kluge; 1843, Peter Wolle and Charles W. Senft; 1857, Samuel Reinke; 1860, Edmund de Schweinitz; 1866, Lewis F. Kampman; 1868, Edward T. Kluge.

The Brothers' House.—In 1759, the *Brothers' House* at Litiz was built—which, however, is not used for its original intent at present. It is built of limestone, is three stories high, 60 feet in length and 37 feet in depth. The basement story was occupied as a kitchen and dining room; the first story was divided into four rooms, in each of which nine or ten brethren resided; part of the second story consisted of a large hall or chapel, for spiritual purposes, which was provided with a very excellent organ. The remaining part was divided into dwelling rooms, in one of which resided the elder and steward; the duty of the former was to care for the spiritual welfare of those in the house, and those of the latter for the temporal concerns thereof. One of the rooms in the second story was set apart for the boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen. The greater part of the third story was occupied as a dormitory, where they all slept; aside of it, was a room set apart for such as might get sick, and one of the brethren, who had the office of waiting on them, resided in this room. In each room where the brethren resided, there was one who was called the overseer, whose duty it was to correct any disorders that might arise, care for fuel, repairs and cleanliness of the room. In the room in which the boys resided, there were generally three overseers, whose duty it was to guard their morals, and to guide them in the path of virtue and religion, go with them to church, and during the winter season, to devote three evenings in the week for instructing them in useful knowledge. These boys were partly employed in the town, and partly in the Brother House, in learning various mechanical trades. In the rear of the building, there are several houses, which were formerly occupied as shops for cabinet makers, chair makers, weavers, &c. The shoemakers and tailors had their shops in the house. There also belonged a very extensive farm to it, on which a number were employed. Much attention was paid to fattening cattle, and it was nothing unusual to buy whole droves for that purpose, which when fat were sold to the Lancaster and Philadelphia butchers. In the year 1817 it was found proper to discontinue the Brother House at Litiz, and after that period, it was for a time occupied by several families, and at present is used for school purposes. During the Revolutionary war, it was for a short period used as a hospital for invalid soldiers, a number of whom died there, and were buried a short distance eastwardly from the village. Although this system did not suit all who resided in this house, yet it must be admitted, that there are numbers, who will ever ascribe

their welfare to having been in their younger years inmates, and under the care and admonition of such who from experience could guide and instruct them.

"*The Sisters' House.*" This was built A. D., 1758. It is likewise built of limestone, three stories high, 90 feet in length and 37 in depth; the internal arrangement is the same as that described of the Brother House. At this time it is not occupied for its original purpose, but it is in connection with Linden Hall and is used for school purposes.

There was never any kind of vow of celibacy connected with these Institutions; any of the sisters can leave the house if she has any desire to change her situation.

In larger Moravian communities, similar houses are established for such widows as desire to live retired, and are called widows' houses. The individuals residing in these establishments pay a small rent, by which, and by the sums paid for their board, the expenses thereof are defrayed, assisted occasionally by the profits on the sale of ornamental needlework, confectioneries, &c., on which some of the inmates subsist. We hope our account of these Institutions will prove satisfactory to our readers, and particularly to such as have hitherto entertained different opinions. They are in their character nothing more than the different asylums for widows, homes for working women and young men, which are found in Philadelphia and other cities, and we are inclined to think, the idea for establishing those in the cities, has been borrowed from the Moravian Institutions.

The Grave Yard.[1] —This beautiful spot is located on a rising ground to the South of the village, of which we will give the reader some account, there being perhaps not another similar arrangement to be found in Lancaster county:

After entering the gate, the visitor finds himself in a beautiful avenue of cedar trees, which separates the graves of the males from those of the females, the former being on the right and the latter on the left as he passes on. We have before stated that the congregation is divided into classes; in the same order then as it is divided, so they are laid on the grave yard; here the visitors find the rows containing nothing but the married men; and on the opposite side, married women; as he passes on, those of the single classes; and further, those of little boys and girls under the age of twelve. The graves are all of two sizes, being without distinction of an oblong shape, and flat on the top, to which shape they are brought by two moulds, expressly kept for that purpose, one for adults and the other for children. The sides are planted with sod, and the tops are overrun with the Virginia mountain pink, which in the month of May is in full bloom, and renders the appearance of the graves one of the most beautiful imaginable. On each grave there is a marble tombstone which, without distinction, lies flat on the grave, verifying the old adage "Death levels all, both great and small."

The epitaphs contain the name, birth and departure; to some, a few more lines have been added, a number of which are truly edifying, and very striking. Each tombstone is numbered and the highest number in February, 1869, is 727. The first person was buried there in 1758.

The Litiz Spring.—This spring, which is visited by so many persons, is situated on the land of the Society, about one-half mile westwardly from the village, and is probably one of the largest springs in Pennsylvania. There are two fountains from which all the water, which forms a considerable stream, is discharged, and has water sufficient for some of the largest merchant mills in the county. From its head to the Conestoga,

1 November 8, 1758, a lad of three years, named John Baumgartner, was buried in this Grave Yard; being the first interment; the occasion was improved by solemnly consecrating this parcel of ground as a resting place for the remains of the departed. On the arrival of the funeral procession, an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Matthew Hehl; then, the usual funeral service while the corpse was let in the grave, was read; after which, the assembled congregation knelt down, and with solemn prayer consecrated the spot, for all who in future would be interred here, to rest in hope till that important moment when Christ shall call those who died in the Lord, from their graves to a glorious resurrection.

into which the stream, denominated on the map of Lancaster county, "Carter's Creek," empties, it is six miles, and in that distance, there are seven mills. The water is the pure limestone, and very fresh. In former times, it formed a large pond, around which Indians resided, of which the number of Indian arrow heads, hatchets, and stones, used for throwing in their slings, give ample proof. Could these Indians return and see the great change which has taken place at their spring, they would probably not believe it to be the same, from which they had formerly drunk. About the year 1780, some of the inhabitants of Litiz began to improve it by enclosing it with a circular wall and filling up part of the pond, and in later years the remaining part was filled up, and where was formerly a considerable body of water, there is at this time a beautiful park of trees. Various improvements were undertaken from time to time; but at no period was it found in such an improved state as at this time. Around it are a number of seats, and on the hill, from under which it has its source, are handsomely laid out gardens, arbors and ornamental shrubbery. From the spring to the village is an avenue of Linden and Maple trees, winding along the stream, the path of which is partly covered with gravel, and partly with tan, which renders access to it easy in wet, as well as dry weather. Along this avenue there are various seats under shade trees for the accommodation of visitors, and also several neat bridges, in case they wish to cross the stream.

The population of Litiz is about 500; the number of houses 113. Formerly there was an extensive chip hat and bonnet manufactory carried on by Mr. Matthias Tschudy, which gave employment to many. He was the only person in the United States that understood the art of manufacturing them, and supplied nearly all the cities and country with his hats. The palm leaf and straw hats, coming into fashion, they were preferred, and consequently the factory was discontinued.

Organs were also built in Litiz in former times, which for tone and excellent workmanship, are very celebrated. A number of the best organs in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Lancaster, are specimens thereof; and among others, the large and beautiful organ in the Lutheran church, at Lancaster, is one of them.[1]

In former times, the augurs which were sent from England had no screw, serving as a point, as we have them in our day. The invention of this screw was first made at Litiz, by Mr. John H. Rauch, Senior, during the last century; the pattern was then sent to England by Judge Henry, after which the screw point was generally introduced. The original augur, made at Litiz, by John Henry Rauch, in 1776, is now the property of his grand-son, E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster. It was among the relics exhibited at the Great Sanitary Fair held at Philadelphia in 1864.

For an account of the Schools, see Division VI.

Washington, Borough.—Population in 1860, 560; Taxables, 199; Value of Real and Personal Property, $67,823.

1 Abridged from Mr. John Beck's revision of the article on Litiz in Rupp's History of Lancaster County.

INDIAN LOCALITIES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

MODERN NAME.	INDIAN NAME.	MEANING.	REMARKS.
Conestoga Creek,	Conestogo, (?) Canetoto, (Iroq. ?)	"Pine tree standing alone."	Indian town, near this stream, stood on the top of a hill. Col. Rec. 2, p. 255. Campanius.
Cocalico Creek,	Achgookwalico, (Heckewelder.)	"Where the snakes gather in holes or dens."	
Pequea Creek,	Picuew, (Heck.) Pequehan,		Col. Rec. 2, p. 402. Tribe of Shawanese. (Heck.)
Chiquesalunga Creek,	Chickeswalungo, (Heck.)	"Place of crawfish."	Crawfish still occur in this stream.
Conoy Creek,	Gunew, (Heck.)	"Long."	Indian town. Col. Rec. 3, p. 198. Conoy town on Susq.
Bainbridge,	Deawoagah,		
Conewago Creek,	Gunewingi, (Heck.)	"Long strip of land."	Ganowago=Rapid stream. (Iroq.) The Iroquois lived here.
Tuquan Creek,	Paucquan, (Heck.) Pducquan,	"Round."	Pancachtin=a round hill.
Beaver Creek,	Tamaquehan, (Heck.)	"Beaver stream."	Tangitamaquehanna=Little Beaver Creek.
Conowingo Creek,	Guneiagi, (Heck.)	"A long time away." (?)	Said to be an Iroquois, not a Delaware word. The Iroquois word "Ganowungo"="in the rapids."
Fishing Creek,	Namaeshauna,	"Creek where fish are caught,"	
Muddy Creek,	Achseespagkoh, (Vogler.)	"Muddy water."	
Mill Creek,			
Middle Creek,	Legawi,	Between two others,=middle. (?)	Lawellhanne. (?)
Hammer Creek,			Forges erected on the stream, 1730.
Trout Creek	Maschilamekhan,	Trout Creek. (?)	
Octoraro Creek,	Ottohohaho, (Iroq.) Campanius.	"Where money or presents were distributed."	Otteraroe. Col. Rec. Vol. 2, p. 402.
Siccasoronga Creek,			Mentioned in Roger Estrange's History of America, 1687. Where are they?
Uskewayo Creek,			
Susquehanna River,	Gawanowananeh, (Iroq.)	"Great Island River."	Name of West Branch. (?)
" "	Skahundowa, (Iroq.)	"In the Plains." (Iroq.)	
" "	Quenishachachgekhanne, (Delaw.)	"The Great Bend River." (Heck.)	Name of West Branch.
" "	M'chwenwamisipu, (Delaw.)	"The Large Plains or Flats River." (Heck.)	

DIVISION III.

BIOGRAPHICAL,

AND

EARLY SETTLERS.

ATLEE, SAMUEL, a colonel of the first regiment of troops raised on the borders of Lancaster and Chester counties in the Revolution. He covered the retreat from Long Island, and being wounded was taken prisoner by the British, and kept confined in New York. After his release he left the army, and was elected to offices of trust by the people. Died suddenly in Philadelphia.

ATLEE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, born at Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. He moved to Lancaster at a very early age, was a prominent citizen and an active and leading Whig during the Revolution. He was commissioned a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, August 16, 1777, and held his place until his death in 1793, from yellow fever contracted in Philadelphia, while attending court.

BARTON, BENJAMIN S., M. D., professor in the University of Pennsylvania, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1766. His mother was the sister of the celebrated Rittenhouse. In 1786 he went to Great Britain and pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh and London. He afterwards visited Göttingen, and there obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine. On his return from Europe in 1789, he established himself as a physician in Philadelphia, and soon obtained an extensive practice. In the same year he was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the college of Philadelphia. On the resignation of Dr. Griffiths he was appointed professor of materia medica; and succeeded Dr. Rush in the department of the theory and practice of medicine. He died in 1815. His chief publication is Elements of Zoology and Botany.

BARTON, THOMAS,[1] was born in Ireland, in the year 1730. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. Shortly after he graduated, he came to this country, and engaged as an assistant tutor in the Academy of Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. In January, 1755, he went to England with letters testimonial from the Professors of the College, and the Clergy of the Province of Pennsylvania, and with an earnest petition from the inhabitants of Huntingdon, Pa., that he might be appointed their Missionary. After the necessary preliminaries had been attended to, he was ordained, and came back to this country as itinerant Missionary for the counties of York and Cumberland.

Having reached Philadelphia about the 10th of April, 1755, he immediately wrote to the people of Huntingdon, apprising them of his arrival; whereupon they sent a number of wagons to remove his effects. He reached the field of his labors about the close of May, and his first business was to make himself acquainted with the condition and the numbers of the three congregations of York, Huntingdon and Carlisle; and, after he had settled Wardens and Vestrymen in each, they all met, and according to their numbers, agreed mutually that he should officiate three Sundays in six at Huntingdon, two at Carlisle and one at York; and, having ascertained that there were within the

1 From Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

limits of his Mission large numbers of the communion of the Church of England in Shippensburg, and some four or five other settlements in that region, he determined to visit each of those places four times a year, to prepare them for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and to baptize their children.

Scarcely had Mr. Barton commenced his labors, before his attention was drawn to the wretched condition of the poor Indians, some of whom resided at no great distance from him; and, having heard that a number of them had come down from the Ohio to Carlisle to dispose of their fur and deer-skins, he took occasion to go among them, and to endeavor to secure their good will, in the hope of making himself useful to them. He invited them to church, and such of them as had any knowledge of English, came, and seemed very attentive. These, subsequently, brought their brethren to shake hands with him; and the result of the interview was that he had great hope of being able to bring them under the influence of Christianity. But, just at that time, the tidings came that the forces under the command of General Braddock had been defeated, as they were marching to take Du Quesne, a French fort upon the Ohio; and this was soon succeeded by an alienation of the Indians, which put an end to all hope of prosecuting successfully any missionary efforts among them.

Mr. Barton, now finding himself exposed to the incursions of the French and the Indians, was compelled to organize his own people for defence against their enemies; and such were his zeal and activity, that he even put himself at the head of his congregations, and marched, either by night or by day, whenever there was an alarm. In 1758, the young men within his Mission offered to join the army if Mr. Barton would accompany them; whereupon he proposed himself to General Forbes as Chaplain of the troops, and his services were thankfully accepted. He was, however, absent from his ordinary duties but a short time, though it was long enough to give him the opportunity of making the acquaintance of Washington, Mercer and other distinguished officers in the army.

For nearly twenty years, Mr. Barton resided at Lancaster, and was Rector of St. James' church there; but he divided his Sunday labors between that church and two other churches—one at Carnarvon, about twenty miles from Lancaster, the other at Pequea, nearly the same distance in a different direction. In addition to these stated duties, he officiated occasionally at the churches of New London and White Clay Creek—the one distant thirty-five, the other sixty miles from his residence. So great was the amount of labor that he performed, and such the fatigue and exposure to which he was subjected in his missionary excursions, that he became sensible that his constitution was greatly impaired; but he still kept on laboring to the extent of his ability; and the letters which, from time to time, he wrote to the Venerable Society, show that he was resolved to persevere in his labors until his health should entirely fail, or Providence should, in some other way, hedge up his path.

Mr. Barton had never lost, in any degree, his interest in the Indians; and was actually planning an excursion of a few months among them, in or about the year 1764, when his hopes were again blasted by the breaking out of the Indian War, which rendered any approach to them utterly hopeless.

In 1770, Mr. Barton received the Honorary degree of Master of Arts, from King's College, New York.

As the War of the Revolution came on, Mr. Barton found himself not a little impeded in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and was ultimately obliged to retire from his field of labor altogether. In a letter dated November 25, 1776, he thus describes his situation:

"I have been obliged to shut up my churches, to avoid the fury of the populace, who would not suffer the Liturgy to be used, unless the Collects and Prayer for the King and Royal Family were omitted, which neither my conscience nor the declaration I made and subscribed, when ordained would allow me to comply with; and, although I used every prudent step to give no offence even to those who usurped authority and

rule, and exercised the severest tyranny over us, yet my life and property have been threatened, upon mere suspicion of being unfriendly to what is called the 'American cause.' Indeed, every clergyman of the Church of England, who dared to act upon proper principles, was marked out for infamy and insult, in consequence of which, the Missionaries in particular have suffered greatly. Some of them have been dragged from their horses, assaulted with stones and dirt, ducked in water, obliged to flee for their lives, driven from their habitations and families, laid under arrests and imprisoned. I believe they were all (or at least most of them) reduced to the same necessity with me of shutting up their churches. It is, however, a great pleasure to me to assure the Venerable Society that, though I have been deprived of the satisfaction of discharging my public duties to my congregations, I have endeavored (I trust not unsuccessfully) to be beneficial to them in another way.

"I have visited them from house to house regularly, instructed their families, baptized and catechized their children, and performed such other duties in private as atoned for my suspension from public preaching."

Mr. Barton, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth, was permitted to sell his property, leave the Colony, and pass within the British lines. He arrived at New York in November, 1778. Having, before leaving Lancaster, first been placed on the limits of his county, and afterwards, for a long time, confined to his house, his health, which had been reduced by his severe labors, now became much more impaired by his confinement. A dropsy ensued, under which he languished until the 25th of May, 1780, when he died at the age of fifty years.

Mr. Barton was married, in 1753, to a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse, at Philadelphia. He left a widow and eight children, one of whom, *Benjamin Smith*, was a distinguished Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and died in 1815. The eldest son, *William*, was the author of the Life of Rittenhouse. Mrs. Barton, the widow, passed her last years in the house of her nephew and niece, Dr. Samuel Bard and his wife. Within a few days of their decease, she also died, at the age of ninety.

Mr. Barton published a Sermon on Braddock's Defeat, in 1755.

John Penn, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, speaking in a letter of the important services that Mr. Barton rendered in resisting the attacks of the French and Indians, says:

"Mr. Barton deserves the commendation of all lovers of their country. * * * * Had others imitated his example Cumberland would not have wanted men enough to defend it; nor has he done anything in the military way but what hath increased his character for piety, and that of a sincerely religious man and zealous minister. In short, he is a most worthy, active and serviceable Pastor and Missionary, and as such, please to mention him to the Society."

Baker, John Christopher, Rev., D. D., was born in Philadelphia, May 7, 1792; had 5 years' education at Nazareth Hall, and pursued a course of Theological studies under Rev. Dr. Lochman, a Lutheran minister, at Lebanon. Licensed in 1811 by the Synod of Pennsylvania, he successively acted as Assistant Minister in the German congregation at Philadelphia, Pastor of the church at Germantown in 1812, and Pastor of Trinity Lutheran church of Lancaster in 1828. In the latter capacity he served faithfully and acceptably until January 30, 1853. After severing his connection with Trinity church he returned to Philadelphia in charge of St. Luke's Lutheran church, and died there, May 26, 1859. His mortal remains were taken to Woodward Hill Cemetery. He was an earnest, laborious and faithful minister, and is held in loving remembrance.

Bowman, Samuel, Rt. Rev., D. D., was the fourth child of Captain Samuel Bowman, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who took an active part in the battle of Lexington, and at the close of the war settled at Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Bishop Bowman was born there May 21st, 1800. The

judicious and enlightened views of his father, husbanded by the refined tastes and Christian virtues of his mother, born and nurtured in the Church, were the influences that surrounded the earliest years of his life. At the chartered Academy of Wilkesbarre, an institution equal to any of its contemporaries, he received his education. He was destined for the bar and pursued his legal studies for a time under the late Charles Chauncy, Esq., of Philadelphia. Soon after commencing the practice of the law, he felt an invincible desire to enter the Church. He applied for holy orders, and was admitted by Bishop White to the Diaconate in 1823[1] and to the Priesthood in 1824. He began his ministry at St. John's Church, Pequea, Lancaster county, in 1823, where he remained about two years. After a brief residence at Easton, Pa., where he had charge of Trinity Church, he returned to his first cure, which he held until 1827, when he was invited to take charge of St. James', Lancaster. After the death of Rev. Mr. Clarkson, the Rector with whom he was associated, he was elected in his place and filled that position until his death; for on his elevation to the Episcopate, his parishioners, dreading to sever the relations so long and so happily sustained, prevailed upon him to continue them. In 1845, the clergy elected him Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, but the Laity refusing to concur, he cordially supported the nomination of Rev. Dr. A. Potter, who was eventually chosen. In 1848 he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, but his strong attachment to Lancaster controlled his decision to decline. In May, 1858, he was chosen, and in August of the same year, consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania.

His death took place on Saturday, August 3, 1861, between 8 and 9 A. M. He had left Pittsburgh at 6 A. M., by the Allegheny Valley Railroad on a visitation to the spiritually destitute "Oil District." After the train had proceeded about nineteen miles, an injury to the road caused by a late freshet and a land-slide nearly two miles beyond, induced some of the passengers to walk the distance; the Bishop was among the number. Unable to keep up with the others, he was missed when the train was on the point of starting, and was subsequently found lying by the road-side, his face buried in his hat, stretched out at full length, "a corpse, without signs of bruise or struggle; his watch, purse and papers untouched." The majority of physicians consulted, ascribe his death to apoplexy, but his family physician to disease of the heart.

The remains were at once taken to Lancaster, where they arrived on Sunday morning, August 4th. The funeral obsequies took place at St. James', Lancaster, on Tuesday, August 6th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Two Bishops, some seventy Clergymen, all the resident ministers of other communions, and a vast concourse of citizens were present.

Bishop Bowman was twice married. His first wife, Susan, daughter of the late Samuel Sitgreaves, Esq., of Easton, Pa., bore him three children, one of whom, a daughter, survives. His second wife, Harriet R., daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Clarkson, Rector of St. James', died some years ago.

The Bishop's body lies in the churchyard of St. James', by the side of his departed friends.

Buchanan,[2] James, the Hon. Was born in Franklin county on the 23d day of April, 1791. His birth-place was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the Cove, or North Mountain, about 4 miles west of Mercersburg, and bearing the peculiar, but not inappropriate name of "Stony-batter." His father, James Buchanan, senior, was a native of Ireland, and one of the most enterprising, intelligent and influential citizens of that part of the State. His mother, Elizabeth Speer, remarkable for her superior intellect and genuine piety, was born in the Southern part of Lancaster county.

Five years after his birth his parents removed into the town of Mercersburg, then recently laid out, where he was brought up and fitted for college. He entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, then under the Presidency of the Rev. Dr. Davidson, in the year

1 August 25th, 1823; on the same day of the month he was consecrated Bishop in 1858.

2 Written by the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, D. D., brother of the deceased.

1805, being at the time in his 15th year. In 1809, he graduated with distinction; and in the same year, commenced the study of law in Lancaster, in the office of James Hopkins, Esq. Three years after, or in 1812, he was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office in Lancaster, and was almost immediately successful in obtaining business; his studious habits, his fine abilities, his agreeable manners and correct deportment, all combining to attract clients to him. He, in a very short time, took his place among the foremost at the bar, and had the command of as much business as he could attend to. There were soon very few important cases, either in Lancaster, or the neighboring counties, in which he was not employed; or at least, in which there was not an effort made to secure his services. In a very few years, besides deservedly acquiring the reputation of being one of the ablest and best lawyers in the State, or in the country, he had, from being the possessor of very little, amassed what he considered a competence, and withdrew almost entirely from practice. His first public employment of any kind was that of prosecutor for Lebanon county, a position to which he was appointed in 1813, by Jared Ingersoll, Esq., then Attorney General of the State, under Governor Snyder. This office he probably retained but a short time. In the next year, at the early age of 23, and only two years after his admission to the bar, he was nominated by his friends for the State Legislature, and elected. In the following year, or 1815, he was again nominated and elected. In both the sessions of the Legislature in which he sat, he was one of the most prominent members; by the sensibleness and justness of his views, and the force of his high character and eminent abilities, exerting, though so young a man, not a little influence. He was always, as on a more extended arena, in after life, at his post, and took an interest in everything that was done. His mode of expressing his views, was then, as afterwards, clear and convincing. In the same year in which he was first elected to the Legislature, he went as a private in a company of volunteers to Baltimore, to aid in defending it against an anticipated attack from the British; and thus he early, by a voluntary exposure of himself to danger, gave evidence of that fire of sincere and true patriotism, which, till the last day of his life, glowed fervidly in his bosom. In the year 1820, his fellow citizens of the Congressional District in which he lived, (composed of the counties of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware,) and without solicitation from him, conferred on him the further honor of electing him to the National House of Representatives. They elected him again in 1822, 1824, 1826 and 1828; when he declined further re-election. His term of service in the House expired on the 3d of March, 1831. During nearly all the time that he was a member of the House, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee; and in the last Congress to which he was elected, he succeeded Daniel Webster as *chairman* of that Committee. Moreover, he was, from almost his first entrance into the House, one of its most prominent and leading members, taking rank with such men as Randolph, McDuffie, P. Barbour and others, and expressing his views in a clear and forcible manner on all the important questions that came before it. His speeches then, as since, were models of lucidness, chasteness and force. One of the most remarkable of them was that delivered at the Bar of the Senate, at the conclusion of the trial of Judge Peck; he being chairman of the able committee appointed to conduct the case before the Senate. This speech has rarely been excelled in ability and eloquence.

In the same year in which he ceased to be a member of the House, he was sent by President Jackson as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg; where he made a most favorable impression, both for himself and his country, and where he negotiated the first Commercial Treaty, which this government ever had with that of Russia. In 1833, he returned from Russia; and in this same year he was elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of William Wilkins, who had been appointed to succeed him at the Court of the Czar. He was afterwards twice elected for the full terms of six

years; though soon after his second election, he resigned to take a place in the Cabinet of President Polk. His whole time of service in the Senate, was the same as it had been in the House; viz, 10 years.

In the body of which he was now a member, he took a similarly high rank to that which he had occupied in the House. He frequently measured arms with Clay, Webster and others, and without discredit or disadvantage to himself. He was, during most of the time, the principal leader of the Administration party, and expressed himself at large, and very ably, on all the important questions under discussion. During most of the time, he was chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Relations.

In 1845, he was tendered by the then recently inaugurated President, James K. Polk, the position in his Cabinet of Secretary of State. This position he occupied with great honor to himself and advantage to the country. While in the State Department, the Oregon Boundary Question was finally settled, the war with Mexico was carried on and successfully terminated, and California acquired.

In 1849, on the expiration of Mr. Polk's Presidential term, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, where he remained till 1853, when President Pierce tendered him, of his own accord, the Mission to the Court of St. James. This Mission he was averse to accepting, but, on its being pressed upon him, he at length accepted it. He remained in England till the Spring of 1856. While there he was treated with marked respect by all classes, from the Queen down. Lord Clarendon had reason to respect his abilities; for he found him more than a match in his diplomatic correspondence with him. His dispatches while Secretary of State and Minister to England, have not been excelled by those of any other Cabinet or other Minister.

In June of the year he returned from England, he was nominated, (again, without any effort on his part) by the Democratic National Convention, which met at Cincinnati, as their candidate for the Presidency, and in the following November, he was elected. And, thus, from an humble beginning, after having previously occupied an unusual number of distinguished and honorable positions connected with the Government, he found himself, at the age of 65, exalted to what is perhaps really the highest political position on earth. The duties of this high office he discharged with ability; and, though much blamed for his course during the last few months of his administration (a period, when the affairs of the country had come to the fearful crisis to which they had long been tending) yet, in all he did, and in all he abstained from doing, he was actuated by the highest and purest motives of patriotism. He did that, and that only, which he believed he was authorized to do, and which he thought it best and his duty to do. He himself feared not the verdict of future times, as to his course, and as to his policy; and on more than one occasion, within only a year or two of his death, he had been heard to say, that, had he to pass through the same state of things again, he could not, before his God, see, that he could act otherwise than as he did. In sincere and cordial love for the Union he was second to no one. The principal respect in which he differed from many others was as to what were the best and most legitimate means of preserving or restoring the Union. At the expiration of his Presidential term, in March 1861, he returned to his home at Wheatland, where he spent the remainder of his life, enjoying the society of his neighbours and friends, and employing himself with his books and his pen. One of the books most frequently perused by him was the Bible; in the teachings of which he was a firm believer, and on the promises of which he cheerfully relied. He had always been a believer in the Holy Scriptures, and in the truth of the Christian religion; and, besides being always strictly moral in his conduct, had been, in many respects, a devout and religious, as well as a kind and charitable man. But he had never made an open profession of being a disciple of Christ, until within the last few years, when he became a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He died calmly and peacefully on Monday, the first day of June, 1868. On the Thursday following, his remains were followed to the grave, by such numbers of his fellow-

citizens, (including a large number of persons from abroad) as indicated, that, however he may have been censured by persons of opposite political opinions, while living, he was yet one, who, in public estimation, was both a *great* and a *good* man; one, deserving for his acknowledged strict integrity and his well known benevolence, esteem and regard; as, for his learning, satesmanship, eloquence and talents, he commanded deference and respect.

On opening his Will, it was found that he had remembered the poor of Lancaster, as well as the Church of which he was a member; and had arranged that a handsome addition should be made to the Fund which he had appropriated for their benefit, years before. It may be added, that in person he was large; in manners courteous and polished; and that his stores of knowledge and his powers of conversation were such, that no one could be long in his company without being deeply interested, and without receiving valuable information.

Carmichael, John[1] was born in the town of Tarbert, in Argyleshire, Scotland, October 17, 1728. His parents, Donald and Elizabeth (Alexander) Carmichael, were both exemplary members of the Presbyterian church, and migrated to this country in the year 1737. As they drew near the American coast, after a long voyage, a sudden gust well nigh overturned the vessel; and their son John, then,a little boy eight years old, was precipitated overboard; but, happily, the waves bore him within reach of the Captain, and his life was saved. After remaining a short time at New York, they removed to Hackensack, a Dutch settlement in New Jersey, where they experienced much kindness from the people; but the irreligion, especially the profanation of the Lord's day, that prevailed there, led the pious father to seek, particularly on account of his children, a more congenial residence. Such a place he found in what was then called Ward Session, a few miles from Newark, N. J. Here the family attended the ministry of the Rev. Aaron Burr, whose preaching made a deep impression on the mind of this son, and whose addresses at the Communion table he always remembered as having been characterized with great pathos and power.

In the year 1745, death deprived him of his father; he entered the College of New Jersey in the year 1755, and was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in August, 1759. In November following, he was summoned to the death-bed of his mother, where he witnessed a scene of remarkable Christian triumph.

After studying Theology at Princeton, under the direction of the Rev. Samuel Davies, who had succeeded to the Presidency of the College the year he graduated, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, on the 8th of May, 1760.

Some time in the year 1760, he received a call from the church of the Forks of Brandywine, Chester county, Pa., to become their Pastor. This call he accepted; and the Presbytery of Newcastle, then lately constituted from a part of the Donegal Presbytery, met at the Forks of Brandywine, April 21, 1761, and ordained him to the work of the ministry, and installed him Pástor of that Congregation. This connection continued until it was terminated by his death.

When the war of the Revolution came on, Mr. Carmichael showed himself an earnest and uncompromising friend to the liberties of his country. In the summer of 1775, the militia of the town of Lancaster requested him to preach a military sermon, printed above, pp. 234. sq.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. C. Grier, in a discourse which he preached in 1849, containing the History of the Church of the Forks of Brandywine, pays the following tribute to Mr. Carmichael:

"The Rev. John Carmichael was an eloquent man, in his day, and 'mighty in the Scriptures.' He was a man of ardent feelings, and what he did, he did with his might. He was the Pastor of this congregation during the whole of the great American Revolution; and, like most of the Presbyterian clergymen of that day, he espoused the cause

1 Abridged from Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

of his country, like one who would rather perish, battling for freedom, than live a slave. He was long spared to the affections and the prayers of his people, going in and out before them, as a burning and a shining light, breaking to them the bread of life; and being an example to the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him an overseer, ever calling upon them 'to be followers of him, even as he also was of Christ.'

"The congregation increased under his ministry, which lasted about twenty-four years. He died greatly respected, and deeply lamented by his people—and having in all the churches of his Presbytery the reputation of a man thoroughly furnished for his work—one who needed not to be ashamed, because he rightly divided the word of truth."

Clark, John, General, a native of this county, was born in 1751. At twenty-five he entered the public services of his country. Congress appointed him, February 6, 1778, as one of the auditors for the army under General Washington. He was also aide-de-camp to Gen. Green. The following letter from Washington, to Congress, speaks of Clark's character:

Head Quarters, Valley Forge, Jan. 2, 1778.

I take the liberty of introducing Gen. John Clark, the bearer of this, to your notice. He entered the service at the commencement of the war, and has for some time past acted as aide-de-camp to Major General Green. He is active, sensible, and enterprising, and has rendered me great services since the enemy has been in Pennsylvania, by procuring me constant, and certain intelligence of the motives and intentions of the enemy. It is somewhat uncertain whether the state of his health will admit of his remaining in the military line; if it should, I shall perhaps have occasion to recommend him in a more particular manner to the favor of Congress at a future time. At present, I can assure, that if you should, while he remains at York, have any occasion for his services, you will find him not only willing, but very capable of executing any of your commands.

Respectfully, Geo. Washington.

At the close of the Revolution, Clark resumed the practice of law at York. He died December 27, 1819.

Eberly, John, M. D., was born in Manor township, in 1789, and died at Lexington, Ky., in 1838. He was distinguished as a practitioner, medical writer and linguist. His works are the following: Notes of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Philadelphia, 1844. Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. Treatise of the Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1847.

Elder, John,[1] was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1706. His father, Robert Elder, migrated to America about the year 1730, and settled a few miles North of what is now Harrisburg, Pa. He brought all his family with him, except his son *John*, the eldest of his children, who was left with his uncle, the Rev. John Elder, of Edinburgh, to complete his studies for the ministry. He (the son) was licensed to preach in the year 1732; and, some time after, (probably in 1736,) agreeably to previous arrangements, followed his father and family to America. In August, 1737, the churches in Pennsboro' and Paxton, Pa., applied to the Newcastle Presbytery for a candidate, and Mr. Elder was sent in answer to the request. On the 12th of April, 1738, the people of Paxton and Derry invited him to become their pastor; and, about the same time, he was called to one or two other places. He accepted the call from Paxton and Derry, and was ordained and installed on the 22d of November following.

As Mr. Elder resided on the frontier of the Province, the members of his congregation were generally trained as "Rangers" in defence against the Indians. Many a family mourned for its head, shot down by a concealed foe, or carried away captive. The men were accustomed to carry their rifles with them, not only to their work in the field, but to their worship in the sanctuary; and their worthy minister kept his beside him in the pulpit. It was no uncommon occurrence for death to overtake them, as they

1 Abridged from Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

returned from the public services of the Sabbath to their scattered plantation. In 1756, the meeting-house was surrounded with Indians, while Mr. Elder was preaching; but the spies having noticed the large number of rifles that the hearers had brought for their defence, the party silently withdrew from their ambush, without making an attack. In 1757, an attack was actually made, as the people were leaving the church, and two or three were killed. During the summer, they had some security by means of the visits of friendly Indians; but, at other seasons of the year, murders frequently occurred, and they found it impossible to discover the criminals. Mr. Elder himself superintended the military discipline of his people, and became Captain of the mounted men, widely known as the "Paxton boys." He afterwards held a Colonel's commission in the provincial service, and had the command of the block-houses and stockades from the Susquehanna to Easton. His apology for this extraordinary course, lies in the extraordinary state of things which led to it. It is not easy to overestimate the suspense and terror in which the inhabitants of that frontier region lived from 1754 to 1763. Elder besought the Governor to remove the Conestoga Indians, because they harbored murderers; and he engaged, if this were done, to secure the frontier without expense to the Province. This being refused, a party of his Rangers determined to destroy the tribe; and they called on Elder to take the lead in the enterprise. He was then in his fifty-seventh year. Mounting his horse, he commanded them to desist, and reminded them that the execution of their purpose would inevitably involve the destruction of the innocent with the guilty; but their prompt reply was—"Can they be innocent who harbor murderers?"—at the same time, pointing indignantly to instances in which their wives and mothers had been massacred, and the criminals traced to the homes of the Conestogas. He still earnestly opposed the measure, and at last placed himself in the road, that they might see that they could advance only by cutting him down. When he saw that they were preparing to kill his horse, and that all his entreaties were entirely unavailing, he withdrew and left them to take their own course. The persons engaged in this desperate enterprise, were chiefly Presbyterians, who resided in that neighborhood, and not a few of them were men far advanced in life. They performed their work thoroughly and mercilessly, destroying in Lancaster and Conestoga, every Indian they could find. On the 27th of January, 1764, Elder wrote to Governor Penn, as follows:

"The storm which had been so long gathering, has, at length, exploded. Had Government removed the Indians, which had been frequently, but without effect, urged, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do was done. I expostulated; but life and reason were set at defiance. Yet the men in private life are virtuous and respectable; not cruel, but mild and merciful. The time will arrive when each palliating circumstance will be weighed. This deed, magnified into the blackest of crimes, shall be considered as one of those ebullitions of wrath, caused by momentary excitement, to which human infirmity is subjected."

The Indians were at length removed by the Governor, from every exposed place, to Philadelphia; and many apprehended that the "Paxton boys," in the overflowing of their wrath, would pursue them thither. The Governor issued a proclamation, setting a reward on the head of one Stewart, supposed to be the ringleader, and some of his associates. Elder wrote to the Governor in their defence, stating the true character of the men, and the palliating, if not justifying, circumstances under which they acted. Several pamphlets were published, commenting on the case with great severity, and some of them representing the Irish Presbyterians as ignorant bigots or lawless marauders. But, amidst all the violent attacks and retorts, Elder is never stigmatized as abetting or conniving at the massacre; nor is his authority pleaded by the actors in their defence.

The union of the Synods brought Mr. Elder and the other members of Donegal Presbytery into the same body with the leading members of the "New Side" Presbytery

of Newcastle. For a while, they maintained, ostensibly, union of action; but, at length, the "Old Side" men withdrew from the Synod, on account of dissatisfaction in respect to certain cases of discipline, and formed themselves into a separate Presbytery. They, however, finally returned, and were scattered, with their own consent, in Donegal, Newcastle, and Second Philadelphia Presbyteries.

Mr. Elder joined the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, May 19, 1768. In the formation of the General Assembly, he became a member of the Presbytery of Carlisle. He died in the year 1792, at the age of eighty-six; having been a minister of the Gospel sixty years, and the minister of the Congregations in Paxton and Derry, fifty-six.

Mr. Elder was married, about the year 1740, to Mary, daughter of Joshua Baker, who was armourer under King George the Second; and, by this marriage, he had four children—two sons and two daughters. After her death, he was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Simpson, and sister of General Michael Simpson, of Revolutionary memory, who was a Captain under General Montgomery, at Quebec. By his second marriage he had eleven children. The last of the whole number (fifteen) died in April, 1853, at Harrisburg, in his eighty-seventh year.

Franklin, Walter, was born in the city of New York in February, 1773. His father having during his minority removed to Philadelphia, he there studied law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1794. He was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania in January, 1809, which office he held until January, 1811, when he was appointed President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of the second judicial district of Pennsylvania, which then comprised the counties of Lancaster, York and Dauphin, to which were afterwards added Cumberland and Lebanon. He continued in this office till his death, which took place in February, 1838. He was distinguished for his eminent integrity and his superior attainments as a jurist, for the clearness of his conception and the strength and vigor of his mind. His dignity of manner and uniform correctness of deportment sprang from religious principle, and he was emphatically, in the highest sense, a Christian gentleman. (By *Hon. T. E. Franklin.*)

Fulton, Robert, was born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to a jeweller in Lancaster, where he accidentally caught a taste for painting—in the cultivation and practice of which he was subsequently quite successful. His passion for the art induced him to relinquish his trade and make a voyage to London, where he was cordially received by Benjamin West, then President of the Royal Academy, and with whom he maintained a constant friendship till death separated them. In painting, Fulton's success did not equal his expectations; and he therefore gradually withdrew his attention from it, and devoted it to the Mechanic Arts. As early as 1793 we find that he had conceived the project of propelling vessels by the power of steam; as he addressed a series of letters at that time to Earl Stanhope, on that subject, and on the more general one of Internal Improvement; these letters were favorably received and duly acknowledged by Stanhope.

During his residence in England the British Government granted him patents for many useful inventions in the mechanic arts. He then crossed over to France and spent several years at Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of several of the modern languages, to philosophy, and the higher branches of mathematics. While in Paris he lived on terms of great intimacy with Joel Barlow, the author of our national poem, the Columbiad; and in 1797, in conjunction with Barlow, he made his first experiment in submarine explosion. In 1806 he returned to this country, and prosecuted at New York his investigations relating to steam navigation and submarine explosion. A full explanation of the latter subject was published in 1810, under the title of "Torpedo War." The country was then on the eve of the war with England; and in 1813 the government placed in his hands an appropriation for the steam ship, "Fulton the First," which was built under his superintendence, and excited universal admiration for its tremendous power as an engine of war.

His first experiment in steam navigation was made on the Hudson river in 1807. With the aid of Robert R. Livingston, he constructed a boat in which he made a trip to Albany. Speaking of this experiment he said; "The morning I left New York, there were not perhaps thirty persons in the city who believed that the boat would move one mile an hour, or be of the least utility. And when we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks. This is the way, you know, in which ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors." But the multitude was disappointed, even his most sanguine anticipations were exceeded. His vessel "walked the waters like a thing of life." He made the trip from New York to Albany, in 32 hours, and back again in 30 hours.

The following account of this first steamboat was published at the time, and was undoubtedly a reality, although it was tinged with the marvellous. "Passing up the river she excited the astonishment of the inhabitants on the shore, many of whom had not heard of an engine, much less of a steamboat. She was described by some who indistinctly saw her pass in the night, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the tide, and breathing flames and smoke. Her volumes of fire and smoke by night attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its progress, they saw with astonishment that it was rapidly approaching them; and when it came so near that the noise of the machinery and paddles was heard, the crews in some instances sunk beneath their decks from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves and besought Providence to protect them from the approaches of the horrible monster, which was marching on the tide, and lighting its path by the fire it vomited."

Fulton died on the 24th of February, 1815, in the 50th year of his age, and in the midst of his usefulness—but almost in penury. Sixty years only have elapsed since he made his first voyage on the Hudson in the steamboat Clermont, and the same trip is now made in less than one-third of the time in which he made it: and instead of a solitary boat on that river, hundreds of them, like floating palaces, are daily traversing our rivers, lakes, coasts and seas of the eastern world—almost annihilating time and space by the celerity of their movements. The memory of such a man should be cherished by his countrymen—it is the only patrimony which he bequeathed his children.

Gibson, John, General, a brave soldier of the French and Revolutionary wars, was born at Lancaster in 1740, and died in the western country in 1822. It was to him that Logan delivered his celebrated speech, the translation of which by Gen'l Gibson has been spread over America and Europe.

Grosh, Jacob, a native of Lancaster county, was born January 25th, 1777, of German Moravian parents. He was a member of the Legislature during eleven years, and subsequently was twice appointed Associate Judge of Lancaster. He died at his residence, in Marietta, November, 1860.

Hand, Edward, was born December 31st, 1744, at Clydaff, King's County, Province of Leinster, Ireland. He died at his farm, "Rockford," near Lancaster, September 3d, 1802.

In 1767, he received the appointment of Surgeon's Mate, or Surgeon, to the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of foot, and sailed with that regiment from the Cove of Cork, May 20th, 1767, and arrived at Philadelphia, July 11th. He was Ensign in the same regiment, and the commission being dated 1772, it would seem that he purchased it in this country.

He went with the 18th to Fort Pitt, and returning to Philadelphia in 1774, he resigned his commission, and received a regular discharge from Ireland. In the same year he came to Lancaster, with recommendations, in order to practise his profession of Physic and Surgery. In 1775 he married. His first American commission bears date June 25th, 1775. He was on Prospect Hill, 20th August following. He left Lancaster, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Riflemen, famous for its exploits during

the war. He rose to the rank of Adjutant General, still retaining that of Brigadier General.

He was the Adjutant General at the battle of Yorktown, and marched with the troops back to Philadelphia, where the Army was disbanded. After the war he resumed the practice of medicine.

In 1798 he was appointed Major General in the Provisional Army.

He assisted in accomplishing the independence of his adopted Country, with zeal, ability and fidelity, high in public esteem. As a physician venerated, in private life respected and beloved, he died lamented by all who knew him, especially by the poor, to whom he gave professional aid gratuitously; and when successive generations shall have passed away, his name and his fame shall survive in the history of his country's glory.

The subjoined letter from General Washington, the original of which is in the hands of General Hand's grand-daughter, accords the highest meed of praise to the gallant subject of this notice:

Mount Vernon, January 14*th*, 1784.

Dear Sir: When I left Philadelphia, I hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you at Annapolis, before my departure from thence, and to have had an opportunity (previous to my resignation) of expressing to you personally, amongst the last acts of my official life, my entire approbation of your public conduct, particularly in the execution of the important duties of Adjutant General.

Notwithstanding I have been disappointed in that expectation, and have it now in my power—only as a private character—to make known my sentiments and feelings respecting my military friends; yet, I cannot decline making use of the first occasion, after my retirement of informing you, my dear sir, how much reason I have had to be satisfied with the great zeal, attention and ability manifested by you, in conducting the business of your Department; and how happy I should be in opportunities of demonstrating my sincere regard and esteem for you. It it unnecessary, I hope, to add with what pleasure I should see you at this place, being with great truth, my dear sir,

Your real friend and most ob't serv't,

G. Washington.

The Hon'ble Gen'l Hand.

Keagy, John M., M. D.[1] the distinguished educator, was born in in Martic township about the year 1795, of German descent, on the paternal and maternal side, the name of his mother's family being Litzenberg. He died in Philadelphia, in the winter of 1836–7, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. In 1819 he published a series of articles in the Baltimore *Chronicle*, which he reprinted at Harrisburg in 1824, in an octavo pamphlet of 38 pages. In 1827 he published his *Pestallozzian Primer*, at Harrisburg, a book made up largely of the more modern object lessons, but under the name of "Thinking Lessons, and Lessons in Generalization." As soon as the child knows a vowel and a consonant, he is taught to spell and read the syllables which they form. In the Introduction, the author advocates the teaching of a child to read words "as if they were Chinese *symbols*," and without a previous knowledge of the letters, a practicable mode which avoids the absurdity of telling a child that *see-a-tea* (which should spell *sate*) spells *cat!*

In 1827, Dr. Keagy opened a Classical Academy in Harrisburg, where new studies and modes of instruction were introduced, such as the Natural Sciences taught orally in an excellent conversational style, for there were no proper books at that period. Besides being a classical scholar, the Doctor knew Hebrew, German, and French; he knew the principles of mechanics, and insisted that steam boilers should have more fire surface. Had he been brought up as a machinist, he would have invented tubular boilers, having constructed a copper model composed partly of tubes.

[1]The first syllable rhymes with *plague*.

After some years of instructing at Harrisburg, the Doctor went to Philadelphia to take charge of the Friends' High School, and whilst there he was elected Classical Professor at Dickinson College, but did not live to act. Doctor Keagy was deeply and practically religious—a Methodist, but entirely free from the demonstrative and noisy characteristics of his denomination at that day. He had charitable feelings toward other denominations, and several times went with a few of his boarding pupils to the Catholic church, where he conformed to the acts of the congregation, and taught his pupils that politeness required such conformity when visiting the churches of various denominations. (By *Prof. S. S. Haldeman.*)

Maxwell, Hugh, was born at Port, a Ferry, Ireland, December 7, 1777. His father's family were Scotch; his mother's, English. When about twelve years of age he came to Philadelphia as ward and heir of a rich maternal uncle named Bingham. At the age of nineteen he entered into the book publishing business in partnership with Matthew Carey, and in connexion with him published one of the first literary magazines in Philadelphia. He afterwards edited a magazine called the *Port-Folio.*

While engaged in book publishing, he cast his own type and made his own wood cuts.

In the financial crisis, which occurred soon after the war of 1812, he lost heavily in business, and retired to his farm near the city. The activity of his mind would not suffer him to remain long in retirement; he removed to Youngmanstown and afterwards to Bellefonte, in both of which places he published newspapers.

In 1817 he removed to Lancaster and established *The Lancaster Gazette*, which he edited and published for a number of years. He then purchased *The Lancaster Journal*, one of the oldest Democratic papers in the State, which he published until 1839.

While a citizen of Lancaster he was ever an ardent and effective advocate of a State system of public improvements. He was one of the most active members of a company organized in 1820 for the improvement of the navigation of the Conestoga, and called the first meeting (held at Columbia) for the purpose of interesting the people in one of his cherished projects, the uniting of the city of Philadelphia with the Susquehanna, at that point, by rail. He had the satisfaction of seeing this work carried to completion, amid much opposition and ridicule. He was, if not the founder, one of the originators of the "Mechanic's Literary Association" of Lancaster, and its first President; the author of several useful inventions, among which the "Printers' Roller," for which he obtained letters patent, in 1817, was the most important. He was one of the first to call attention to the causes of boiler explosions, for which he received much commendation in the newspapers at that early day. He discovered the Lyken's Valley and Short Mountain coal fields, and with William White, ex-Sheriff of Lancaster, sent the first coal to market from those mines. As a writer, Mr. Maxwell was remarkable for facility and vigor, was an industrious reader, a profound thinker and a bold leader in public affairs. He died at the residence of his son, Dr. Thomas Maxwell, Jackson Hall, Franklin county, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Among the young men in his printing offices who rose to positions of influence, John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and John H. Pearsol, founder and still one of the publishers of the Lancaster *Express* newspaper are worthy examples. (By *Mrs. J. R. Sypher.*)

Mifflin, Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, 1744. He took an active part in the struggle against British oppression, was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, and, though a Quaker, joined the patriot army in 1775, and by his great abilities soon rose to the rank of Major General. In 1787, he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. The following year he was elected President of the Executive Council, and afterward, first Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790. He died in 1800, in the city of Lancaster.

Miller, Henry, Gen., was an active and gallant officer in the Revolutionary army, who took part in most of the important battles fought in this and the neighboring

States. He was also a General in the war of 1812. He was born at Lancaster in 1741, and died at Carlisle, in 1824.

Muhlenberg, Fred'k Augustus, M. D., was born on the 14th of March, 1795. He was the youngest son of Rev. Dr. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, who was distinguished as an eminent Botanist, and was pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church from 1780 to his decease in 1815. His son, Frederick A., the subject of this notice, studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and graduated with high honors at the University of Pennsylvania on the 9th day of April, 1814. He commenced the practice of medicine when only nineteen years of age, having his office in his father's residence, then the parsonage, now occupied as a law office by Newton Lightner, esq. He followed his profession with success and distinction for a period of over fifty years, and it is the testimony of all who witnessed his professional ministrations that no physician better understood and exercised the duties of a physician and friend in the sick room than he. When compelled by failing health to relinquish practice, many old families whom he had attended for years could hardly be prevailed upon to give him up.

Dr. Muhlenberg was always more or less prominently identified with the public interests, though never allowing these duties to interfere with the practice of his profession. In 1821 he was appointed Prothonotary by Gov. Hiester, and in 1827 Gov. Shulze appointed him Register of Wills. When Prothonotary, Judge Long, then a mere lad, served as his clerk in that office, to whose memory we are indebted for most of the data for this brief sketch. He served as Trustee and Treasurer of old Franklin College for many years, and subsequently was one of the most active members of the School Board. He was elected President of the Lancaster Bank, at a time when that institution was on the decline, and to his excellent judgment, with the aid of the late James Evans, as Cashier, the subsequent popularity of that old institution was due. He resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Bachman. He was appointed a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum, when that institution was founded at Harrisburg, which position he held until relieved at his own request. He also held many minor trusts, being one of those men never seeking office, but always sought for to serve his fellow-citizens. In 18— he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for Congress, against Mr. Stevens, but popular as he was he could not overcome the strong majority of the opposition.

Dr. Muhlenberg was a patriot of the old school. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and so long as the Democratic party was the war party of the country, he held its principles and enjoyed its confidence. But when that party arrayed itself against the Administration of the Government, in its life-and-death struggle to crush the late gigantic rebellion, he cut loose from his party organization, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the thousands of patriotic war Democrats who preferred their country to party. He took an active interest in the organization of the Union League, and was its first President. Throughout the war he was firm and unyielding in his attachment to the cause of Liberty and Union, and felt a deep interest in the reconstruction of the Government on the basis of loyalty and equal rights—holding that in this he was adhering to the true principles of the old Democratic party in which he had been schooled.

But the most pleasant word to us remains to be said, because we know that in saying it we do not flatter the dead. Dr. Muhlenberg was a good man—nay, more, he was a Christian, which, as Dr. Young has so tersely expressed it, is "the highest style of man." During his long and eventful life he was warmly interested in the prosperity of Trinity Lutheran Church, of which he was a faithful member and officer, and he never failed to use his influence to promote the cause of Religion and Education among the citizens of his native place:

——A good man never dies;
His life on Earth is but the infancy,
The opening bud, of an Immortal life!

Dr. Muhlenberg died at Lancaster, after a protracted illness, attended with great physical sufferings, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, July 5, 1867, in the 73d year of his age.

MUHLENBERG, HENRY ERNST, D.D.,[1] was the youngest son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., and was born at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., in the year 1753. The rudiments of his education he received in his native place, and, after the removal of his father to Philadelphia, he attended the public schools in that city. In the Spring of 1763, when in the tenth year of his age, with his brothers Peter and Frederick, he was sent to Europe, to finish his Academic studies, and to lay the foundation of his theological course. After a voyage of seven weeks, they reached England, and soon after they sailed for Holland. The brothers proceeded directly to Halle, and young Henry, having been placed under the care of an attendant, went by way of Oldenburg, Bremen and Hanover, with the intention of visiting Einbeck, his father's native place, and in which many of his relatives still resided. On the journey an incident occurred, which showed the resolute purpose, which even at that early period of his life he possessed. Having been basely deserted by the man to whose protection he had been confided, in a land in which he was an entire stranger, he commenced the long journey on foot, without money or friends, in no way depressed or disposed to despond. As he approached the end of his dark and dreary journey, when almost exhausted by the fatigue, he was met by a stranger, whose benevolent heart was touched, when he heard the sad tale of the inexperienced youth, and pitying his helpless condition, he generously carried him on his back to Einbeck, and cheered him by the way with the recital of pleasant stories. He never ascertained the name of this kind friend who relieved him in his lonely situation, but at the time he confidently believed that it was some good angel, commissioned by Providence to afford aid to him in this hour of need. He was soon after sent by his friends at Einbeck to Halle, where he at once commenced his studies, to use his own language, "among the orphan children at the Orphan House." In this school he continued for some years, spending a larger time in the highest classes than was necessary, as he had not yet reached the age required for admission into the University. This he entered in the year 1769, and remained a member about one year. After an absence from his home of seven years, it was natural that he should wish to return. He thought it desirable, also, to take advantage of Dr. Kunze's company, who was about to sail for the United States, a trip across the ocean, in those days, being a much more formidable undertaking than at the present. During his residence abroad, he had made good use of his time and opportunities, storing his mind with useful knowledge, and disciplining it for future effort. He also secured the acquaintance of some of the most learned theologians of Germany, with whom he, in after life, maintained a correspondence, and whose friendship he found of great value to him.

Dr. Muhlenberg arrived in this country in 1770, and was the same year ordained by the Synod of Pennsylvania, then in session at Reading. He immediately commenced the work of the ministry, and was associated in his labors, for many years, with his father, who was still preaching in Philadelphia, and had charge of several congregations in the vicinity. He occupied this field till 1776, when, in consequence of his attachment to his country, and his devotion to the principles of the American Revolution, he was obliged, with his family, to flee from the city on the approach of the British. Although he afterwards returned for a season, he was again forced to retire, during the occupancy of the city by the enemy. Disguised under a blanket, and with a rifle on his shoulder, narrowly escaping by the way with his life, he withdrew to the country, where, relieved for a time from professional duties, he engaged with great zeal in the study of Botany. Here, no doubt, was awakened that ardent and enthusiastic love for this favorite pursuit, which afterwards so strongly manifested itself. On the

1 Abridged from a sketch in the Evangelical Review for April, 1854.

departure of the British troops he resumed his clerical duties in Philadelphia, and continued to labor there, till the year 1779, when he resigned, in order to take charge of congregations in Montgomery county, Pa. In the following year, however, having been invited to Lancaster, and believing that it would afford a sphere of wider influence, and more extended usefulness, he consented to accept the appointment. In the Spring of 1780, he removed to the scene of his new home, and at once entered upon his work here, to which he assiduously and faithfully devoted himself, during a period of thirty-five years, till the end of his life. In the midst of his usefulness, the shaft of death was sped, and his earthly career terminated. On the 23d of May, 1815, he died of apoplexy, in the sixty-second year of his age. Conscious of his approaching dissolution, he committed his congregation and the interests of the church at large to the Great Bishop and Shepherd of souls; clasping to his heart the Bible, as his dearest treasure, and firmly clinging to the Rock of Ages, he calmly and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, and entered upon his eternal rest. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of weeping friends, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Helmuth, of Philadelphia, from the text—*Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.*

The death of Dr. Muhlenberg was universally lamented.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

He had enjoyed the uninterrupted regard, not only of his own congregation, but his virtues were enshrined in the hearts of the whole community. He was highly esteemed in all the walks of life, and everywhere produced the impression that he was an upright and sincere christian. He possessed those excellencies of character, which always win the affections, and secure for an individual warm and devoted friends. He was ever ready to furnish relief to the needy, and to minister comfort to the afflicted. His heart overflowed with sympathy for the suffering, and all who came within his reach experienced his kindness and liberality. The young he regarded with the most tender interest, and zealously labored to promote their good. His influence over them was unbounded. They entertained for him feelings of the most profound respect, which they on all occasions evinced. When the Doctor met them on the street, engaged with their sports, they would immediately suspend operations, and quietly, with their hats raised, wait until he had passed them. His manners were easy and affable, but dignified. There was nothing in his composition austere and repulsive, yet there was that which repelled rudeness or undue familiarity. At times he was quite humorous and playful,

Neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo—

his conversation abounding with pleasantry, and diffusing a genial charm over all who came within the circle of his influence. His eye was expressive of a kind heart, and his whole countenance reflected the warmest benevolence. He was extremely fond of music, and on several instruments performed with much skill.

In person, Dr. Muhlenberg was of medium stature, of a florid complexion and a robust frame. In the city, in which he spent more than half his life, there are given many traditional accounts of his extraordinary physical strength. On a certain occasion a beggar visited his study, and behaving rather insolently in his presence, it is said the Doctor, without any ceremony, picked the fellow up, and carried him out of the parsonage, with the greatest facility lifting him over the front porch, very much to the surprise of the stranger, and the amusement of the spectators. At another time he observed some men, as he was passing, laboring to remove from a wagon a large plank; he stopped and told them if they would desist from their profanity, he would help them, and apparently without any difficulty, he alone accomplished the work, in which they

had unitedly failed. He was a great pedestrian, frequently starting on foot from Lancaster to Philadelphia, a distance of 60 miles, and regarding the walk as a trifling feat.

Dr. Muhlenberg possessed a vigorous intellect and extensive acquirements. The University of Pennsylvania, in 1780, conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and at a later period, honored him with the *Doctorate of Divinity*. He was regarded as a sound Theologian, a good linguist, and a fine oriental scholar. His attainments in medicine, chemistry and mineralogy were considerable. In the natural sciences, generally, he took a deep interest. Botany was his favorite pursuit. Finding that this study displayed in North America a vast field of inquiry, he very soon engaged in it with ardor and perseverance, in which he was assisted by his European friends, Hedwig, Schreber and others. In this department, at that time, he was probably unsurpassed by any one in the United States. Dr. Baldwin[1] pronounces him the *American Linnæus*, and says, to this appellation he is justly entitled. He was often quoted in Europe as authority. He carried on a large transatlantic correspondence with the most distinguished naturalists then living, and by his communications to learned societies, contributed much to the advancement of natural science. He was connected with numerous scientific associations, and was visited at his home in Lancaster by Humboldt, Schoepf, and other *savans* of Europe, on their tour through this country.

Dr. Muhlenberg frequently wrote for the press. Numerous articles on scientific questions, from his pen, appeared in the newspapers of the day. His *Catalogus Plantarum* and *Descriptio Uberior Graminum* are well known. His *Flora Lancastriensis* remains still in manuscript.[2] He has also left valuable materials on *Theology* and *Ethics*, the preparation of which for publication, we hope will yet engage the attention of one of his surviving relatives.

Ramsay, David, M. D., was born in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Pa., on the 2d day of April, 1749. The house is still standing in which he was born, and is on the farm now owned, I believe, by Mr. Joseph Showalter, of the Borough of Oxford, Pa. His studies preparatory to entering college, were directed by the Rev. Sampson Smith, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. He graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1765, and received a diploma of Bachelor of Physic from the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1772, which College subsequently became the University of Pennsylvania. He removed to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1773. At the commencement of the revolution and during its progress he took a decided and active part in the cause of freedom, at which time he was a member of the Legislature of South Carolina, in which he continued during the war. He was also a member of the Privy Council, and was banished by Cornwallis to St. Augustine. In 1782 he was elected a member of Congress, and was again elected, and chosen President pro tempore, during the illness of Hancock, in 1785. He resumed the practice of his profession and was much distinguished for his attention to its duties, in 1786. On the 23d of January, 1787, he married Martha, daughter of Henry Laurens, Governor of South Carolina, by whom he had eleven children; of these eight survived. His father, James Ramsay, married Jane Montgomery, a cousin of Gen. Richard Montgomery of Quebec notoriety. This relationship is, at the present time, insusceptible of direct proof, but the circumstances favoring the assumption are numerous and quite strong. If this relationship were established by family records, her family could be traced "from the present, through an unbroken succession of ten centuries to the first known of the name, Roger de Montgomerie, who was 'Count of Montgomery, before the coming of Rollo' in 912."

Dr. Ramsay wrote a "History of the revolution in South Carolina," which he gave to the public in 1785. He published his "History of the American Revolution," in

1Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ. By William Darlington, M. D., 1843, p. 188.

2He also published "An English and German Lexicon and Grammar," 2 vols. "Rede bei der Einweihung des Franklin Collegiums," Lancaster, 1788. "A Companion to the Catechism, or a course of Instruction in the Christian Religion, for the benefit of the young."

1790; the "Life of Washington" in 1801; and a "History of South Carolina" in 1808. He also wrote a "Universal History" and a "History of the United States" up to the year 1808. He died of a wound received from a maniac on the 7th of May, 1815.—*From the "Oxford Press," June* 13, 1868.

Reynolds, John Fulton, Major General, was born in Lancaster, Pa., on the 21st of September, 1820. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1837 was appointed a Cadet at West Point. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1841; in July of the same year he was appointed brevet Second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and was ordered to Fort McHenry, Baltimore; three months later he was promoted to a Second lieutenancy; early in 1843, he was ordered to St. Augustine, and at the close of the year was transferred to Fort Moultrie. In 1845 he was sent to Corpus Christi, and afterwards to Fort Brown. In June, 1846, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and marched with his battery, accompanying General Taylor's army into Mexico; was engaged at the battle of Monterey, and two days thereafter was brevetted captain for gallant conduct. On the 21st of February, 1847, he was in the battle of Buena Vista, and received the brevet of major for meritorious services. At the close of the Mexican war he was sent to the forts on the coast of New England, where he remained four years, when he was appointed a staff officer to General Twiggs, and in 1853 went to New Orleans, but in the following year returned to the east and was stationed at Fort Lafayette, until he was attached to an expedition which was sent across the plains to Utah. He reached Salt Lake City in August, 1854; in March, 1855, he was promoted to a captaincy, and sent across the mountains to California. During the year he remained on the Pacific coast he engaged in expeditions against the Indians, commanded posts, and at one time was on a board to examine candidates for admission into the army from civil life. In December, 1856, he arrived at Fortress Monroe, and in the summer of 1858 was placed in command of battery C, of the Third regiment, and was ordered to cross the plains with his command, to Utah. The battery was one of the most efficient in the service, and hence Secretary Floyd sought to destroy it by mounting it and sending it across the Rocky mountains. The company, however, arrived in safety at Fort Van Couver in December, 1859.

In September, 1860, Major Reynolds was appointed commander of cadets at West Point; in May, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth infantry, and sent to New London, Connecticut, to recruit his regiment to its maximum strength. In August he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and was ordered to command Fort Hatteras; but, at the request of Governor Curtin, General Reynolds was assigned to the command of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He marched and fought with his brigade on the peninsula, and in Pope's campaign. General Pope says in his report:

"Brigadier-General John F. Reynolds, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, merits the highest commendation at my hands. Prompt, active and energetic, he commanded his division with distinguished ability throughout the operations, and performed his duties in all situations with zeal and fidelity."

After the retreat of Gen. Pope to the defences around Washington, it became apparent that the enemy contemplated an invasion of Maryland and probably of Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin, therefore, on the 4th of September, 1862, issued a proclamation calling out 75,000 of the State militia, and on the 12th Gen. Reynolds was relieved from the command of the Reserve Corps, and ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, at the request of the Governor, to organize and command these forces. He received the men who were pouring in incessant streams to the Capital, organized them into brigades, and marched them up Cumberland Valley to protect the borders of the State. After the battle of Antietam the militia was disbanded, and General Reynolds rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and assumed command of the First corps; he rendered distinguished service at the battle of Fredericksburg, and carried the enemy's works on

the left. He was appointed military governor of that city, and his administration of affairs so was vigorous and equitable that the loyal citizens rejoiced in the establishment of the authority of the United States in their midst. His troops were present, but were not called into action at the battle of Chancellorsville. [1]When General Meade moved the army from Frederick into Pennsylvania, expecting each hour to encounter the rebel force, he selected General Reynolds, his bosom friend, and the man of all others in whom he reposed the most implicit confidence, to lead the advance wing, composed of three corps, the First, Third and Eleventh. Morning and evening, frequently during the day, and in the still hours of night, these two distinguished soldiers, Pennsylvania's noblest contributions to the army, could be seen in close consultation and earnest discussion. The commanding general communicated fully all his plans and intended movements to his companion, and heard with deep interest the comments of the great soldier. Reynolds in turn, with the whole ardor of his noble nature, entered into the work assigned him; he led forth his troops, marching at the head of the great army as a patriot going out to battle for the honor of his country and the liberty of his race.

When, on the morning of the 1st of July, he rose to the summit of the hills in front of Gettysburg, he saw at a glance, as his practised eye viewed the country around him, that there, on those rocky hills, must be fought the great battle, which was to decide whether the honor of the Northern people should be preserved inviolate, or whether their cities, and country, and villages should be sacked and destroyed by the invading foe.

Arriving nearer the town, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, he found General Buford's cavalry division already skirmishing with the Confederate troops, who appeared two miles to the westward. Reynolds, with his accustomed boldness to attack, did not hesitate as to his duty, or wait for instructions; he was an accomplished soldier, and knowing that it was Meade's determination to fight the enemy on the first advantageous ground in his front, immediately advanced to the support of Buford's cavalry, and engaged the enemy. The First corps pushed forward through the town to occupy a hill on the west side, near Pennsylvania College, where it encountered Heath's division of Hill's corps of Confederate troops. The battle opened with artillery, in which the enemy at first had the advantage. Reynolds rode forward to change the position of the batteries; the rebel infantry immediately advanced, pushing forward a heavy skirmish line, and charged upon the guns, expecting to capture them. General Reynolds ordered up Wadsworth's division to resist the charge, and rode at the head of the column to direct and encourage the troops; but his gallantry made him a conspicuous mark for the deadly bullets of rebel skirmishers, and he was shot through the neck, and fell mortally wounded, dying before he could be removed from the field. The loss of their brave leader, personally the most popular officer of his rank in the army, might well have seriously affected the behaviour of the men; but the spirit with which his presence had inspired them did not perish at his death; his corps, led by the senior officer, General Doubleday, repulsed the enemy in a gallant charge, while the fighting, for a time, became a hand-to-hand struggle, during which the rebel General Archer and his whole brigade were captured and sent to the rear.

General Reynolds was charged by some military critics with rashness in prematurely bringing on the battle of Gettysburg; but it would, perhaps, be more just to say that he had but little direct agency in bringing it on; that it was unavoidable; that it was forced upon us by the rebels; that if they had not been held in check that day, they would have pressed on, and obtained the impregnable position which our troops were enabled to hold; and that, most of all, the hand of Providence, who gave us at last a signal victory, guided the arrangements of that memorable day.[2]

1 Sypher's History of the Pennsylvania Reserves.
2 Prof. Jacobs' Notes on the battle of Gettysburg.

General Reynolds was one of America's greatest soldiers; the men he commanded loved him dearly; he shared with them the hardships, toil, and danger of the camp, the march, and the field; devoted to his profession, he was guided by those great principles which alone can prepare a soldier to become the defender of the liberties of a free people. He nobly laid down his life a sacrifice on his country's altar, at the head of his brave corps, that victory might crown the efforts of those who followed him to fight the great battle of the Nation. He fell, valiantly fighting for his country. Still more, he died in the defence of the homes of his neighbors and kinsmen. No treason-breeding soil drank his blood, but all of him that was mortal is buried in the bosom of his own native State. His body was carried to Lancaster and was buried in the family enclosure in the Lancaster cemetery, on the 4th of July, 1863.

Over his remains the family have erected a handsome and substantial marble monument, commemorative of the patriotic services of the deceased. On the south side, surmounted by the military emblem of the sword and belt, is the inscription—"John Fulton Reynolds, Colonel of the Fifth Infantry United States Army and Major General of Volunteers. Born Sept. 21, 1820. Killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, while commanding the Left Wing of the Army of the Potomac, July 1, 1863." On raised panels immediately below are the words "Chancellorsville," "Gettysburg." On the north, under the national coat-of-arms, are the words "Rogue River" and "Mechanicsville." On the west, the American flags crossed over "Gaines Mills," "Second Bull Run" and "Fredericksburg." And on the east, the military emblem of the cannon, with the Mexican battle-fields on which the deceased won promotion, "Fort Brown," "Monterey" and "Buena Vista."[1]

Ross, George, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the son of a clergyman by the same name, who presided over the Episcopal Church at New Castle, in the State of Delaware, in which town he was born in the year 1730.

At an early age, he gave indications of possessing talents of a superior order. These indications induced his father to give him the advantage of a good education. At the age of eighteen he entered upon the study of law, under the superintendence of an elder brother, who was at that time in the practice of the profession, in the city of Philadelphia.

Soon after being admitted to the bar, he established himself at Lancaster, at that time near the western limits of civilization. He soon became connected in marriage with a lady of a respectable family. For several years he continued to devote himself, with great zeal, to the duties of his profession, in which, at length, he attained a high reputation, both as a counsellor and an advocate.

Mr. Ross commenced his political career in 1768, in which year he was first returned as a representative to the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Of this body he continued to be re-elected a member, until the year 1774, when he was chosen in connection with several other gentlemen, a delegate to the celebrated Congress which met at Philadelphia. At the time he was appointed to a seat in this Congress, he was also appointed to report to the Assembly of the province, a set of instructions, by which the conduct of himself and colleagues were to be directed. The instructions thus drafted and reported, were accepted by the Assembly. In concluding these instructions, the Assembly observed: "that the trust reposed in you is of such a nature, and the modes of executing it may be so diversified in the course of your deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular instructions respecting it. We shall, therefore, only in general direct, that you are to meet in Congress the committees of the several British colonies, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on, to consult together on the present critical and alarming situation and state of the colonies, and that you, with them, exert your utmost endeavors to form and adopt a plan, which shall afford the best prospect of obtaining a redress of American grievances, ascertaining American

1 Contributed by J. M. W. Geist, Esq.

rights, and establishing that union and harmony, which is most essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries. And in doing this, you are strictly charged to avoid everything indecent or disrespectful to the mother state."

Mr. Ross continued to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the national Legislature, until January, 1777, when, on account of indisposition, he was obliged to retire. During his congressional career, his conduct met the warmest approbation of his constituents. He was a statesman of enlarged views, and under the influence of a general patriotism, he cheerfully sacrificed his private interests for the public good. The high sense entertained by the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, of his zeal for the good of his country, and of his constituents in particular, was expressed in the following resolutions: "Resolved, that the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, out of the county stock, be forthwith transmitted to George Ross, one of the members of Assembly for this county, and one of the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress; and that he be requested to accept the same, as a testimony from this county, of their sense of his attendance on the public business, to his great private loss, and of their approbation of his conduct. Resolved, that if it be more agreeable, Mr. Ross purchase with part of the said money, a genteel piece of plate, ornamented as he thinks proper, to remain with him, as a testimony of the esteem this county has for him, by reason of his patriotic conduct, in the great struggle of American liberty." Such a testimony of respect and affection, on the part of his constituents, must have been not a little gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Ross. He felt it his duty, however, to decline accepting the present, offering as an apology for so doing, that he considered it as the duty of every man, and especially of every representative of the people, to contribute, by every means within his power, to the welfare of his country, without expecting pecuniary rewards.

The attendance of Mr. Ross in Congress did not prevent him from meeting with the provincial Legislature. Of this latter body he was an active, energetic, and influential member. In the summer of 1775, it was found by the general Assembly, that the circumstances of the State required the adoption of some decisive measures, especially in respect to putting the city of Philadelphia, and the province, in a state of defence. A committee was accordingly appointed, of which Mr. Ross was one, to report what measures were expedient. In a few days that committee did report, recommending to the people to associate for the protection of their lives, and liberty, and property, and urging upon the several counties of the province the importance of collecting stores of ammunition and arms. A resolution was also offered, providing for the payment of all such associations as should be called out to repel any attacks made by the British troops. To carry these plans into effect, a general committee of public safety was appointed, and clothed with the necessary authority. To this committee Mr. Ross was attached, and was one of its most active and efficient members. He also belonged to another important committee, viz., that of grievances.

On the dissolution of the proprietary government in Pennsylvania, a general convention was assembled, in which Mr. Ross represented the county of Lancaster. Here, again, he was called to the discharge of most important duties, being appointed to assist in preparing a declaration of rights on behalf of the State, for forming rules of order for the Convention, and for defining and settling what should be considered high treason and misprision of treason against the State, and the punishment which should be inflicted for those offences.

In the year 1779, Mr. Ross was appointed a judge of the court of admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania. This was on the 14th of April. He was permitted to enjoy, however, the honourable station which he now filled but a short time. In the month of July following, he was suddenly and violently attacked by the gout, which terminated his useful life, in the fiftieth year of his age.

In respect to the character of Judge Ross, we have little to add to the preceding ac-

count. As a lawyer, even before the revolution, he was among the first of his profession, a rank which he continued to hold, while he practised at the bar. As a politician, he was zealous, patriotic, and consistent. As a judge, he was learned and upright, and uncommonly skilful in the despatch of business. He comprehended with ease causes of the greatest intricacy, and formed his decisions, which often displayed much legal knowledge, with great promptness. It is to be added to his honor, that while he was thus distinguished abroad, he was characterized in the fulfilment of his domestic duties, by an uncommonly kind and affectionate disposition.

Scott, Joshua, an Englishman, surveyor and engineer, lived for many years in Lancaster. His large map of the County, on a scale of an inch to a mile, was published January 1, 1824. For science, accuracy and finish it compares favorably with the best government maps of the period and the current maps of the Coast Survey, though published forty years later, are not superior to it.

Smith, Samuel Stanhope, D.D., LL.D., was born March 16, 1750, at Pequea, this county, where his father, the Rev. Robert Smith, kept an academy. In his 16th year he entered the Junior Class at Princeton College, and took his degree before the completion of his 18th year. He accepted a call of Tutor in the Department of Classics and Belles Lettres, at Princeton, which he filled from 1770 to 1773. About that time he was licensed to preach, and after a useful residence in Virginia, in the double capacity of Pastor of a Congregation and Principal of a Seminary, he was, in 1779, elected to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in Princeton College, and succeeding Dr. Witherspoon, who died in 1794, in the Presidency, he held that office until 1812, when he resigned, and died in 1819. In 1783 he received the degree of D.D. from Yale College, and in 1810 that of LL.D. from Harvard College. He published several volumes of sermons and essays.

Snyder, Simon, was born in Lancaster, November, 1759. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790. In 1797, he was elected to the Legislature, where, by successive re-elections, he served eleven years; and in 1802, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1808, he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth, which office he held nine years, having been twice re-elected. He died in 1820.

Stevens, Thaddeus,[1] was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th day of April, 1792, and died at his residence in this city, at midnight, on the 11th day of August, 1868. His parents were poor, in a community where poverty was the rule and wealth the exception. Of his father I know but little, save that he enlisted in the war of 1812, and died in the service. Upon his mother chiefly fell the burden of rearing their four sons. She was a woman of great energy, strong will, and deep piety. Early seeing the ambition and fully sympathizing with the aspirations of her crippled boy, she devotedly seconded his efforts for the acquisition of knowledge, and by her industry, energy and frugality, largely aided him in procuring a collegiate education. He returned her affection with the full strength of his strong nature; and for many years after he had acquired fame and fortune in his adopted State, had the pleasure of making an annual pilgrimage to the home which he had provided for her comfort, and where she dispensed, with means he furnished, a liberal charity.

In the last year of his life, in writing his will with his own hand, while making no provision for the care of his own grave, he did not forget that of his mother, but set apart an ample sum for that purpose, directing yearly payments, upon the condition "that the sexton keep the grave in good order, and plant roses and other cheerful flowers at each of the four corners of said grave each spring." In the same instrument, devising one thousand dollars in aid of the establishment at his home of a Baptist Church, of which society his mother was an earnest member, he says; "I do this out of respect to the memory of my mother, to whom I owe whatever little of prosperity I have had on earth, which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

[1] From the Eulogy of Hon. O. J. Dickey, pronounced in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., December 17, 1868.

After attending the common schools of the neighborhood, he fitted for college at the Peacham Academy, in his native county, entered the University of Vermont, and remained there about two years. The college suspending operations on account of the war, he proceeded to Dartmouth, and graduated at that institution in 1814. After reading law at Peacham in the office of Judge Mattocks for some months, he left his native State and settled in Pennsylvania in 1815, first in the town of York, where he taught an academy and pursued his legal studies. The rules of court in that district having required students to read one year in the office of an attorney, he went to Bel Air, Harford county, Md., and was there examined and admitted to practice in August, 1816. He at once returned to Pennsylvania and opened a law office at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that and adjoining counties. He was soon in the possession of an extensive and lucrative business, to which he gave his entire attention for some sixteen years.

Mr. Stevens first engaged actively in politics with the anti-masonic party of 1828-'29, which he joined in their opposition to secret societies. He was elected to the popular branch of the Legislature of his State in 1833, as a representative from the county of Adams, and continued to serve in that body almost without interruption until 1840, during which entire period he was the leader of the party in the Legislature, if not the State. During this service he championed many measures of improvement; among others the Common School system of Pennsylvania, which, at a critical moment, he saved from overthrow by a speech which he always asserted to have, in his opinion, been the most effective he ever made.

By that single effort he established the principle, never since seriously questioned in Pennsylvania, that it is the duty of the State to provide the facilities of education to all the children of the Commonwealth. In behalf of this measure he joined hand with his bitterest personal and political enemies. He highly eulogized for his course upon this question, the chief of the opposing political party, Governor George Wolf, and denounced with all his power of invective the time-servers of his own party. Himself the child of poverty, he plead the cause of the poor, and by the force of his will, intellect and eloquence, broke down the barriers erected by wealth, caste and ignorance, and earned a name that will endure as long as a child of Pennsylvania gratefully remembers the blessings conferred by light and knowledge.

In 1837-'38 Mr. Stevens was a member of the Convention called to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, an assemblage which numbered as members many of the strongest men of the State, among whom Mr. Stevens stood in the front rank. This Convention, notwithstanding the able and strenuous opposition of a strong minority, led by Mr. Stevens, inserted the word "white" as a qualification of suffrage, thus disfranchising a race. On this account he refused to append his name to the completed instrument, and stood alone in such refusal. For the same cause he opposed, but unsuccessfully, the ratification by the people.

In 1842 Mr. Stevens, finding himself deeply in debt by reason of losses in the iron business, and liabilities incurred in numerous indorsements made for friends, removed to Lancaster county, one of the largest, richest, and most populous counties in the State, and resumed the practice of his profession. His reputation as a lawyer had preceded him, and his income almost at once became the largest at the bar. In a few years he paid his debts and saved the bulk of his estate. In 1848 and 1850, he was elected to Congress from Lancaster county, when, declining to be a candidate, he returned to his profession until 1858, when he was again elected and continued to hold the seat without interruption until his death. His course upon this floor has passed into and forms no unimportant part in the history of a mighty people in a great crisis of their existence. But I have promised to leave to others to say what may be proper in illustration of his great achievements in his latter days.

To those here who judged of the personal appearance of the deceased only as they

looked on him bearing the burden of years, and stricken with disease, though he still stood with eye undimmed and will undaunted, I may say that in his prime he was a man physically well proportioned, muscular and strong, of clear and ruddy complexion, with face and feature of great nobility and under perfect command and control. In his youth and early manhood, notwithstanding his lameness, he entered with zest into almost all of the athletic games and sports of the times. He was an expert swimmer and an excellent horseman. When residing at Gettysburg he followed the chase, and kept his hunters and hounds.

On a recent visit to his iron works, I found the old mountain men garrulous with stories of the risks and dangers of the bold rider, as with horse and hound he followed the deer along the slopes and through the gaps of the South Mountain.

In private life, among his friends, Mr. Stevens was ever genial, kind and considerate. To them he was linked with hooks of steel. For them he would labor and sacrifice without stint, complaint or regret. In his hours of relaxation there could be no more genial companion. His rare conversational powers, fund of anecdote, brilliant sallies of wit, and wise sayings upon the topics of the hour, made his company much sought, and many of these are the current coin of the circles in which he moved.

Mr. Stevens was an honest and truthful man in public and private life. His word was sacred in letter and spirit, and was never paltered in a double sense. In money matters he was liberal to a fault, and out of his immense professional income he left but a meagre estate. In his private charity he was lavish. He was incapable of saying *no* in the presence of want or misery. His charity, like his political convictions, regarded neither creed, race nor color. He was a good classical scholar, and was well read in ancient and modern literature, especially on subjects of philosophy and law. In his old age he read but few books. Shakspeare, Dante, Homer, Milton and the Bible would, however, generally be found upon his table in his sleeping room, where he was accustomed to read in bed. He was simple and temperate in his habits. He disliked the use of tobacco, and for forty years never used or admitted in his house intoxicating drinks, and only then by direction of his physician.

Mr. Stevens was deeply loved and fully trusted by his constituents. He was often in advance of their views; sometimes he ran counter to their prejudices or passions; yet such was his popularity with them, so strong their faith in his wisdom, in the integrity of his actions and the purity of his purpose, that they never failed to sustain him.

Popular with men of all parties, with also his own supporters, his name was a household word. To them and among themselves, "Old Thad" was a name of endearment, while even his foes spoke of him with pride as the "Great Commoner." No man ever died more deeply mourned by a constituency than Thaddeus Stevens.

Having briefly selected some of the incidents that marked the history of my friend, I will in conclusion say a few words of him on the subject in connection with which he is probably more widely known than any other—slavery. Mr. Stevens was always an anti-slavery man. From the time he left his native mountains, to the moment of his death he was always not only anti-slavery in the common acceptation of the term, but a bold, fearless, determined and uncompromising foe of oppression in any and every form. He was an abolitionist before there was such a party name. His opposition to American slavery never altered with his party connection, and was never based upon mere questions of expediency or political economy. He always viewed it as a great wrong, at war with the fundamental principles of this and all good governments, as a sin in the sight of God, and a crime against man. For many years, long before it became popular to do so, he denounced this institution as the great crime of the nation, on the stump, in the forum, in party conventions, in deliberative assemblies. On this question he was always in advance of his party, his State, and his constituents.

Always resident in a border county, he defended the fugitive on all occasions, asserted the right of free speech, and stood between the abolitionist and the mob, often with

peril to himself. This was one great cause of his having been so long in a minority, and of his entrance late in life into the councils of the nation; but for this, he was fully compensated by living to see the destruction of an institution which he loathed, and by receiving for his reward, and as the crowning glory of his life, the blessings of millions he had so largely aided to make free.

The remains of Mr. Stevens lie in Lancaster, in a private cemetery, established by an old friend, in a lot selected by himself, for reasons as stated in the touching and beautiful epitaph prepared by himself for inscription on his tomb: "I repose in this quiet, secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

Weiser, Conrad,[1] an active, enterprising man, conspicuous in the annals of this county from its organization till 1760, was born in Germany, 1696. At the age of 13, in 1709, he left his Vaterland, accompanied by his father and seven brothers and sisters; with three or four thousand other Germans, they went to England; thence they sailed for New York, where they arrived the 13th of June, 1710. In the fall of the same year, the father of the subject of this notice, and hundreds of German families, were transferred at Queen Anne's expense to Livingston District, where many of them remained till 1713; that year about one hundred and fifty families moved to Schoharie to occupy lands presented to Queen Anne by a Mohawk chief, for the benefit of these Germans. While residing here, Conrad Weiser's father, in 1714, became acquainted with Quagnant, a chief of *Maqua* or *Mohawk* nation. Quagnant proposed to the father to take Conrad with him into his country, and to teach him the language spoken by his nation; the father consented, and Conrad accompanied the chief to his house in the autumn of 1714. Here his sufferings, according to Weiser's own journal, were almost intolerable. He was exposed to to the inclemencies of a severe winter, "*pinched by hunger and frost,*" menaced with death by the inebriated Indians, to escape which, he had often to flee and conceal himself till reason was restored, and "*a second sober thought,*" restrained their threats. Having spent eight months among them, and acquired the principal part of the Mohawk language, he returned to the German colony, where, as interpreter, he acquired a competent knowledge of the language, in a very short time.

Owing to a defect in the titles to their lands which involved them in difficulties, this German colony was dispersed; some remained at Schoharie; among these was Weiser, the interpreter, others left, in search of a new home; these wended their course in a south-westerly direction till they struck the Susquehanna, where they made canoes, freighted these with families and goods; floated down the river to the mouth of Swatara creek thence they worked their way up till they reached a fertile spot in Tulpehocken, where they settled amidst the Indians, in 1723.

Weiser, as stated, remained at Schoharie, till 1729, when he, his wife and four children left, and followed his relations and friends to Tulpehocken, where they were all cordially received. Here he took up a tract of land within a few miles of the site of Womelsdorf.

He, as occasion demanded it, acted as interpreter between the Indians and German settlers. Though he had determined to spend his remaining days in private, his talents soon attracted the attention of the Government, and his services, as interpreter, were required, by the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Lieut. Governor of Pennsylvania, as early as 1731; for that purpose, Weiser accompanied Shekellany and Cehachquey, Indians, who had returned from the Six Nations, to Philadelphia. He was called on repeatedly to act as interpreter while pursuing the improvement of his farm.

He was a man of unbounded benevolence, and disposed "*to hope all things.*" It was

1From Rupp's History of Lancaster County, p. 256 sq.

through him the Moravian brethren were made attentive to Indian natives, especially the Iroquois, or Six Nations. Mr. Spangenberg received the first account of them from Conrad Weiser, a justice of the peace, and interpreter to the Government in Pennsylvania. The Governor and Proprietor of Pennsylvania had sent him in the winter of 1736, to treat with the Iroquois, concerning a war ready to break out between them and the Indians of Virginia, and to endeavor to settle the dispute amicably. On this journey of nearly five hundred miles, he suffered great hardships. The weather was uncommonly severe, and he had to force his way, mostly on foot, through deep snow, thick forests, brooks and rivers, carrying provisions for several weeks on his back.

Count Zinzendorf visited him August 14, 1752, where he met, at Tulpehocken, a numerous embassy of sachems or heads of the Six Nations, returning from Philadelphia. The count was desired to preach the Gospel to the Indians; Weiser was interpreter on this occasion, adding in conclusion of the discourse: "This is the man whom God hath sent, both to the Indians and to the white people, to make known his will unto them," confirming his words, after the Indian custom, by a present of a piece of red cloth.

Sometime in the month of September, Conrad Weiser visited Shamokin, a populous Indian town, where he interpreted between Shikellimus and the Count.

He attended all the principal Indian treaties held for a period of more than twenty-five years. About the year 1752, Conrad Weiser, in connection with the Governor of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Allen, Mr. Peters, Secretary of the Land Office, Messrs. Turner and B. Franklin, was appointed a trustee and manager of the Public Schools, which were established through the efforts of the Rev. Michael Schlatter. By virtue of their commission, the trustees established schools at Lancaster, York, Reading, New Hanover, Skippack, and Goshenhopen.

During the French and Indian hostilities, as Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded the second battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, consisting of nine companies. "They were thus distributed—one company at Fort Augusta, one at Hunter's mill, seven miles above Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, one half company on the Swatara, at the foot of the North mountain, one company and a half at Fort Henry, close to the Gap of the mountain, called the Tothea Gap, one company at Fort Williams, near the forks of the Schuylkill river, six miles beyond the mountains, one company at Fort Allen, at Gnadenhütten, on the Lehigh; the other three companies were scattered between the rivers Lehigh and Delaware, at the disposition of the captains, at farm-houses, others at mills, from three to twenty in a place."

The duties of the numerous positions he filled were always discharged with fidelity and ability; he was both capable and honest. He closed his eventful life, July 13, 1760. His remains were interred July 15, near Womelsdorf, Berks county. He left seven children and many relatives to lament his death. Weiser was a man of strong mind—cultivated in the never failing school of experience. His poetical effusions only remain, a few of which are said to be well written. The following is the concluding verse of a hymn furnished by him at a church dedication:

Fuer Feuer, Krieg und Wassers-Noth
Wollst du dies Haus bewahren!
Damit nach unserm sel'gen Tod
Die Nachkommen erfahren,
Dass wir dich, wahren Gott, geliebt
Und uns in deinem Wort geubt,
Um deines Namens willen.

Yeates, Jasper, born at Philadelphia, in 1745, settled at Lancaster in 1764, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in 1791 and died at Lancaster in 1817.

Twenty-five years of his life were spent upon the bench, the greater portion of which he was in the different circuits of the State. His mind was vigorous and his opinions

bold. Pennsylvania found in him a "good and faithful servant." His Reports, the second of the Pennsylvania series, immediately succeeding Mr. Dallas', confer great honor upon him, both as an author and a lawyer.

EARLY SETTLERS.[1]

Many foreigners had, prior to the issuing of Anne's proclamation, determined to seek refuge in America. The Canton of Bern, in Switzerland, had employed Christopher de Graffenried and Lewis Mitchel or Michelle, as pioneers, with instructions to search for vacant lands in Pennsylvania, Virginia or Carolina. One of these, Michelle, a Swiss miner, had been in America, prior to 1704 or 1705, traversing the country to seek out "a convenint tract to settle a colony of their people on." He was among the Indians in and about Conestogo during 1706 and 1707, "in search of some mineral or ore;" and, "it is believed, he and his associates built a fort not far from Connejaghera, many miles above Conestogo."

In the year 1707 a few Quaker pioneers settled in Kennet, Chester county. Among others were Vincent Caldwell, Thomas Wickersham, Joel Bailey, Thomas Hope and Guyan Miller.

No actual settlements had been made prior to 1708 or 1709 in Lancaster county; but a few whites had abodes among the Indians on the Susquehanna. These were Indians traders, and all Frenchmen. Their names—Bezalion, Chartier, Jessop and Le Tort. Chartier had, prior to 1704, lived long among the Shawanah Indians, and upon the Susquehanna.

Of the above Indian traders, Bezalion was the only one licensed.

About the year 1706 or 1707, a number of the persecuted Swiss Mennonites went to England, and made a particular agreement with the Honorable Proprietor, William Penn, at London, for lands to be taken up. Several families, from the Palatinate, descendants of the distressed Swiss, emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster county in the year 1709.

The traditions, respecting the first visit to the place of subsequent settlement, are discrepant. From public documents and some private papers in the possession of Abraham Meylin, and others, residing in West Lampeter township, we may confidently state that the Mennonites commenced a settlement in 1709 or 1710, at the place where the Herrs and Meylins now reside, near Willow Street.

A Swiss company, to emigrate to America, and settle in the wilderness, had been organized, but who the projector of it was, we cannot state. The pioneers were Hans Meylin, his son Martin, and John Hans Herr, John Rudolph Bundely, Martin Kendig, Jacob Miller, Martin Oborholtz, Hans Funk, Michael Oborholtz, Wendel Bowman and others, who came to Conestogo in 1709, selected a tract of ten thousand acres of land on the north side of Pequea creek, and shortly afterwards, procured a warrant for the same. It is dated October 10, 1710—the warrant was recorded, and the land surveyed, the 23d of the same month. The 27th of April, 1711, the Surveyor General, at the request of the first purchasers, subdivided the said ten thousand acres, "into so many parts as they had previously agreed upon."

It appears from tradition and other corroborating testimony, that in virtue of the agreement with William Penn, and by permission of the Deputy Governor, Hon. Charles Gookin, they commenced making improvements before a warrant had been issued, and that while some were felling trees, removing underbrush, building cabins, others went to Philadelphia to obtain a warrant for their choice tract of woods. The following documents strengthen the tradition to be correct in the main facts:

1 Most of the particulars given are taken from Mr. Rupp's History of Lancaster county and his Collection of Thirty Thousand Names.

"By the commissioners of property—Whereas we have agreed with John Rudolph Bundely, Martin Kendig, Jacob Miller, Hans Herr, Martin Oberholtz, Hans Funk, Michael Oberholtz and one Wendel Bowman, Swissers, lately arrived in this province, for ten thousand acres of land, situate on the northwesterly side of a hill, about twenty miles easterly from Connystogoe, near the head of Pecquin creek, for which said land, they are to pay the sum of five hundred pounds, sterling money of Great Britain, in manner following: that is to say, the sum of one hundred pounds, part thereof in hands, at ye issuing of these presents, the sum of one hundred pounds more thereof (together with forty-eight pounds like money, being the interest of four hundred pounds for two years) at the end of two years and six months, from the time of the survey of the said lands, (one-half year's interest of the whole being abated), one hundred and eighteen pounds further, part thereof with interest, included within one year, then next after one hundred and twelve pounds (the interest being included) further part thereof, within one year, then next after, the sum of one hundred and six pounds full residue thereof, that of all interest for the same, within one year, that next following, so that the said five hundred pounds and interest, as aforesaid, is to be paid in six years next after the time of survey. And also that the said purchasers, their heirs and assigns, shall pay unto the proprietary and Governor, William Penn, his heirs and assigns, the sum of one shilling sterling aforesaid, quit-rent yearly forever, for every hundred acres of the said ten thousand acres of land, and that said purchasers shall have said lands free of quit-rent for the two first years next after the survey thereof, and the said purchasers requesting of us a warrant for the location and survey of the said land aforesaid. These are, therefore, to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed, unto the said purchasers, the full quantity of ten thousand acres of land (with reasonable allowance for roads and highways) in one entire tract, at or near the place aforesaid, and subdivide the same (if they request it) into so many small tracts or parts as they shall agree or appoint to each of them his respective share to be holden by the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, under the rents, payments and agreements aforesaid, subject to distress for the said rent in case of non-payment; and of thy transactions and doings in the premises, by virtue of these presents thou art to make such returns into the Secretary's office, with all reasonable expedition. Given under our hands and seals of the province, the tenth day of the eighth month at Philadelphia, A. D. 1710.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,
GRIFFETH OWEN,
THOS. STORY."

"TO JACOB TAYLOR, Surveyor General.

"Warrant Book, 1700—1714, p. 229.

On the 23d of October, the land was surveyed and divided among the Meylins, Herrs, Kendigs, and others of the company.

By warrant, dated July 5, 1712, there were surveyed, November 1, 1712, Pequea, now Strasburg township, for Amos Strettle, 3380 acres, who afterwards sold it in smaller tracts; the principal persons to whom he sold, prior to 1734, were Henry Shank, Ulrich Brackbill, Augustine Widower, Alexander Fridley, Martin Miller, George Snavely, Christian Musser, Andrew Shultz, John Fouts, Jacob Stein, John Hickman, John Bowman, Valentine Miller, Jacob Hain, John Herr, Henry Carpenter, Daniel Ferree, Isaac Lefevre, Christian Stoner, John Beiers, Hans Lein, Abraham Smith, John Jacob Hoover, Septimus Robinson, Samuel Hess, Samuel Boyer, John Musgrove.

The Mennonite settlers having determined to send for their friends in Europe, a council of the whole society was called, at which their venerable minister and pastor, Hans Herr, presided, and after fraternal and free interchange of sentiment, much consultation and serious reflection, lots, in conformity to the custom of the Mennonites, were cast, to decide who should return to Europe for the families left behind and others. The lot fell upon Hans Herr, who had left five sons, Christian, Emanuel, John, Abra-

ham and *one* whose name we have not learned.[1] This decision was agreeable to his own mind; but to his friends and charge it was unacceptable; to be separated *von ihrem prediger*, from their preacher, could be borne with reluctance and heaviness of heart only. They were all too ardently attached to him to cheerfully acquiesce in this *determination*. Reluctantly they consented to his departure—after much anxiety manifested on account of this unexpected call of their pastor from them. Their sorrows were alleviated by a proposal made on the part of Martin Kendig, that, if approved, he would take Hans Herr's place—this was cordially assented to by all. Without unnecessary delay, Martin, the devoted friend of the colony, made ready—went to Philadelphia, and there embarked for Europe; after a prosperous voyage of five or six weeks, he reached the home of his friends, where he was received with apostolic greetings and salutations of joy. Having spent some time in preliminary arrangements, he and a company of Swiss and some Germans, bade a lasting adieu to their old homes, and dissolved the tender ties of friendship with those whom they left. With his company, consisting of the residue of some of those in America, and of Peter Yordea, Jacob Miller, Hans Tschantz, Henry Funk, John Houser, John Bachman, Jacob Weber, Schlegel, Venerick, Guldin, and others, he returned to the *new home*, where they were all cordially embraced by their fathers and friends.

"At a meeting of the commissioners, Sept. 10, 1712—the late commissioners having granted 10,000 acres of land to the Palatines, by their warrant dated 6th, 8th, 1710, in pursuance thereof there was laid out to Martin Kendig, besides the 2,000 acres already confirmed and paid for, the like quantity of 2,000 acres, towards Susquehanna, of which the General Surveyor has made a return. The said Martin Kendig now appearing desirous that the said land may be granted and confirmed to Maria Warenbuer, for whom the same was taken up, or intended, and who is to pay the consideration of it. But upon further consideration of the matter, it is agreed among themselves that the said land shall be confirmed to Daniel Fierre and Issac Lefevre, two of the said widow's sons, and the consideration money, viz: £140 at £7 per 100 acres, by agreement having been for some time due, but is now to be paid down in one sum. 'Tis agreed that they shall only pay £10 for interest, that is £150 for the whole."

"The said Martin Kendig now (Sept. 10, 1712) appearing desirous that the said (2000 acres) land may be granted and confirmed to Maria Warenbuer, *for whom the same was taken up or intended, &c.*"

This tract was then in Chester county, Conestoga township, now East Strasburg, in this county. It composed the farms now (1844) owned by Henry A. Carpenter, Ferre Brinton, John C. Lefevere, Joseph L. Lefevere, Jacob Hershey, Christian Leman, Henry and Jacob Brackbill, Theo. Sherts, Isaac B. Burrowes, Jacob Eshleman, Christian Hershey, Messrs. Witmer, R. Conyngham, Esq., R. Taggart, Philip Foster, Henry Shertz, John Shertz, F. S. Burrowes, D. Lefevre.

In 1713, Christopher Schlegel, late of Saxony, took up with a view to settle, though he afterwards transferred his interest in his tract of one thousand acres, to others—this land is on a stream flowing into the Conestoga, "not far from the land granted to the Palatines." It was afterwards the place where the Cartlidges, Indian agents, resided. Another person, Benedictus Venerick, late of Germany, took up two hundred acres, near the Palatines, in 1715.[2] Between the Pequea and Conestoga creeks, near the Susquehanna, Richard Carter, an Englishman, a wheel-wright, located and improved two hundred acres, in 1716. The same year, Alexander Bews, took up four hundred acres on the south side of the Conestoga; Anthony Pretter, of East Jersey,

1 Three of Hans Herr's sons settled in what is now called West Lampeter township, and two in Manor township; from these sprang a numerous connexion of *Herrs*; more than one hundred and fifty of that name, descendants of Hans Herr, are taxables, residing within the present limits of the county.

2. In and about Smoketown, in 1715, Peter Bellas, Daniel Harman, William Evans, James Smith, settled.

three hundred acres, near Pequea, on south side of Conestoga; and John Gardiner, Jr., from Philadelphia county, two hundred acres, on the same side of Conestoga. About this time, Jacob Greider, or Kreider, Jacob Hostater, Hans Frantz, Schenk, and others, settled on the banks of Conestoga; Joseph Cloud, in 1717, took up 500 acres near Pequea creek. The same year, settlements were begun on the banks of Octoraro. William Grimson, constable of Sadsbury township, in 1717, was among the first settlers on the Octoraro; his neighbors were the Cooksons, Mayes, Jervis, Irwins, and some years afterwards, the Pattersons, Darbys, Mackrels, Leonards, Jones, Steels, Matthews, Cowens, Murrays, Millers, Allisons, Mitchels, and others, all of whom settled on or near Octoraro.

The Swiss settlement received an augmentation in 1715–16 and 17; besides those already named, were Hans Mayer, Hans Kaigy, Christian Hearsey, Hans Graaf, (who afterwards settled Graaf's Thal) Hans Pupather, Michael Shank, Henry Pare, Peter Leman, Melchior Breneman, Benedictus Witmer, Henry Funk, Jacob Landis, Ulrich Houry, Hans Faber, Isaac Coffman, Melchior Erisman, Michael Miller, Jacob Kreutzer, Jacob Boehm, Theodorus Eby, Michael Donegar, and others.

Down the Conestoga, towards Susquehanna, settlements were made between 1716 and 1719. Among those who took up lands and settled thereon, were David Jones, Edmund Cartlidge and John Cartlidge. Edmund Cartlidge resided in Darby township, Chester county, as early as 1698, and in 1711, in Philadelphia county,[1] John, his brother, for many years an Indian agent, was at one time held in high estimation by the proprietary's agents; but like many others, the day of trouble came upon him "*and he was not remembered.*"[2] A warrant "for land" was issued, dated "October 1st, 1718, for him to take up on the north side of Conestoga creek, at some convenient place, three hundred acres, and to make an addition thereunto of two hundred acres, to be by him enclosed and held for the conveniency of pasturage for the term of fourteen years, in consideration of his services among the new settlers."

It was at the house of this gentleman a number of councils were held with the Indians. We have been in the house, built 1719, in which the councils were held. It is now owned by Benjamin Wright, of Manor township.

It appears from the Public Records at West Chester, that John Cartlidge sold liquor *by the small*, prior to 1718, among the neighbors on the banks of the Conestoga. It was so reported by his vigilant "fellow inhabitant," to the court. Christian and Joseph Stoneman, Sigismund Landart, all late of Germany, took up lands on the Conestoga, prior to 1719, and Francis Neiff on the west branch of Little Conestoga, prior to 1715.

The following persons located lands in 1719: Jenkin Davis, late of Wales, near or on the branch of Conestoga creek, George Steward, near the Susquehanna, James Le Tort, on or near Susquehanna, where he had his station as Indian trader, and received a warrant for one hundred acres. Le Tort, Bizaillon and Chartier had resided some years previous to the commencement of Swiss settlements among the Indians; Chartier was among them before 1704,[3] and in 1717, upon his request, he received a warrant for three hundred acres, where he "had seated himself on the Susquehanna river, above Conestoga creek, including within the survey the improvement then made by him, for which he *agreed*, on behalf of his son, Peter Chartier, in whose name he *desired* the survey to be made, to pay for the same."

In 1714, Peter Bizaillon, who had license to trade, prior to 1703,[4] received a warrant from the commissioners of property: "We do hereby authorize and allow, Peter Bezaillon, Indian trader, to seat himself at Pashtang, or any other Indian town or place

1 Public Rec., West Chester, Vol. A. p. 291.

2 John Cartlidge was one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, appointed in 1718, July 4th.—*Col. Rec. III.*, 40.

3 Col. Rec. II. 133.

4 Col. Rec. II. 100.

on Susquehanna, in this province, and to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall think fit, for the accommodation of his family there, until further order shall be given by the proprietor or his commissioners: *Provided, always,* That the said Peter shall not act or proceed in anything under color hereof, but by the free leave and approbation of the Indians amongst whom he dwells or resides."

In various parts of the county surveys were made, from 1714 to 1718. A. Dubrie, Esq., of Drumore township, kindly furnished us accounts of surveys made in Little Britain and other southern townships.

A survey was made in Little Britain for Alexander Ross—warrant dated Nov. 5, 1714—land situated near the middle of the township, on Little Conowingo creek, now held by Christian King, and others. Another survey in part of seven hundred acres was made for Edward Sleadwell, granted to him by warrant dated May 5, 1717, situated in the south-west corner of the county, nearly surrounded by Octoraro creek, and contained two hundred acres, and after his decease was divided between his son and son-in-law, John Priest; and has since passed by the name of "*Priest's Neck.*" There were other surveys made between 1715 and 1720 in the south-west part of the township.

"*Teague's Endeavor.*"—A Maryland patent was granted to Mary Graham, June 6, 1715, for one hundred acres, now held by Robert Maxwell.

"*Cornwall.*"—A Maryland patent, granted to Emanuel Grubb, for one hundred acres, in 1716, and another, 1720, for two hundred acres; now held by Jeremiah B. Haines, Levi Brown, and others. *Three Partners.*—Another Maryland patent, granted to Thomas Jacobs, September 16, 1720, a large tract now held by James Porter and others. From the foregoing, it is evident, that the *Swiss Settlement,* with their *fine country,* attracted considerable attention, while it was yet in its infancy.

Not to weary the reader with general details of individual settlers, we shall present a public document possessing more than ordinary interest to the numerous descendants of those whose names are recorded in it. They had all come to this country previous to 1718, and had purchased and held lands before 1729. We are indebted to Abraham Meylin, of West Lampeter township, for a copy of it. This document has been upwards of one hundred and fourteen years in the possession of the Meylin family. It is an act passed *Anno Regni Georgii II. Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, tertio,* October 14, 1729.

WHEREAS, By encouragement given by the Honorable William Penn, Esq., late Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and by permission of his Majesty, King George the First, of blessed memory, and his predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, &c., divers Protestants, who were subjects to the Eemperor of *Germany,* a Prince in amity with the Crown of Great Britain, transported themselves and estates into the province of Pennsylvania, between the years *one thousand seven hundred, and one thousand seven hundred and eighteen ;* and since they came hither have contributed very much to the enlargement of the British Empire, and to the raising and improving sundry commodities fit for the markets of Europe, *and have always behaved themselves religiously and peaceably,* and have paid a due regard and obedience to the laws and government of this province; *And whereas,* Many of said persons, to wit, Martin Meylin, Hans Graaf, and others, all of Lancaster county, in the said province, in demonstration of their affection and zeal for his present Majesty's person and Government, qualified themselves by taking the qualification, and subscribing the declaration directed to be taken and subscribed by the several acts of parliament, made for the security of his Majesty's person and Government, and for preventing the dangers which may happen by Popish Recusants, &c., and thereupon, have humbly signified to the Governor and Representatives of the freemen of this province, in General Assembly, that they have purchased and do hold lands of the proprietary, and others, his Majesty's subjects within this province, and have likewise represented their great desire of being

made partakers of those privileges which the natural born subjects of Great Britain do enjoy within this province; and it being just and reasonable, that those persons who have *bona fide* purchased lands, and who have given such testimony of their affection and obedience to the Crown of Great Britain should as well be secured in the enjoyment of their estates, as encouraged in their laudable affection and zeal for the English constitution;

Be it enacted by the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, &c., by and with the advice and consent of the freemen of the said province, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Martin Meylin, Hans Graaf, Christian Stoneman, Jacob Funk, Francis Neiff, Francis Neiff, Jr., George Kindeck, John Burkholder, John Burkholder, Jr., Abraham Burkholder, Michael Bowman, John Hess, John Frederick, Christopher Preniman, Martin Harnist, Joseph Buckwalter, Felix Landes, Jr., Adam Preniman, John Funk, John Bohman, John Taylor, Henry Neiff, Michael Mire, Henry Bare, Peter Bumgarner, Melcor Hufford, Melcor Erisman, John Brubaker, Jacob Nisley, Hans Snevely, Jacob Goot, John Woolslegle, Jacob Mire, Christopher Sowers, Joseph Stoneman, Daniel Ashleman, Christian Peelman, John Henry Neiff, John Henry Neiff, Jr., Abraham Hare, John Ferie, Jacob Biere, Peter Yordea, Peter Leamon, Hans Jacob Snevely, Isaac Coffman, Andrew Coffman, Woolrich Rodte, Henry Funk, Roody Mire, John Mylin, Jacob Bheme, John Coffman, Michael Doneder, Charles Christopher, Andrew Shultz, John Houser, Christian Preniman, Jacob Miller, black, Henry Carpenter,[1] Emanuel Carpenter,[2] Gabriel Carpenter, Daniel Herman, Christian Herman, Philip Fiere, Mathias Slaremaker,[3] Big John Shank, Jacob Churts, Jacob Snevely, Jr., John Woolrich Hover, John Croyder, John Leeghte, John Stampher, Martin Graaf, Peter Newcomat, Jacob Bare, Jr., John Henry Bare, Jacob Weaver, Henry Weaver, John Weaver, David Longanicker, George Weaver, Abraham Mire, Woolrick Houser, John Mire, Henry Musselman, Michael Shank, Jacob Miller, Jacob Miller, Jr., Martin Miller, Peter Abye, Hans Goot, Christian Staner, John Jacob Light, Adam Brand, Christopher Franciscus, Casper Loughman, Frederick Stay, John Line, John Swope, Bastian Royer, Jonas Lerow, Simeon King, John Abye, Everhard Ream, all of Lancaster county, be, and shall be to all intents and purposes deemed, taken, and esteemed, His Majesty's natural born subjects of this province of Pennsylvania, as if they and each of them had been born within the said province; and shall and may, and every one of them shall and may, within this province, take, receive, enjoy, and be entitled to all rights, privileges and advantages of natural born subjects, as fully, to all intents, and constructions and purposes whatsoever, as any of his Majesty's natural born subjects of this province can, do or ought to enjoy, by virtue of their being His Majesty's natural born subjects of His Majesty's said province of Pennsylvania.

London Lands.—In 1696, a company, called the London Company, owned 65,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, usually known by the name of *London Lands;* of this, there were 47,800, in Lancaster and Berks. Part of these lands were rented at the rate of £2 per 100 acres, with exception of some thousands of acres sold from 1718 to 1720, by the company to different persons. The rest remained in possession of the company until 1762. At this time the heirs of those who originally constituted the company had been considerably scattered, and many entirely unknown. An Act of Parliament was therefore procured authorizing the sale of the land, and Dr. Fother-

"1Henry Zimmerman or Carpenter arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1698, and returned afterwards to Europe for his family, whom he brought out in 1706, and settled first in Germantown, and removed within the present bounds of Lancaster county, (then Chester) in 1717." His descendants are very numerous and respectable.

2. Emanuel Zimmerman or Carpenter, son of Henry Carpenter, was born in Switzerland, in the year 1702 and died 1780. His influence was salutary and great in the county. He had the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens.

3. The name was originally in German Schleiermacher.

gill, Daniel Zachary, Thomas How, Deboreaux Bowly, Luke Hinde, Richard How, Jacob Hagen, Sylvanus Grove and William Heron, were the agents appointed to superintend the business. Their attorneys in this country were Samuel Shoemaker, Jacob Cooper and Joshua Howell. In 1762, sales were accordingly effected to the great satisfaction of the occupants of the land, who had generally made considerable improvements, cleared away the wood, and erected comfortable farm-houses, and outbuildings, many of them not being altogether aware of titles; but supposing that they were possessed of a fee simple estate in soil—the prices, however, at which they were held, were not unreasonable; each settler, it is believed, with few exceptions, purchased the tract upon which he was seated. There were a few squatters who were not willing to comply.

The case of *Horrabine* is still remembered by some of the descendants of the first settlers on the London Lands. One Richard Brazier had squatted in the vicinity of the Slaymakers. Brazier died, left a widow and some money—Horrabine made suit to, and married the widow. He forged a deed for a London tract. The misdating of three days exposed the forgery, and he was tried, convicted, cropped and sent to Honduras Bay to chop logwood. His family was left pennyless.

Conestoga Manor was surveyed for the use of the Proprietary in 1717–1718, as appears from the following order to Jacob Taylor, Surveyor General.

"These are to authorize and require thee without any delay to survey or cause to be surveyed all that tract of land lying between Sasquehannah river and Conestogo creek, from the mouth of said creek as far up the river as the land already granted to Peter Chartier, and then by a line running from the said river to Conestogo creek, all which tract of land for the proper use and behoof of William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the said Province, his heirs and assigns forever. Given under our hands, March 1, 1717–1718." The Manor was afterwards divided and sold to purchasers.

This survey included more than 16,000 acres. It was afterwards sold in small tracts and patented. The following were the principal patentees: Israel Pemberton held 300 acres, date of his patent, October 1st, 1723. The Messrs. Wrights own 1,500 acres—date of patent, December 13, 1735—sold afterwards in smaller parcels to John Herr, Andrew Stineman, Daniel Lintner, Jacob Killhaver, Rudy Herr, Jacob Frantz, Godfrey Klugh, Matthew Oberholtzer, Rudy Herr, Jr., John Killhaver, Christian Hershey, Andrew Kauffman. James Pattison, 107 acres, November 21, 1734. James Logan, 700 acres, patent dated July 15, 1737, afterwards held by George Brenner, Philip Brenner, Christian Stouffer, Casper Souter, Adam Fisher, Valentine Rummel, Lawrence Cliffer, Christian Stake. Michael Baughman, 489, Michael Mayer, 131 acres, both same date, February 20, 1738. Michael Mayer, sen., 217 acres patent dated October 16, 1737. Abraham Steiner, 63 acres, May 3, 1740. John Wistler, 167 acres, July 3, 1741. Jacob Kuntz, 166; Anna Ottila Betty Koffer, 166: Jacob Hostetter, 475; John Shank, 197 acres, patent dated July 30, 1741. Edward Smout, 113 acres, June 21, 1743. Michael Baughman, 339, May 28, 1752. Abraham Hare, 424, April 22, 1751. Jacob Wistler, 125; Valentine Miller, 140, both May 25, 1756. Martin Funk, 237, December 18, 1758. Jacob Wistler, 202, Jacob Shuck, 185, August 18, 1759. Abraham and John Miller, 89; Valentine Haith, 29; Robert Beatty, 226, February, 1760. Samuel Herr, 247; John Keagy, 188; Henry Funk, 150; Jacob Wistler, 173; Ludwich and Frederick Ziegler, 209, June, 1760. John Witmer, 77; Abraham Miller, 204; Rudolph Herr, 176; Jacob Witmer, 77, November, 1761. James McMaster, 247, April, 1761. John Keagy, 150; Henry Funk, 177; David Hare, 195; John Miller, 150; George Adam Dustler, 112; John Correll, 209; Christian Stoner, 244, all dated 1761. Michael Kauffman, 116; John Kauffman, 118; Jacob Kauffman, 167; Christian Kauffman, 163; Michael Kauffman, 118; Abraham Steiner, 200; John Wormely, 115; Jacob Whistler, 19; John Kreemer, 184; Bartholomew Butt, 40; John Graff, 136, all dated 1762. Philip Ulweiler, 39; Benjamin Miller, 220; David Hare, Jr., 94; Peter Snyder, 86; Henry Atkinson and Adam Bigging, 49; Peter Witmer, 132, dated 1763.

John Miller, 60, January 19, 1764. John Newcomer, 109; Joseph Nelson, 109; Jacob Wisler, 178; Mary Wright, 119, dated 1767. John Kendrick, 558; James Pratt, 232, 1768; Henry Buckley, 150, 1769. William Wright, 257, 1770. Ulrich Rebur, 232; John Manning, 165, 1772. Jacob Ashleman, 340, 1774. Indian Town, 414; Blue Rock, 800 acres. We omitted fractions of acres.

"Thomas Penn estimated the value of Conestogo Manor, being 65 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 13,400, at £40 per hundred acres, £5,360, Pennsylvania currency. There is no date to the paper from which we made the extract."—*Sparks' Franklin, III.* 553.

"The settlement of the Ferrees and Lefevres, received a considerable augmentation about this time. The promising fruitfulness of the country, beside other advantages, attracted settlers; among them are the names of Slaymaker, Witmer, Lightner, Eschelman, Herr, Hershey, Espenshade, Baer, Groff, Graaf, Zimmerman, Koenig, Keneagy, Denlinger, Beck, Soudor, Becker, Ream, and many others.

A settlement was also commenced in the interior of the county; Hans Graaf located at the head of a small stream, known by the name of Grove's Run, in West Earl township.[1] He was joined next year by Mr. Wenger, one of whose grand-sons, Joseph Wenger, occupies the Homestead.

From and after 1718, settlements, in their incipient stages, had been pretty general throughout the greater part of the county. The Mill Creek settlement, and others, were commenced about the year 1719, or 20.

About the year 1708, Alexander Mack, of Shriesheim, and seven others in Schwarzenau, Germany, met in a religious capacity; from which society, arose, what is well known, the Tunkers, or First Day German Baptists; and who, though apparently inoffensive, were made subjects of persecution, and were driven by force of oppression into Holland, some to Creyfels, and the mother church voluntarily removed to Serustervin, in Friesland, and thence emigrated to America, in 1719, and dispersed to different parts

1 "Hans Graaf fled from Switzerland to Alsace, with one of his brothers, about the year 1695 or 96; he came to Germantown, where he remained for a short time; afterwards settled on Grove's Run, in Earl township, both of which were named in honor of him. The following circumstance, as related to us by one of his lineal descendants, will show the reader how Graaf was led to settle in Graaf's Thal; for this is the name by which the settlement is known to this day:

His horses having strayed from Pequea; while in pursuit of them in a northern direction from the inhabited parts, he discovered a fine spring in a heavily timbered spot; the head of Grove's Run. In this elysian dale, said he, will I fix my permanent abode. He nevertheless pursued his horses till he found them, and returned to Pequea. A short time afterwards he made a disposition of his effects. Now he returned to the spring, and about one-half mile down, on the north side, he erected a cabin under a large White Oak tree, in which he, his wife and an only child, stayed all winter. In the spring of the year, having secured by a warrant, dated November 22, 1717, a large tract of land, he erected a house near the cabin. The spot where he erected the house in the spring of 1718, is still pointed out by his progenitors. At this time, as was common with the aborigines in all the new settlements, the Indians called frequently at his house to sell baskets and Hickory brooms. Mr. Graaf had six sons; as soon as some of them were grown up, he turned his attention to dealing in blankets, and other articles of merchandise, which he procured at Philadelphia, and took them to Harris's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and exchanged them for skins, furs and the like.

He spoke, it is said, the Indian language fluently. When one of the sons drove, the old gentleman accompanied him, riding a fine steed, for he kept none but fine horses. On one occasion, as his team was returning to Philadelphia, Peter, the oldest, was driving; in crossing the Brandywine, which was very flush at the time, he was in danger of a watery grave; the father on a lofty steed, rode in, took the young fellow on his own horse behind him, and seizing the lines, drove safely through the rushing stream.

He had six sons, Peter, David, the grandfather of John Graaf our informant, John, Daniel, Marcus and Samuel, who was known as Graf der Jaeger, the huntsman.

Hans Graaf, after having served his day and generation, the public also on several occasions, and having divided his land among his sons, died, leaving a large family connection. Perhaps there is no family in the county, more numerous, respectable and useful citizens than the Graafs. So, without doubt, the magistrates and inabitants of Lancaster county thought, when they met to settle upon the bounds and give names to townships, June 9, 1729: they had regard to the worth of this family in calling one of the townships, after the first settlers Graaf, i. e. Earl township."—*Rupp.*

in Pennsylvania, some to Conestoga, some to Mill Creek, some to Oley, some to Skippack, some remained at Germantown, where they formed a church in 1723, under the charge of Peter Becker.

Among the early settlers on Mill Creek, were Conrad Beissel, a man of some notoriety in the religious history of the county, Joseph Shaeffer, Hans Meyer, Henry Hoehn, and several Landises.

The settlement near and around Lancaster, began to increase. Francis Neff, Hans Henry Neff, Doctor of Physic, who, and his descendants, are well known, Roody Mire, Michael Shank, Jacob Imble, and others, having settled here for some time. Lancaster was commenced about the year 1721, or 1722. "The settlements about the Indian villages of Conestoga were considerably advanced in improvements at this time; the land thereabouts being exceedingly rich; it is now (1721) surrounded with divers fine plantations, or farms, where they raise quantities of wheat, barley, flax and hemp, without the help of any dung."

Andreas, Benjamin and Christian Hershey, were early settlers in this County. They were natives of Switzerland and went with their father to Friedensheim, in the Palatinate, who, with his two sons, Andreas and Benjamin, emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster County in 1719; Christian, the third brother, had to stay on the farm in the Palatinate until 1739, when he also came hither. These three brothers were preachers among the Mennonites. Andrew, born in 1702, died in 1792, leaving twelve children, Christian, Andreas, Johannes, Benjamin, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, Heinrich, Peter, Catharina, Maria and Odti.

John Brubacher, a Swiss, and founder of the numerous Brubacher family, was one of the earliest settlers, and is said to have located in Hempfield Township, on the Little Conestoga, and to have built the first mill in Lancaster County. The family register, from which this notice is drawn, mentions neither the date of his arrival, nor the exact locality where he built the mill.

About the year 1723 a number of Germans, who had been living for ten years at Schoharie in New York, settled on the Swatara and Tulpehocken creeks. Among these was Conrad Weiser, whose descendants are numerous, and include the Muhlenberg family.

Donegal was organized in 1722; David Jones was appointed constable. The first settlers were chiefly Irish; among them occur the names of Temple, Patterson, Mitchell, Hendricks, Speer, Galbraith, Anderson, Scott, Lowrey, Pedan, Porter, Sterrit, Kerr, Work, Litle, Whitehill, Campbell and others.

In 1726 Robert Barber, John Wright and Samuel Blunston commenced a settlement on the Susquehanna; they were Quakers Barber took up and bought 1000 acres, bounded north by Chicques Hill and extending down the river to the present site of Columbia. He and his friends actually settled on their lands in 1727.

For an account of early settlers on the land back of the river see page 363.

In the northeastern part of the county, a settlement was commenced about the year 1723 or 24, by Eberhart Ream, whose descendants still reside in the village called after the first settler and proprietor. This place, like many others, was occupied solely by the Indians, at the time Mr. Ream located here. He ventured with his wagon and horse into the woods, where he unloaded his "fixtures and furniture," under a large oak tree that spread its extended boughs over him and his small family till he had put up a rude log cabin, which he built upon what is now Lesher's farm. His nearest mill was on the Brandywine, and his nearest neighbors, the Mülbachers, then living on Mill creek. After clearing a small spot, he procured a warrant and located about four hundred acres; in 1725 he received a patent for the same.

Some of his first or early neighbors, who had been attracted by the improved spot and fine water, were Bucher, Huber, Walter, Keller, Schwarzwalder, Leader, Schneider, Killion, Dock, Forney, Rupp, Balmer, May, Mayer, Hahn, Resler, Beyer, Leet, Schlott, Graf, Wolf, Feierstein, Weidman and others.

In the very infancy of the Pennsylvania colony, a number of Welsh, of Sterling worth and excellent character, arrived in the province in 1682. They had early purchased of the Proprietary, in England, forty thousand acres of land, and settled west of the Schuylkill. A few years later their number was so much augmented, that they had settled, before 1692, six townships in the lower counties.

The Welsh custom agreed in many respects with that of the Swiss and Palatines. At first they would send persons across the Atlantic, to take up land for them, and make some preparations for the reception of their families. Among the Welsh, who acted as pioneer, was the well known Rowland Ellis, who sent over Thomas Owen and family to make a settlement, and as soon as Owen had made some improvements, on which he spent a few years, Ellis, and one hundred other Welsh passengers, arrived in 1686.

In 1698, other Welsh families arrived; among them were William Jones, Thomas Evans, Robert Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwallader Evans, Hugh Griffith, Edward Foulke, John Humphrey, Robert Jones, and others, who purchased ten thousand acres of land of Robert Turner, in Gwinedd township, Chester county.

Another settlement was commenced, about the year 1722 or 1723, by the Welsh, extending to the present site of Churchtown. Among the principal settlers were: Torbert, Douglas, E. Davis, A. Billing, Z. Davis, Spenger, Henderson, Evans, Ford, Lardner, Morgan, Robinet, Edwards and Jenkins.

While the Welsh were making improvements, a few miles south of Allegany, a region on the Tulpehocken, some Swiss and Germans settled in *Weber Thal*, south of Conestoga creek, so called from the Webers, or Weavers, who took up between two and three thousand acres of land, in 1723 or 1724. George Weber and Hans Guth, brothers-in-law, Jacob Weber and Henry Weber, all Swiss, were the first settlers contiguous to the Welsh. Guth located north-east from the Webers. The valley, or *thal*, was timberless when the first settlers commenced. Guth or Good settled in Brecknock township, where a numerous connection of them reside.

The Webers and Guths had, previous to taking up land here, lived some twelve or fifteen years near Lancaster. They were a young family, seeking a place of permanent abode, where they have since become both wealthy and numerous.[1] George, the oldest of the three brothers, had three sons and two daughters; Hans, Henry, Samuel, Maria and Magdalena. The present generation of Weavers still possess the lands of their ancestors. Some of them have moved West, others to Canada. The Webers were soon joined by Martin, Schneder, Miller, Zimmerman, Ruth, and many others, principally Mennonites.

During the year 1727, more than a thousand Palatines arrived in Pennsylvania; among among these were the names of Diffenderfer, Ekman, Meyer, Bowman, Eberlee, Zug, Shultze, Funk, Frantz, and others. Two brothers, Alexander and John Diffenderfer, sail-from Rotterdam,[2] arrived at Philadelphia in the month of September; Alexander settled in Oley, now Berks county, and John at Säue Schwamm, now New Holland, in the woods.

SWISS AND GERMAN SETTLERS IN LANCASTER COUNTY, 1710—1725.

1710. Johann Rudolph Bundeli, Martin Kendig, Jacob Müller, Hans Gräff, Hannes

1. The following, which we copied at the house of Samuel Weaver, in 1842, may give the reader some idea of the *numeral* strength of the family. Christian Weaver's father was a native of Switzerland. Christian Weaver was born in Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 25, 1731—married Sept. 30, 1749, to Miss Magdalen Ruth—lived 55 years in a state of matrimony, and 16 years as a widower. He was a member of the Mennonite church. Died of a lingering disease, Feb. 13, 1820, aged 88 years, 1 month, 1 week and 2 days. Had eight sons and five daughters. Of the seven sons and five daughters were born, before C. W's. death, and living at the time, 99 grand-children, 88 grand children's children, and 55 great grand children's children. His lineal descendants were 309. Henry Martin preached his funeral discourse. Text, John, 14: 12, 13. (Rupp.)

2 They sailed in the Ship William and Sarah, William Hill, master. There were ninety Palatine families, making in all about 400 persons, in this ship.—*Col. Rec. III.* 390.

Herr, Martin Oberholtz, Hannes Funk, Michael Oberholtz, Wendel Bauman, Hans Meylin, sen'r, Hans Meylin, jr., Martin Meylin, Samuel Gulden, Johann Rudolf Vander Werff, Daniel Hermann, Christian Brennemann, Johann Georg Trellinger, Hans Meyer, Hans Haigy, Christian Herschi, Hans Pupather, Heinrich Bär, Peter Lehman, Melchior Brennemann, Benedictus Witmer, Heinrich Funk, Christopher Franciscus, Michael Schenck, Johannes Landes, Ulrich Hanerich, Emanuel Herr, Abraham Herr, Hans Huber, Isaac Kauffmann, Melchior Erismann, Michael Mueller, Christopher Schlegel.

1715. Hans Georg Schutz, Martin Ringer, Michael Bachmann, Jacob Hochstetter, Jacob Kreider, Benedictus Venerich, Jacob Kreutzer, Jacob Böhm, Hans Faber, Martin Urner, Theodorus Eby, Johannes Lein, Heinrich Zimmermann, Gabriel Zimmermann, Johannes Shenk, Michael Danegar, Marcus Oberholtz, Christian Stein, Edward Riehm, Joseph Steinman, Siegismund Landtart.

1720. Ulrich Brechbühl, Christian Mosser, Andreas Schultz, Samuel Hess, Peter Yorde, Hans Schantz, Johannes Hauser, Franz Neff, sen'r, Franz Neff, jr., Georg Kendig, Johannes Burchhalter, sen'r, Johannes Burchhalter, jr., Abraham Burchhalter, Michael Baumann, Johannes Hess, Johann Friederich, Christopher Brennemann, Martin Harnisch, Joseph Buchwalter, Felix Landes, Heinrich Neff, Michael Meyer, Peter Baumgärdtner, Melchior Hoffarth, Johannes Brubacher, Jacob Nüssli, Hans Schnebele, Jacob Guth, Johannes Wollschlegel, Jacob Meyer, Christopher Saner, Joseph Steinmann, Daniel Eshelmann, Christian Bühlmann, Johann Heinrich Neff, jun'r, Abraham Herr, Jacob Beyer, Hans Jacob Schnebele, Ulrich Roth, Rudolph Meyer, Carl Christopher, Heinrich Musselmann, Matthias Schleiermacher, Jacob Kurtz, Johann Ulrich Huber, Johannes Lichty, Johannes Stampfer, Peter Neucomer, Johann Heinrich Bär, Jacob Weber, Heinrich Weber, Johannes Weber, George Weber, David Longenecker, Abraham Meyer, Ulrich Hauser, Johannes Meyer, Heinrich Musselmann, Michael Shenck, Peter Eby, Johannes Guth, Christian Steiner, Adam Brandt, Johann Jacob Lichty, Casper Laumann, Friederich Stein, Johannes Schwaab, Bastian Rayer, Jonas La Rue, Simeon König, Eberhardt Riehm, Hans Graff, Johannes Rupp, Philip Dock.

1725. Johannes Weidman.

LIST OF SETTLERS PRIOR TO 1735.

Among these, in various parts of the county, were the names of Roddye, Craighead, Towstenberier, Cookson, Maye, Jervis, McCawly, Story, Green, Whitehill, Herman, Irwin, Wolf, Bezoar, Venerick, Ritter, Millsep, Royer, Woolrick, Housleman, Byerly, Simon, Palmer, Poutch, Kitch, Travenger, Linder, Verdree, Wise, Barnett, Ringer, Stoner, Albert, Beard, Pendall, Kore, Owen, Eave, Thornbury, Marshall, Bricker, Lerty, Jackson, Beeson, Nessley, Swoop, Bear, Emmet, Hersey, Aston, Steer, McNabb, Smith, Becker, Forney, Rowland, Weidler, Elrood, Stump, Snevely, Eberle, Oikelberger, Wypreight, Fink, Long, Lindsey, King, Read, Well, Blyth, Fullerton, Moore, Francis, McKane, Dehoof, Goughnour, Line, Dyer, Hiett, Stambach, Bumgarner, Hoff, Noacre, Lytle, Darby, Douglas, Sturm, Echman, Guy, Philips, Basler, Shinover, Scroop, Varner, Mackrell, Shilly, Turner, Hoffman, Knowl, Whitmer, Kinrigh, Burkhard, Leephart, Pleystow, Weightman, Burkhunter, Anderson, Piggot, Wiesenant, Black, Leonard, Steel, Ramsay, Sype, Lynck, Lowdon, Musselman, Matthews, McClanahan, Staigy, Braden, Burton, Gale, Cowen, Robinson, Murray, Benson, Shannon, Brown, Kelly, Allison, Eddy, Fulton, Mitchell of Sadsbury, Foster, Graypeel, Shryer, Clinehaws, Harnist, Webb, Reiff, Watson, Montgomery, McCardy, Le Rue, Adlumn, Clemson, Conode, Plumb, Shieffer, Warder, Denning, Reist, Slemman, Armor, Templeman, McConnel, Sensiney, Tiller, Huston, Meixell, Geer, Wolfspanier, Baughman, Ters, Henning, Andrew, McNealy, Rudeneglee, Kitzmiller, Le Chaar, Bushan, Roode, Birshing, Jack, Flemming, McClelland, Howard,

Ellmaker, Adams, Haines, Haltzinger, Tettenhauer, Hokenbrack, Davison, Bishair, Seldenridge, Saunders, Sherrard, Moler, Stinson, Ranck, Keyser, Sherk, David, Paxton of Sadsbury, Robertson, Cox, Heistand, Pence, Painter, Pouts, Livistone, Keller, Winger, Lightner, Bomberger, Kreil, McGarry, Shallyberger, Higgenbothem, Evalt, Walter, Middleton, Hanrick, Hey, Baldwyn, Campbell, Vanlere, Stile, Musgrove, Ball, McKimm, Philips, Pegelli, Brittan, Dyer, Dieffenbach, Gilmore, Boyd, Over, George, Lamb, Bishop, Stritch, Krebs, Hasting, Alexander, McNealy, Kahoon, Hudson, Wendel, Feezer, Westhaver, Cuffroot, Weitman, Lloyd, Lynck, Hewston, Berrier, Buchanan, Saudter, Sherrick, Perry, Cumpton, Reynolds, Moffat, Moody, Allinson, McClenn, Little, Shennon, Classprinner, Kling, Griffith, Shizler, Henderson, McClure, Hughes, Thomes, Walter, Duffield, Stetter, Kate, Crall, Holler, Crawford, Denny, Scott, Balten, Bracken, McPherson, Pennock, Rippy, Daws, Walker, Rohrer, Rlchardson, Linville, Wall, Gaille, Ross, Postlewhait, Pugh, Beckott, Enck, Imble, Booson, Kyle, Baud, Elis, Blackshaw, Dougherty.

Further details subsequent to the organization of the County, have already been given in the topographical part, under the different townships and localities.

Copy of an Act of Naturalization.

ANNO REGNI GEORGII II. REGIS MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ AND HIBERNIÆ DUODECIMO.

At a GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of *PENNSYLVANIA*, begun and holden at *Philadelphia* the Fourteenth Day of *October*, *Anno. Dom.* 1738. In the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE II. by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, *KING*, Defender of the Faith, &c. And from thence continued by Adjournments to the First Day of *May*, 1739.

ANNO DUODECIMO GEORGI II. REGIS.

An ACT for the better enabling divers Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, to trade and hold Land within the said Province.

WHEREAS, by the Royal Charter of the late King Charles the Second, to William Penn, Esq; late Proprietary and Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, Licence is granted to all Persons not specially forbidden, to transport themselves and Families into the said Province, in such Shipping as by the Laws of the Kingdom of England they ought to use, paying the Customs therefore due, and here to settle themselves, dwell and inherit, and plant for the publick and their own private Advantage; with License to purchase and hold Lands in Fee-simple, or otherwise, of the said Proprietary and his Heirs, with full License to all Persons who shall from time to time repair hither with a purpose to inhabit, or trade with the Natives of this Country, to load, freight, and transport, all and singular their Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, not prohibted by the Laws and Statutes of England, into any Ports whatsoever of the said late King, his Heirs and Successors, according to the Laws made or to be made within the said Kingdom of England, saving always to the said late King, his Heirs and Successors, the legal Impositions, Customs, or other Duties, due or to become due by any Law or Statute for the said Wares or Merchandizes, as by the said Royal Charter, among other things, may more fully appear.

And whereas, Michael Albert, William Albert, Leonhard Bender, George Miller, John Bushung, Nicholas Candle, John Hagey, Charles Keller, Stephen Remsberger, Ludovick Dettenburn, Jacob Bare, jr., John Leiberger, Michael Becker, John Peter Cooher, Christian Lawer, John Libough, Bartholomew Shaver, Caspar Stump, Jacob Becker, Tobias Pickle, Peter Rutt, George Klein, Paul Tittenhoffer, Matthias Tise, George Ludovick Horst, Sebastian Graff, Johan Henry Basseler, Matthias Jung, Jacob

Schloug, Henry Michael Immel, Felix Miller, Martin Weybrecht, Fredrick Eighelberger, Sebastian Fink, Hans Adam Schreiner, Christian Lang, Caspar Tiller, Anthony Bretter, Leonhard Ellmaker, Andreas Bersinger, Hans Graff, Jacob Hartman, Theophilus Hartman, Theophilus Hartman, jr., Benjamin Witmer, Abraham Witmer, Johannes Pinkley, Turst Buckwalter, Henry Neaf, jr., Valentine Hergelrat, Henry Basseler, Johan Stetler, Leonhard Romler, Leonhard Heyer, Peter Schell, Johan Nohaker, Nicholas Miller, Johan Hock, Thomas Knoppenheffer, Michael Knoppenheffer, Christian Leman, George Unrook, Jacob Scheffer, Valentine Keffer, Jacob Etshberger, Herman Walburn, Caspar Reed, Christian Manusmith, Nicholas Kutts, George Weyrick, Christopher Ley, Jacob Lower, Hans Moor, Johannes Blum, George Steitz, Erasmus Buckenmeyer, and George Graff, inhabitants of the county of Lancaster; being of the Protestant or Reformed Religion, and subjects of the Emperor of Germany, and other Princes, now in amity with the King of Great Britain, having transported themselves with their families and effects into this province, and being desirous to be made partakers of the immunities, belonging to the natural born subjects of this province; and to be more effectually secured of those privileges and advantages granted by his said late Majesty King Charles the Second, to persons coming into this Province to settle and inhabit, they having (as a testimony of their fidelity and affection to his present Majesty King George the Second and the Crown of Great Britain) taken the qualifications to his Majesty and his government by law appointed and enjoined to be taken, obtained leave to bring in this bill to the present Assembly.

Therefore may it please the Governor that it may be enacted. *And be it enacted* by George Thomas, Esq., Lieutenant Governor with the Royal approbation, under the honourable John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esqs., true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors of the Province of Pennsylvania, that they the said Michael Albert, William Albert, Leonhard Bender, George Miller, John Bushung, Nicholas Candle, John Hagey, Charles Keller, Stephen Remsberger, Ludovick Dettenburn, Jacob Bare, junior, John Leiberger, Michael Becker, John Peter Cooher, Christian Lawer, John Libough, Bartholomew Shaver, Caspar Stump, Jacob Becker, Tobias Pickle, Peter Rutt, George Klein, Paul Tittenhoffer, Matthias Tise, George Ludovick Horst, Sebastian Graff, Johan Henry Basseler, Matthias Jung, Jacob Schloug, Henry Michael Immel, Felix Miller, Martin Weybrecht, Friedrick Eighelberger, Sebastian Fink, Hans Adam Schreiner, Christian Lang, Caspar Tiller, Anthony Bretter, Leonhard Ellmaker, Andreas Bersinger, Hans Graff, Jacob Hartman, Theophilus Hartman, Theophilus Hartman, junior, Benjamin Witmer, Abraham Witmer, Johannes Pinkley, Turst Buckwalter, Henry Neaf, junior, Valentine Hergelrat, Henry Basseler, Johan Stetler, Leonhard Romler, Leonhard Heyer, Peter Schell, Johan Nohaker, Nicholas Miller, Johan Hock, Thomas Knoppenheffer, Michael Knoppenheffer, Christian Leman, George Unrook, Jacob Scheffer, Valentine Keffer, Jacob Etshberger, Herman Walburn, Caspar Reed, Christian Manusmith, Nicholas Kutts, George Weyrick, Christopher Ley, Jacob Lower, Hans Moor, Johannes Blum, George Steitz, Erasmus Buckenmeyer, and George Graff, inhabitants of the county of Lancaster; and every of them, are hereby declared, and shall at all times hereafter be esteemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to be and to have been, since their first arrival in this Province, free and fully able, and capable to trade, trffick, load, freight, and transport all and all manner of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, not by law prohibited to be imported or exported, as if they and every of them had been the natural liege people and subjects of the king of Great Britain, born in this Province of Pennsylvania; and also they and each of them shall and are hereby enabled, and adjudged able to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as well to demand, take, have and enjoy any privileges and immunities belonging to his Majesty's Liege People, and Natural Subjects of this Province, as also to have and enjoy all lands and tenements, and all other hereditaments, by way of purchase or gift, of any person or persons whatsoever; and also to prosecute, pursue,

maintain, avow end justify all and all manner of actions, suits and causes, and all other things to do, as lawfully, freely and fully, as if they and every of them had been and were born Natural Subjects of this Province, or as any other Person or Persons born within this Province may lawfully in any wise do, any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Indorsed,

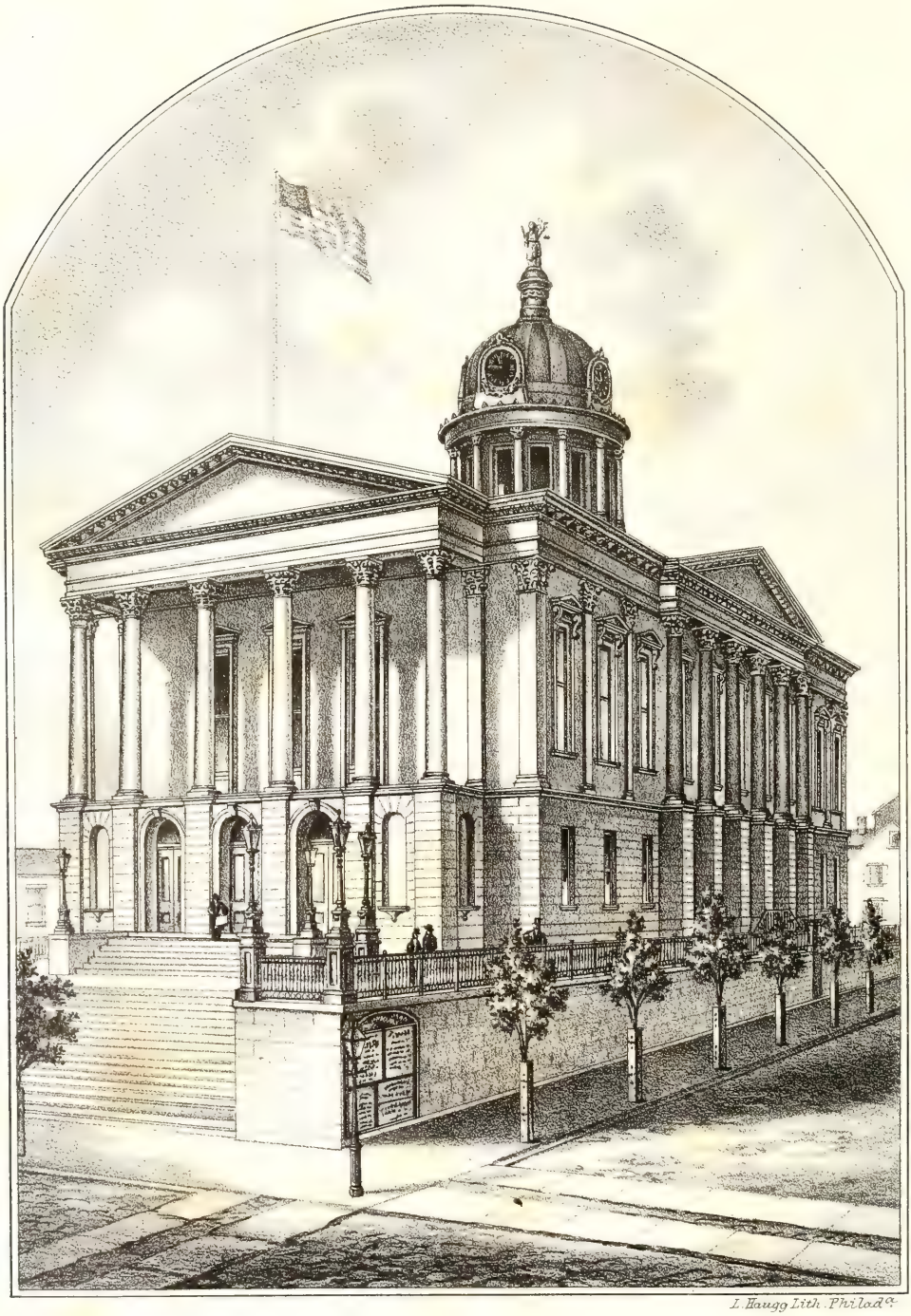
PHILADEL'Y, the 18 of September.

Then recived of Abraham Witmer the sum of one povnd and two shillings (and one pound before) which is in full for his Naturalization. I say recived by me,

CHRISTIAN GRASSOLD, Collector.

The following item was received too late for classification:

"Caleb Cope, the elder, was Burgess of Lancaster, Pa., under the British Government, immediately prior to the Revolution. He had five sons—John, William, Thomas P., Israel and Jasper, and also two daughters. Mr. Herman Cope, just deceased, (1869) was a son of John Cope, the eldest of the brothers, and, consequently, a nephew of Thomas P. Cope. Our respected fellow-townsman, (Philadelphia) Caleb Cope, esq., is a son of the second brother, William. There is an interesting historical reminiscence connected with the Cope family, in Lancaster, which is worthy of note. Major Andre was captured by General Montgomery, in Upper Canada, while on his way to Quebec, November 3, 1775, and taken, with other officers, to Lancaster, where he became an inmate of Caleb Cope's house. There, the eldest brother, John, then 13 years of age, received lessons in drawing from Major Andre; and the three brothers, John, William and Thomas had, in after life, vivid recollections of their games of marbles and other juvenile sports with the lively young English officer, who was destined to figure so terribly in the after history of this country."



L. Haugg Lith. Phila.d.a

THE COURT HOUSE AT LANCASTER.

DIVISION IV.

POLITICAL.

THE COURT HOUSE.

On Monday, August 23, 1852, the cornerstone of the present Court House was laid by S. Sloan, Architect, and James Crawford, Superintendent, in the presence of the Commissioners of the county, the Judges of the Court, the members of the Bar, and a large concourse of citizens from the city and county.

From an address delivered on the occasion by David G. Eshleman, Esq., we gather the following data for permanent record.

"Immediately after the erection of Lancaster county, (in 1729) a violent contention arose as to the most suitable place for the seat of justice. Wright's Ferry (now Columbia,) Lancaster and Postlethwaite's—an old settlement and the site of an Indian wigwam in Conestoga township, about 7 miles south of Lancaster were the three places most strongly recommended. Postlethwaite's was thought to possess superior advantages and was therefore selected. A log Court House, for which Postlethwaite was allowed the sum of seven shillings, and a log jail of equal pretensions were immediately erected, and the Courts held there till August term, 1730, when the increasing influence of the Lancaster party enabled them to procure the removal of the seat of justice to this place.

"A Court House was then erected in the centre of Lancaster, where the present old Court House stands (1852.) That was built of brick, but it was a small and uncomfortable structure. The floor was brick pavement, and the interior arrangements generally were of proportionate grandeur. On the top of the house was a small spire with a clock of two faces, one for the south and the other for the north. In that house the justice of Lancaster county was judicially administered until about 1781, when it took fire and was burnt down. The courts were then held in the house of Michael Hubley until the present old Court House was finished.

"The existing Court House (in 1852) was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1785. That house, so far beneath the ideas of comfort and convenience of the present age, was at that time considered a magnificent structure. It was sufficient in size and conveniences, not only to accommodate the County Court and the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, but was for many years the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and the sessions of the Legislature were held therein from 1799 until 1812. But times change and we change with them. Our wants keep pace with our means, and a Court House that was sufficiently large and commodious in 1785, when the population of the county was less than 25,000, and the whole assessed value of property was only a few hundred thousand dollars, and which could even accommodate the Legislature of Pennsylvania to 1810. is now found to be entirely deficient in size and comfort in 1852, when we exceed two of the States of the Union in population, one State in assessed value of property, and equal the fourteenth part of the whole assessed valuation of Pennsylvania. A number of Grand Juries, representing the honest and industrious farmers and mechanics, who are justly proud of the wealth and prosperity of their county, conscious of the total

unfitness of the old county buildings and of the necessity of a new Court House, made presentments to that effect to the Court, and the Commissioners of the county, appreciating the wants of the people, and imbued with a commendable spirit of enterprise, immediately made arrangements to carry out the views of their constituents as expressed by the grand juries. This day's ceremony indicates the progress of the design, and when this building shall have been finished, with the elegance which its own importance and the condition of the county seem to demand, it will stand for ages as a proud monument of the skill of the Architect who designed it, and of the public spirit of the Commissioners who caused it to be erected."

The present Court House stands on the northwest corner of East King and Duke streets. It is a massive, solid structure, 164 feet in length, 72 feet in breadth and two stories in height. The basement is built of plain sandstone and the super-structure of brick, the surface of which is covered with mastic. The building is strengthened and ornamented in the front, rear and middle portion of the east wall, and the roof partially supported by pillars resting upon buttresses. From the central portion of the roof rises a cupola, in which is a clock with four faces. A statue of Justice is placed upon the summit of the cupola.

The building is entered from East King street by a flight of stone steps. The first floor is divided longitudinally and transversely by wide arched passages, paved with colored tiles, along which are arranged the various offices of the officers of the county. The second floor is occupied principally by the Court room—83 feet in length, 66 feet in breadth and 25 feet in height, with frescoed walls and ceiling. The Judges' bench is placed at the north end. In front of the bench, a portion of the room is raised and enclosed for the use of juries and officers of the court. The remainder of the room is filled with seats for witnesses and spectators. Adjoining the Court Room is the room occupied by the Law Library. The Library consists of a large collection of standard professional text-books and books of reports of cases determined by the superior courts of the different States, and is sustained by members of the bar, composing an association for that purpose.

The original cost of the Court House, in its completed condition, including furniture and the price of the ground on which it is erected, was $166,000. It was fully occupied by the county officers with the records of their offices on September 7, 1854, and the first regular term of Court—being a Court of Quarter Sessions—was opened November 20, 1854.

The Prothonotary, Register, Treasurer, Sheriff, Recorder, Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, and Commissioners are required, by law, to keep their respective offices at the seat of justice of the County. All the said officers are elected by the qualified voters of the County—the Treasurer biennially and the remainder of them triennially. With the exception of the Commissioners, they must give bonds to the Commonwealth, with adequate surety, for the faithful performance of the duties of their several offices. The Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, Sheriff and Clerks of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, are compensated by fees fixed by law. The Treasurer receives a salary. The Commissioners are allowed compensation for each day and mileage, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office.

The Prothonotary is the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and has the custody of its records and seal. He keeps a docket for the entry of Judgments, records election returns and transmits copies of the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Register records and files all wills produced under the provisions of the Act of Assembly. He has jurisdiction of the probate of wills and testaments, of the granting of letters testamentary and administration, and of the passing and filing of the accounts of executors and administrators.

The Recorder provides books of record and records therein all deeds of conveyance

and release, mortgages, powers of attorney, and commissions and bonds of public officers and Justices of the Peace.

The Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court have the custody of the records and seal of their respective Courts.

The Treasurer receives all moneys due or accruing to the County, and pays the same on proper warrants.

The Sheriff is the executive officer of the Courts. His general duties are: To keep the peace within the County; he may apprehend and commit to prison all persons who break the peace or attempt to break it; he is required, by virtue of his office, to pursue and take all murderers, felons and rioters; he has the keeping of the County jail, and is bound to defend it against all attacks; he executes within the County, all process issuing from the Courts of the Commonwealth; and, in case of resistance, has authority to call upon any individual to assist in its execution. He also gives notice of the time and place of holding general elections.

The Commissioners exercise the corporate powers of the County, and have the custody of its seal.[1]

LIST OF JUDGES IN LANCASTER COUNTY FROM 1813.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment or Election.
Thomas Clark,	Associate,	1813.
Samuel Dale,	Associate,	1819.
——— Whitehill,	Associate,	1820.
Charles Smith,	President,	1820.
John Lightner,	Associate,	1822.
Alexander L. Hayes,	District,	1833.
Alexander L. Hayes,	Associate,	1854,
Alexander L. Hayes,	Associate Law,	1864.
Oristus Collins,	President,	1836.
Benjamin Champneys,	President,	1840.
Emanuel Schaeffer,	Associate,	1842.
Ellis Lewis,	President,	1843.
Emanuel Schaeffer,	Associate,	1848.
Jacob Grosh,	Associate,	1842.
Jacob Grosh,	Associate,	1847.
Jeremiah Brown,	Associate,	1851.
D. B. Vondersmith,	Associate,	1851.
H. G. Long,	President,	1851.
H. G. Long	President,	1861.
Ferree Brinton,	Associate,	1856.
Peter Martin,	Associate,	1866.
John Jay Libhart,	Associate,	1868.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Year of Admission.	Names.	Year of Admission.	Names.
1729.	Joseph Growden.	1732.	Francis Sherrard.
"	Ralph Asketon.	1734.	Joshua Hopkinson.
"	John Emerson.	"	William Peters.
1731.	Edward Harris.	1735.	John Ross.
"	John Moland.	"	Edmund Ackworth.

1 The account of the present Court House has been kindly furnished by William Leaman, Esq.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1735.	William Harper.
1736.	James Calder.
1737.	Walker Growden.
"	James Keating.
"	Alexander Percy.
"	Thomas Cookson.
"	—— Kinny.
1740.	William Peters.
"	Benjamin Price.
1741.	—— Keper.
1742.	—— Lap.
"	Benjamin Chew.
1743.	George Smith.
1744.	James Reed.
"	Tench Francis.
1746.	David Stout.
"	John Lawrence.
1747.	Thomas Cross.
1749.	John Renshaw.
1750.	George Ross.
"	Joseph Rose.
"	—— Rauch.
1751.	Edward Shippen, jr.
"	John Mather.
"	James Morris.
1752.	James Smith.
"	J. Read.
"	William Parr.
1753.	Thomas Otway.
"	James Biddle.
1754.	Andrew Colhoun.
1756.	Charles Morse.
"	Samuel Johnston.
"	David Henderson.
"	Hugh Bay.
"	James Whitehead.
"	John Armand.
1757.	George Read.
1758.	William Atlee.
1759.	John Morris, jr.
1762.	Wm. Smyth.
"	Robert Magaw.
1763.	Nicholas Waln.
1764.	John Currie.
"	—— Hughs.
"	Edw. Biddle.
1765.	Alexander Wilcox.
"	Jasper Yeates.
"	Richard Peters.
"	Stephen Porter.
"	Andrew Allen.
"	Alexander Porter.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1765.	James Sayre.
"	Henry Elwes.
"	George Campbell
"	Isaac Hunt.
"	William Swainey.
1766.	Elisha Price, Esq.
1766.	—— Coates.
1767.	James Wilson, Phila.
"	James Allen.
1769.	Casper Weitzel.
"	Jacob Rush.
"	Christian Hook.
"	John Hubley.
"	Thomas Hartley.
1770.	Daniel Clymer.
1771.	Ashton Humphreys.
"	George Noarth.
1774.	Jasper Ewing.
1777.	William Lawrence Blair.
"	Peter Hoofnagle, Esq.
"	Wm. Aug. Atlee, Esq.
"	John Hubley, Esq.
"	Jonathan D. Sargeant, Esq.
"	William Lewis, Esq.
"	Jacob Ruth, Esq.
1778.	George Stevenson, Esq.
"	Edward Burd.
1779.	Coloson Reed.
"	James Wilson.
"	William Barton.
"	Robert Galbreath.
"	Col. Thomas Hartley.
1780.	Stephen Chambers.
1781.	John Potts.
"	Joseph Hubley.
"	James Hamilton.
"	Thomas Duncan.
1782.	Stephen Porter, Esq.
"	John F. Mifflin.
"	George Ross, Esq.
"	John Wilkes Kittera.
"	George Thompson.
1783.	Matthew McAllister.
"	John Vannost, Esq.
1784.	James Riddle.
"	William Montgomery.
1785.	Jacob Hubley.
"	John Joseph Henry.
"	Andrew Hanna, Esq., Phila.
"	John Reily.
"	Andrew Dunlap.
1787.	James Hopkins, Phila.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1787.	Charles Smith, Esq.
"	Galbreath Patterson,
"	John Todd.
"	Sampson Levy.
"	Mr. Robert Hudson.
1788.	James Campbell, Esq.
"	Mr. Matthias Barton.
"	Alexander Dallas, Esq.
"	John Smith.
1789.	John Moore.
1790.	Joseph Burd.
"	Daniel Smith, Esq.
"	David Moore.
"	Samuel Roberts, Esq.
"	James Kelley, Esq.
1791.	Thomas Duff, Esq.
"	Samuel Riddle, Esq.
"	Robert Henry Duncan,
"	Thomas Ross, Esq.
"	Charles Hall, Esq.
"	William Smith, Esq.
"	Jacob Carpenter.
"	George Smith.
"	James Gibson, Phil'a.
"	Mr. Anthony Morris.
"	Mr. John Ross, Jr.
1792.	Richard Smith, Phil'a.
"	Robert Porter, Esq.
"	Henry Wickoff, Esq., Phil'a.
"	William Wallace.
"	Robert Frazer, Esq.
"	George Duffield, Esq.
"	Michael Kepple, Esq.
1793.	Marks John Biddle, Esq.
"	William Ross.
"	Jonathan Henderson.
"	William Barber, Esq.
"	Evan Rice Evans, Esq.
"	John Shippen, Esq.
1794.	Aquilla M. Bolten, Esq.
"	William Foster, Esq.
"	Matthew Henry.
"	Josiah McElwaine.
"	John Montgomery.
"	Samuel Scott Galbreath.
"	Ralph Bowie.
1795.	Jonathan Harvey Hunt, Esq.
"	Thomas D. Dick, Esq.
"	Samuel Bethel, Esq.
"	James Latimer, Esq.
"	George Henry Kepple, Esq.
"	Thomas Elder, Esq.

Year of admission.	Names.
1796.	James Montgomery.
"	Joseph Hemphill, Esq.
"	Fred'k Smith, Esq.
1797.	George Fisher, Esq.
"	George Thompson Ross.
"	Andrew Graff, Jr.
"	Robert Hays, Esq.
"	Thos. Barton Zantzinger.
"	John Passmore.
"	Robert Hazelhurst, Esq.
1799.	Patton Ross.
"	Charles Evans, Esq.
1800.	John Hubley, Esq.
"	William Maxwell.
1801.	Jonathan T. Haight.
"	William Clark Frazer.
"	Andrew Buchanan, Esq.
1803.	Edward Godwin, Esq.
"	Joseph Vickroy,
"	William Jenkins.
"	Patrick Farrelly.
"	David C. Cunningham.
1804.	John S. Bell.
1805.	John Hand.
1806.	David Snively.
1808.	Isaac Darlington, Esq.
"	James McCollough.
1809.	William Barton, Esq.
"	Samuel Baird, Jr.
"	Amos Ellmaker, Esq.
"	Ziba Pyle, Esq.
1810.	Henry Wilson.
"	Wm. S. Biddle, Esq.
1811.	Thomas Montgomery.
"	Henry Shippen.
"	Molton C. Rogers, Esq.
"	John B. Gibson.
1812.	Jasper Slaymaker.
"	James Buchanan.
"	Henry Bullard.
"	John Stroman, Esq.
1813.	Jasper Yeates Smith.
"	Joseph Simon Cohen.
"	Edward Coleman.
"	George B. Porter.
1814.	Thomas F. Pleasants.
"	Ebenezer Wright.
"	Clement A. Buckley.
1815.	James M. Porter.
"	Bushnell Carter.
"	William W. Smith.
"	George R. Hopkins.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1816.	Collin Cooke.
"	Lewis M. Lane.
"	John Hallowell, Esq.
"	Thomas M. Read, Esq.
1817.	Jacob B. Weidman, Esq.
"	Edwin A. White, Esq.
"	Charles Herbst.
1818.	Michael W. Ash.
"	Charles A. Barnitz, Esq.
"	Benjamin Champneys, Esq.
"	Eliphalet L. Benedict.
"	Daniel Fuller.
"	Thomas R. Davis, Esq.
"	John Duer, Esq.
1819.	George Heckert.
"	James W. McClung.
"	John Wright, Esq.
"	Moses Cannon, Esq.
1820.	Nathan L. Boulden,
"	Samuel Parke.
"	Michael Gallagher, Esq.
"	Walter S. Franklin, Esq.
1821.	Geo. W. Jacobs.
"	Archibald I. Findlay.
"	Thomas B. McElwee.
"	William Norris, Esq.
"	George W. Kline.
"	Henry H. Van Amringe.
"	William J. Christy.
"	John R. Montgomery.
"	William N. Henry.
1822.	George B. Withers.
"	Washington Hopkins.
"	Emanuel C. Reigart.
"	John Adams Fisher, Esq.
"	Zepheniah McLenegan.
1823.	Thomas Kelley.
"	Calvin Mason.
"	Julien Henry.
"	Nathaniel Hall Loring.
"	Evan Rice Evans.
"	Robert M. Brooke.
1824.	Richard Porter.
"	Robert M. Barr.
"	Kinsey J. Vandyke.
"	Alexander L. Hayes.
"	John B. Mayer.
1825.	Reah Frazer.
"	Henry Rogers.
"	Morris Wilson, Esq.
"	Willet C. Ogilby.
1826.	Hugh Wallace.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1826.	Anson V. Parsons.
"	Wm. C. Carter.
"	William Whiteside.
"	Alexander Reynolds.
1827.	Henry G. Long.
"	Henry M. Leonard.
"	John Reigart.
1829.	Wm. B. Fordney.
"	Thomas H. Burrowes.
1830.	And. Thomas Smith, Esq.
"	George W. Barton.
1831.	Thomas E. Franklin.
"	John K. Findlay.
"	Alexander W. Leyburn.
1832.	Edward Purcell.
"	Ashbel Green, jun'r, Esq.
1834.	James Cameron.
"	William F. Boone, Esq.
1835.	William Ayres, Esq.
1836.	I. Newton Lightner.
"	George Ford.
"	Wm. F. Bryan.
"	James Anderson.
1837.	Christ'n H. Lefever.
1838.	J. L. Thompson.
"	N. Ellmaker.
"	Wm. O. Jenkins.
1838.	Washington Hall.
"	Henry S. Magraw.
1839.	Jacob B. Amwake.
"	Daniel B. Vondersmith.
1840.	George W. Harris.
"	Samuel Humes Porter.
"	William R. Morris
"	James H. Bull.
"	James H. Van Horn.
1841.	Amos Slaymaker.
"	William Mathiot.
"	Abraham D. Ditmars.
"	William P. Steele.
"	Joseph C. Passmore.
"	Peter A. Hawk.
1842.	David W. Patterson.
"	William Houston.
"	Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.
"	Geo. M. Kline.
"	A. Herr Smith.
"	David G. Eshleman.
1843.	Junius B. Kaufman.
"	Horace Hopkins.
"	Francis Bacon, Esq.
"	Francis Keenan.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1843.	Jesse Landis.
"	Samuel Carpenter.
1844.	William E. Barber, Esq.
"	Abraham A. Groff.
"	J. Graeff Barton.
"	John Potter, jr., Esq.
"	Elliott D. Stewart, Esq.
"	Alex. H. Hood.
"	Davis E. Bruner.
"	James L. Reynolds.
"	John F. Houston, Esq.
1845.	Charles Denues.
"	Charles W. Penrose, Esq.
"	Frederick S. Gossler.
"	La Fayette Hiener.
"	Isaac E. Hiester.
"	Charles A. Tomlinson.
1846.	Wm. L. Campbell, Esq.
"	James Black.
"	Franklin Pennington.
"	J. F. Osborne.
"	O. J. Dickey.
"	George W. McElroy.
"	Benjamin Herr.
"	Zuriel Swope.
"	Horace Hopkins.
1847.	William S. Amweg.
"	David G. McGown.
"	Richard R. Bryan.
"	Philip Gossler.
"	Geo. W. Andrews, Esq.
"	Hiram B. Swarr.
"	Patrick Donnelly.
"	Bartram A. Sheaffer.
"	W. W. Brown.
"	Geo. W. Baker.
1848.	A. Jordan Schwartz, Esq.
"	Simon Stevens.
"	Geo. W. Hunter.
"	John B. Livingston.
"	Daniel G. Baker.
"	John J. Eshleman.
1848.	Edward Champneys.
"	Edward M. Kauffman.
"	James L. Gross.
"	James P. Sterrett, Esq.
"	John Williamson, Esq.
1849.	John A. Hiestand.
"	John S. Walker.
"	Jonas D. Bachman.
"	John J. Shuler.
"	Wm. R. Wilson.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1849.	Samuel E. Hench.
"	H. M. North.
"	John G. Thompson, Esq.
1850.	Henry A. Wade.
"	John B. Gest, Esq.
"	John M. Amwake.
"	Henry S. Myers.
"	Emlen Franklin.
"	Edward Shippen, Esq.
"	James McCormick, Esq.
"	John W. Meckley.
"	James H. Reigart.
"	John S. Detweiler.
1851.	Isaac N. Ellmaker.
"	James L. Jones, Esq.
"	W. H. Elder, Esq.
"	Charles B. Weaver, Esq.
"	Charles Leib, Esq.
1852.	J. Ellis Bonham, Esq.
"	John S. Walker, Esq.
"	J. E. Hackenberg, Esq.
"	Samuel Forrey.
"	Samuel H. Price.
1853.	William T. McPhail.
"	Henry A. Wind.
"	Aldus J. Neff.
"	Kersey Coates.
"	Charles B. Wallace, Esq.
"	George F. Breneman.
"	Peter Martin Heitler.
1854.	Charles A. Hill.
"	Simon P. Eby.
"	Reuben H. Long.
"	Wm. Augustus Atlee.
"	George Brubaker, Esq.
1855.	John C. Kunkel, Esq.
"	David Blair, Esq.
"	W. F. S. Warren.
"	James K. Alexander.
"	Samuel H. Reynolds.
"	William Whitehill.
1856.	Joseph W. Fisher.
"	Edward O. Reilly.
"	Benj. F. Baer.
"	P. L. Hackenberg.
"	Edw. McGovern.
1857.	W. J. McElroy, Phila.
"	Alexander Harris.
"	F. S. Pyfer.
1858.	John F. Brinton.
"	Thomas E. Cochran, Esq.
"	Robert Lamberton.

Year of Admission.	Names.
1858.	Hamilton Alricks.
"	David Mumma.
1859.	Roland Kinzer.
"	Thaddeus Stevens, Jr.
"	George W. Matchin, Esq.
"	Abram Shank.
"	A. J. Hughes.
"	F. S. Stumbach.
"	Thos. Hall Foreman.
"	William C. Hays.
"	Wilberforce Nevin.
"	A. J. Steinman.
"	R. W. Shenk.
1860.	James A. Congden, Esq.
"	Washington W. Hopkins.
"	William L. Scott, Esq.
"	James B. Tredwell.
"	William Leaman.
"	James D. Dougherty.
1861.	George M. Franklin.
"	Franklin B. Gowen, Esq.
"	Thomas H. Pollock.
"	Gardner Furniss, Esq.
"	Edwin Henry Yundt.
"	Andrew M. Frantz.
"	John W. Bittinger, Esq.
1862.	John M. Heyberger, Esq.
"	J. R. Sypher.
"	James Boyd.
"	David Wills, Esq.
"	George Nauman.
"	Hiram B. Essick, Esq.
"	John W. Johnson.
1863.	Smith Patterson Galt.
"	Benjamin C. Kready.
"	Thomas M. Coulson.
1864.	John B. Good.
"	Adam J. Eberly, Esq.
"	J. Duncan Cotrell.

Year of admission.	Names.
1864.	Wm. E. McLaughlin.
"	Amos H. Mylin.
1865.	Henry G. Smith, Esq.
"	J. Glancy Jones, Esq.
"	Andrew J. Sanderson.
"	J. W. F. Swift.
"	Cassius E. Stubbs, Esq.
"	Archibald T. Patterson, Esq.
"	Wm. A. Wilson.
"	William K. Seltzer.
"	Peter D. Wanner.
"	H. Clay Brubaker.
1866.	Peter B. Urich.
"	Octavus J. Norris.
"	D. J. M. Loop.
"	Andrew J. Kauffman.
"	Adam C. Reinoehl.
"	Cyrus P. Miller.
"	A. Frank Seltzer, Esq.
"	Chas. K. Robeson, Esq.
"	Edgar C. Reed.
1867.	Albert E. Carpenter.
"	John O. Byrne, Esq.
"	Charles P. Muhlenberg, Esq.
"	John K. Rutter.
"	Robert A. Townsend.
"	Chas. A. Mayer, Esq.
"	Chas. S. Keyser, Esq.
"	John B. Warfel, Esq.
"	Wm. D. Seltzer.
1868.	Philip D. Baker.
"	Marriott Brosius.
"	Hon. Samuel Hepburn.
"	D. P. Rosenmiller.
"	Capt. John P. Rea.
"	Martin M. Rutt.
"	Major J. F. Frueauff.
"	Nathaniel E. Slaymaker.
"	J. Porter, Esq.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FROM LANCASTER COUNTY.

1727—Thomas Edwards, John Wright, James Mitchell and Thomas Reed. 1730—John Musgrove, Thomas Edwards, John Wright and George Stuart. 1731—John Koyle, Andrew Galbraith, John Musgrove, Thomas Edwards. 1732—George Stuart, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Galbraith. 1733—Andrew Galbraith, Thomas Edwards, John Wright, John Koyle. 1734—James Hamilton, John Emerson, Andrew Galbraith, John Wright. 1735 and 1736—James Hamilton, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, Thomas Armstrong. 1737—James Hamilton, John Wright, Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Smith. 1738—James Hamilton, John Wright, Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Smith. 1739—John Wright, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Lindley, Thomas Edwards. 1740—Anthony Shaw, and the same as before, except Thomas Edwards.

1741 and 1742—Samuel Blunston, and the same as before, except Thomas Edwards. 1743—Anthony Shaw, Arthur Patterson, Thomas Lindly, John Wright. 1744—James Mitchell, John Wright, Arthur Patterson, Samuel Blunston. 1745 and 1746—John Wright, James Mitchell, Arthur Patterson, James Wright. 1747 and 1748—John Wright, Arthur Patterson, James Webb, Peter Worrall. 1749—James Wright, Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, Peter Worrall. 1750—Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, James Wright, James Webb. 1751—Peter Worrall, James Wright, Calvin Cooper, Arthur Patterson. Those of 1751, were all re-elected for 1752, 1753 and 1754. 1755—No return made, but James Wright and James Webb, appeared. 1756—Emanual Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglass. 1757—Isaac Saunders, Emanuel Carpenter, James Webb, James Wright. Those of 1757, were re-elected for 1758, 1759 and 1760. 1761 and 1762—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, John Douglass. 1763—Isaac Saunders and those before named, except James Webb. 1764—James Webb, and those of 1763 except John Douglass. 1765—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, Jacob Carpenter. Those of 1765 were re-elected for 1766 and 1767. 1768—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb, George Ross. 1769—Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Carpenter, James Webb, George Ross. 1770—Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Joseph Ferree, George Ross. 1771—Emanuel Carpenter, George Ross, Joseph Ferree, William Downing. 1772—Joseph Ferree, Jacob Carpenter, Isaac Whitelock, James Webb. 1773 and 1774—Joseph Ferree, James Webb, George Ross, Matthias Slough. 1775—Curtis Grubb, Matthias Slough, George Ross, James Webb, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbraith. 1776—William Brown, John McMillan, Philip Marsteller, James Anderson, Alex'r Lowrey, Ludwig Lauman. 1777—Curtis Grubb, Matthias Slough, George Ross and James Webb. 1778—John Gillchrist, Curtis Grubb, Alexander Lowrey, John Smiley, James Anderson, William Brown. 1779—James Anderson, John Smiley, John Gillchrist, Christopher Kucher, James Cunningham, William Brown, sen., Emanuel Carpenter, jr., William Porter. 1780—John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, Christopher Kucher, James Anderson, Adam Reigart, James Cowden, Alexander Lowrey, Matthias Slough, James Jacks. 1781—John Whitehill, Christopher Kucher, Jacob Cook, Jacob Carpenter, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, Matthias Slough, William Brown, Jacob Krug, James Mercer, James Porter. 1782—Joseph Montgomery, Christopher Kucher, John Whitehill, Samuel John Atlee, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Curtis Grubb, William Brown, James Mercer. 1783—Abraham Scott, William Brown, James Mercer, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Joseph Work, Adam Orth, Adam Hubley, Jacob Cook, William Parr, Robert Coleman.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senator.		Assembly.
William Hiester,	1840.	Benjamin Pennell. Joseph McClure. Philip Von Neida. Christian Kieffer. Jacob Foreman. Hugh Andrews.
	1841.	(The same.)
Benjamin Champneys,	1842.	Daniel Balmer. Alexander H. Hood. Charles Carpenter. Andrew Thompson. Jacob Foreman. John Warfel.

Senator.		Assembly.
	1843.	A. Herr Smith. Lewis Urban. Charles Carpenter. Benjamin Herr. Abraham Kauffman.
	1844.	A. Herr Smith, John G. Shuman. Theodore D. Cochran Benjamin Herr. Joseph Paxson.
A. Herr Smith,	1845.	Jacob G. Shuman. Theodore D. Cochran. Thomas B. Jacobs. George Morrison. Christian Bentz.
	1846.	David W. Patterson. Abraham Shelley. Joseph C. Dickenson. Christian Bentz. George Morrison.
	1847.	Abraham Shelley. Jeremiah B. Stubbs. Joseph C. Dickenson. Thomas B. Jacobs. David G. Eshleman.
Joseph Konigmacher,	1848.	Jeremiah B. Stubbs. David G. Eshleman. Joseph W. Fisher. Joseph B. Hower. Daniel W. Witmer.
	1849.	Andrew Wade. Lewis Hurford. Robert Baldwin. Jacob Neissly. A. Scott Ewing.
Dr. E. Kinzer, E. C. Darlington.	1851.	Moses Pownall. C. L. Hunsecker. John C. Walton. B. F. Martin. B. A. Shaeffer.
	1852.	Moses Pownall. John C. Walton. John A. Hiestand. Daniel Herr. Henry Gray.

Senator.		Assembly.
	1853.	John A. Hiestand. Daniel Herr. Henry Gray. C. L. Hunsecker. John Rawlins.
Jacob G. Shuman,	1854.	Daniel W. Witmer. Hugh M. North. Emlen Franklin. Jacob L. Gross. John F. Herr.
	1855.	George G. Brush. Jesse Reinhold. P. W. Housekeeper. William Hamilton. C. L. Hunsecker.
	1856.	William Hamilton. John A. Hiestand. P. W. Housekeeper. Christ'n S. Kauffman. Joseph D. Pownall.
Bartram A. Shaeffer, Robert Baldwin,	1857	Emanuel D. Roath. Samuel H. Price. Jonathan H. Roland. Joseph D. Pownall.
	1858.	Nathan'l Ellmaker, jr. Samuel H. Price. Amos S. Green. Samuel Keneagy.
	1859	Nathan'l Ellmaker, jr. Samuel Keneagy. Jacob E. Cassel. Amos S. Green.
William Hamilton, John A. Hiestand,	1860.	Joseph Hood. John M. Stehman. Michael Ober. Henry M. White.
	1861.	Henry C. Lehman. James Myers. Nathan Worley. Abraham Peters.
	1862.	Benjamin Champneys. Henry C. Lehman. Nathaniel Mayer. Dr. H. B. Bowman.

Senator.		Assembly.
Benjamin Champneys,	1863.	E. K. Smith.
J. M. Dunlap,		Esaias Billingfelt.
		Nathaniel Mayer.
		Dr. H. B. Bowman.
	1864.	Esaias Billingfelt.
		R. W. Shenk.
		Day Wood.
		Charles Denues.
	1865.	Day Wood.[1]
		Charles Denues.
		R. W. Shenk.
		J. M. Stehman.
Esaias Billingfelt,	1866.	David G. Steacy.
Joseph W. Fisher,		Andrew Armstrong.
		Emanuel D. Roath.
		John M. Stehman.
	1867.	Abraham Godshalk.
		Adam C. Reinoehl.
		Andrew Armstrong.
		David G. Steacy.
	1868.	Aaron H. Summy.
		W. W. Hopkins.
		Jacob G. Peters.
		J. C. Gatchell.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Date.	Governor.	Whole Vote.	Date.	Governor.	Whole Vote.
1841.	David R. Porter,	12,999.	1854.	James Pollock,	15,661.
1844.	Francis R. Shunk,	15,053.	1857.	William F. Packer,	15,421.
1847.	Francis R. Shunk,	14,026.	1860.	Andrew G. Curtin,	20,165.
1848.	William F. Johnston,	15,241.	1863.	Andrew G. Curtin,	20,991.
1851.	William Bigler,	17,290.	1866.	John W. Geary,	23,184.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Date.	President.	Whole Vote.	Date.	President.	Whole Vote
1840.	W. H. Harrison,	15,148.	1856.	James Buchanan,	19,931.
1844.	James K. Polk,	16,237.	1860.	Abraham Lincoln,	19,657.
1848.	Zachary Taylor,	17,470.	1864.	Abraham Lincoln,	21,453.
1852.	Franklin Pierce,		1868.	Ulysses S. Grant,	24,305.

1 Day Wood died before taking his seat the second term and John H. Shirk was chosen at a special election to fill his place.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Date.	Congressmen.
1840.	Jeremiah Brown.
1842.	Jeremiah Brown.
1844.	John Strohm.
1846.	John Strohm.
1848.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1850.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1852.	Isaac E. Hiester.
1854.	Anthony E. Roberts.
1856.	Anthony E. Roberts.
1858.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1860.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1862.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1864.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1866.	Thaddeus Stevens.
1868.	Oliver J. Dickey.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS FROM 1794 TO 1868.

1797. John Meilin.
1798. Robert Maxwell.
1799. Adam Reigart.
1800. Amos Slaymaker.
1801. John Whitehill, Jr.
1802. Michael Musser.
1803. Andrew Caldwell.
1804. Michael Schenk.
1805. Conrad Schwartz.
1806. James M'Sparren.
1807. George Weidman.
1808. Benjamin Schaum.
1809. James Patterson, Jr.
1810. Henry Shirk.
1811. John Bomberger.
1812. Christian Herr, Jr.
1813. Christian Stouffer, Jr.
1814. George Musser.
1815. Jacob Rohrer.
1816. Phineas Ash.
1817. W. B. Ross.
1818. Peter Holl.
1819. Henry Shirk.
1820. Jacob Duchman.
1821. Henry Roland.
1821. John Buchanan.
1822. Henry M. Reigart.
1823. Henry Carpenter.
1824. Abraham Gibbons.
1825. Samuel Keller.
1826. Emanuel Reigart.
1827. John Slaymaker, Jr.
1828. George Haverstick.
1829. Jacob Kurtz.
1830. Michael Musselman.
1831. Ch. L. Groh.
1832. Jacob M'Callister.
1833. John Erb.
1834. Adam Bare.
1835. John Long.
1836. Christian Hershey.
1837. Joseph Hartman.
1838. Joseph Patton.
1838. John Landis.
1839. John Miller.
1840. Joseph Paxton.
1841. Benj. Brackbill, Esq.
1842. Frederick Hipple, Esq.
1843. Martin Miller.
1844. John Varns.
1845. Thomas Patterson.
1846. John Landis.
1847. John Witmer.
1848. Henry Musselman.
1849. David Styer.
1850. Samuel Frey.
1851. Christian Hess.
1852. John M. Hiestand.
1853. Philip Geist.
1854. William C. Worth.
1855. Daniel Brandt.
1856. Jacob F. Frey.
1857. Daniel Good.
1858. Joseph Boyer.
1859. Levi S. Reist.
1860. John Doner.
1861. William Spencer.
1862. David Kemper.
1863. Thos. C. Collins.
1864. Jacob B. Shuman.
1865. Samuel Slokom.
1866. Christian H. Nissley.
1867. John Strohm, Jr.
1868. J. C. Kready.

SHERIFFS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

1729. Robert Barber.
1731. John Galbraith.
1732. Robert Buchannan.
1733. Robert Buchannan.
1734. Robert Buchannan.
1735. Samuel Smith.
1736. Samuel Smith.
1737. Samuel Smith.
1738. Robert Buchannan.
1739. Robert Buchannan.
1740. Robert Buchannan.
1742. James Galbraith.
1743. James Galbraith.
1744. John Sterrat.
1745. James Sterrat.
1846. James Sterrat.
1747. James Sterrat.
1748. [No name.]
1749. Andrew Worrick.
1750. Andrew Work. (Same as preceding?)
1751. Robert Stuart.
1752. Thomas Smith.
1753. Thomas Smith.
1754. Thomas Smith.
1755. Joseph Pugh.
1756. Joseph Pugh.
1757. [No name.]
1758. "
1759. William Smith.
1760. William Smith.
1761. [No name.]
1762. John Hay.
1763. John Hay.
1764. John Barr.
1765. John Barr.
1766. John Barr.
1767. James Webb, Jr.
1768. James Webb, Jr.
1769. James Webb, Jr.
1770. Frederick Stone.
1771. Frederick Stone.
1772. Frederick Stone.
1773. John Ferree.
1774. John Ferree.
1775. John Ferree.
1777. William Kelly.
1778. William Kelly.
1779. Joseph Work.
1780. Joseph Work.
1781. Joseph Work.
1782. Thomas Edwards.
1783. Thomas Edwards.
1784. Thomas Edwards.
1785. John Miller.
1786. John Miller.
1787. John Miller.
1788. James Ross.
1789. James Ross.
1790. James Ross.

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1797. Christian Carpenter.
1800. Michael Rhine.
1803. John Reitzel.
1806. Emanuel Reigart.
1809. James Humes.
1812. Henry Reigart.
1815. George Hambright.
1818. John Mathiot.
1821. Frederick Hambright.
1824. William White.
1827. Adam Diller.
1830. Adam Bare.
1833. David Miller.
1836. Peter Reed, Jr.
1839. Anthony E. Roberts.
1842. John Ehler.
1845. David Hartman.
1848. Jacob Huber.
1851. Elias Eby.
1854. George Martin.
1857. B. F. Rowe.
1860. S. W. P. Boyd.
1863. F. Smith.
1866. Jacob F. Frey.

CORONERS.

1729. Andrew Galbraith.
1731. Joshua Lowe.
1732. Joshua Lowe.
1733. Joshua Lowe.
1734. Joshua Lowe.
1735. James Armstrong.
1736. Joshua Lowe.
1737. Michael McLare.
1738. Joshua Lowe.
1739. Joshua Lowe.

1740. Joshua Lowe.
1742. James Clark.
1743. John Morris.
1744. Robert Thompson.
1745. William Hamilton.
1746. Robert Wallace.
1747. Edward Dougherty.
1748. (No name.)
1749. Robert Stewart.
1750. Robert Stewart.
1751. Joseph Howard.
1752. John Dougherty.
1753. John Dougherty.
1754. John Dougherty.
1755. Matthias Slough.
1756. Matthias Slough.
1757. (No name.)
1758. (No name.)
1759. Matthias Slough.
1760. Matthias Slough.
1761.
1762. Matthias Slough.
1763. Matthias Slough.
1764. Matthias Slough.
1765. Matthias Slough.
1766. Matthias Slough
1767. Matthias Slough.
1768. Matthias Slough.
1769. Adam Reigart.
1770. Samuel Boyd.
1771. Samuel Boyd.
1772. Samuel Boyd.
1773. Samuel Boyd.
1774. Samuel Boyd.
1775. Samuel Boyd.
1777. Francis Bayley.
1778. Jacob Bayley.
1779. Jacob Bayley.
1780. Jacob Bayley.
1781. John Offner.
1782. John Offner.
1783. John Offner.
1784. John Offner.
1785. John Offner.
1786. John Offner.
1787. John Offner.
1788. Michael App.
1789. George Graff.
1790. George Graff.

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1812. Jeremiah Mosher.
1814. George Hambright.
1815. William Ferree.
1818. Thomas Wentz.
1824. John Upperman.
1830. Peter Reed, Jr,
1833. Anthony McGlinn.
1836. Jacob Eshleman.
1839. George Daly.
1842. Daniel Werntz.
1845. Jacob Weitzel.
1848. John Wright,
1851. Frederick Dern.
1854. Jacob Hebble.
1857. Levi Summy.
1860. Daniel Balmer.
1863. A. B. Bixler.
1866. George Leonard.

A LIST

OF THE MAYORS AND RECORDERS, FROM THE FIRST INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, AND THE YEARS FOR WHICH THEY SERVED:

Mayors.		Recorders.	
1818, 1819, 1820	John Passmore.	1818, 1819, 1820	Mol. C. Rogers.
1821, 1822, 1823	Sam'l. Carpenter.	1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830	Patton Ross.
1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830	Nathaniel Lightner.		

1831	John Mathiot.
1832	
1833	
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1843	M. Carpenter.
1844	
1845	
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1852	Christian Kieffer.
1853	
1854	
1855	Jacob Albright.
1856	John Zimmerman.
1857	
1858	Thomas H. Burrowes.
1859	George Sanderson.
1860	
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1868	

1831	Patton Ross.
1832	
1833	
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1836	
1837	
1838	
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1840	
1841	Jno· K. Findlay.
1842	
1843	
1844	
1845	William Jenkins.
1646	
1847	
1848	
1849	
1850	
1851	
1852	Vacancy.
1853	
1854	
1855	J. F. Reigart.
1856	
1857	
1858	
1859	
1860	
1861	William Carpenter.
1862	
1863	
1864	
1865	
1866	
1867	
1868	

CITY WATER WORKS.

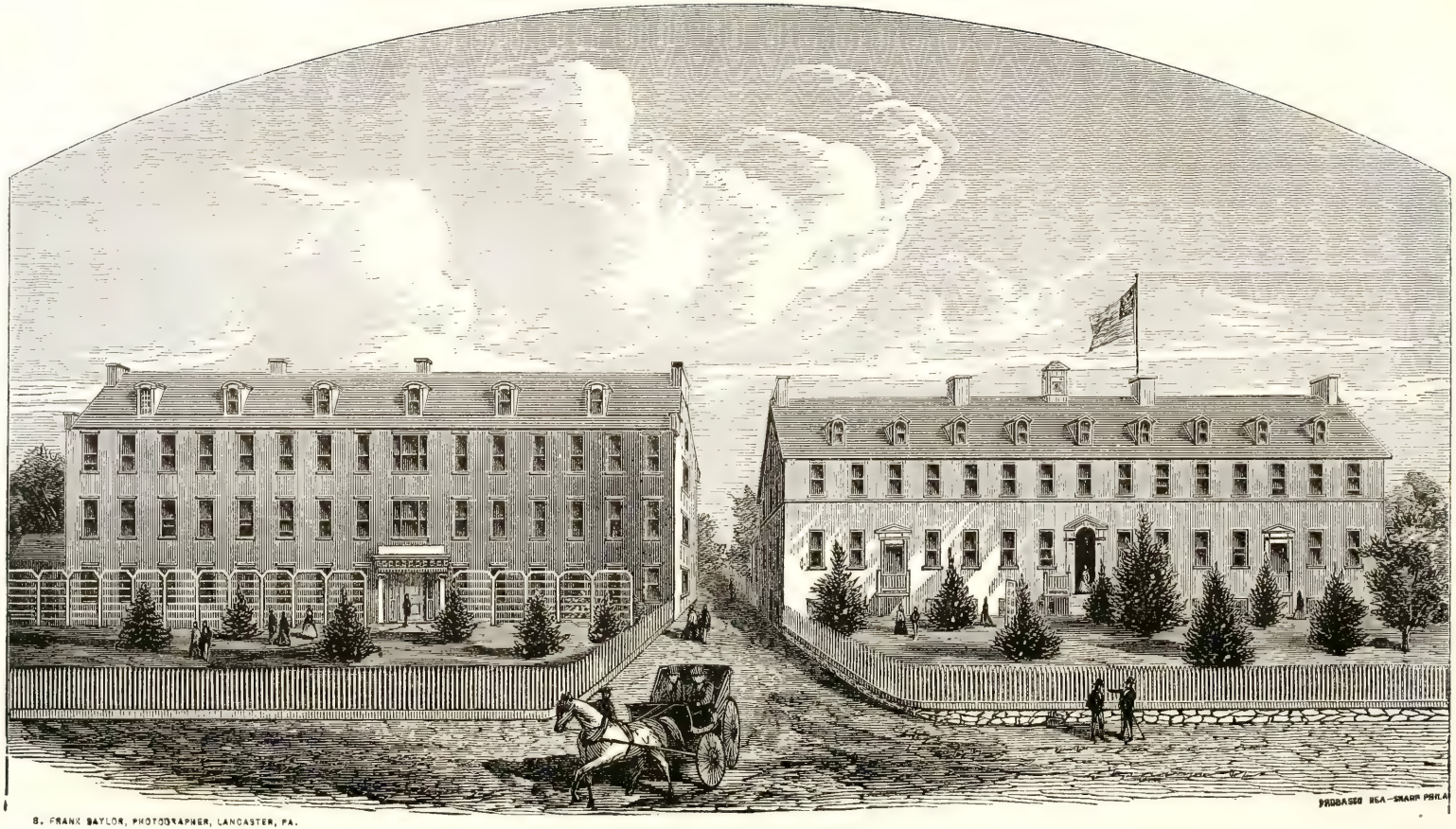
The city of Lancaster is supplied with water from Conestoga creek. The project of its introduction was started in 1836. In that year, a Reservoir, of the capacity of 2,700,000 gallons, was erected at the eastern extremity of East King street, distributing pipes laid in the streets from the Reservoir, and a pipe of 8 inches calibre for supplying the Reservoir laid from the works on the creek. From the Water House on the Conestoga, the water was pumped, by means of an undershot wheel, a distance of 3,800 feet. Water was first received into the Reservoir on the 27th day of February, 1837. The entire cost of the works was about $106,000.

In the year 1851, a second basin, of the capacity of 4,475,000 gallons, was erected, adjoining the one described on its East side and on the same level. Water was first pumped into it on the 11th day of June, 1851. It was constructed at a cost of $13,700.

Both basins have an equal depth of 16 feet, and their united capacity may be stated in round numbers at 7,000,000 gallons.

Since the completion of the original works, an additional wheel and pump have been erected, ond a main, of 12 inches calibre, laid from the Water House to the Reservoirs.

About the year 1856, a high pressure stationary steam engine was put up at the Water House to propel the pumps during low stages of water in the Conestoga, at



S. FRANK BAYLOR, PHOTOGRAPHER, LANCASTER, PA.

POOR HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

which times the water-wheels were insufficient for the purpose. The expense of pumping by this means being very great, in the years 1864 and '65, the old undershot water-wheels were removed, and two of Kraat's turbine wheels substituted, with the expectation that the use of the steam engine might be dispensed with. These wheels, although using considerably less water, and being more effective than undershot wheels, yet have not at all times accomplished what was anticipated, and the engine is kept on hand as a resource in such periods.

The east basin receives the water from the creek. By means of a pipe, acting on a movable joint and attached to a buoy in order that it may rise and fall with the varying depth, the water is conveyed, from a point two feet below the surface, and above all sediment, into the west basin from which the city is supplied.

The sum of $16,903, the proceeds of 171 acres of land sold, forming part of the property acquired for the water works, should be deducted from the cost of said works.[1]

THE POOR HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

The buildings of the county for charitable purposes are situated in Lancaster township, just without the eastern boundary of the city. A HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT FOR THE POOR was established by legislative enactment February 27, 1798. Under that authority a large stone building, 150 feet in length, 42 feet in breadth and two stories in height, was erected and continues to be used in accordance with its original design. Internally, it is conveniently arranged for the boarding and lodging of the inmates and for their appropriate distribution according to sex, age and physical condition. Provision is made for such poor and impotent persons as have gained a legal settlement in the county, and for strangers, who are suddenly taken ill, or otherwise become indigent and must be relieved, until they can be removed to their proper place of settlement. Wandering paupers are also temporarily accommodated.

The erection of the present HOSPITAL AND INSANE ASYLUM was authorized by acts of Legislature of March 9, 1865, and April 4, 1866. The building is an extensive brick structure, its main portion 125 feet in length, 33 feet in breadth and three stories in height; and an adjoining wing—the old Hospital building refitted—100 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and two stories in height. It was fully completed in the fall of 1868, at a cost of $55,000. The interior of the principal part—exclusive of apartments occupied by the Superintendent—is divided into six wards for the reception of sick and infirm and mild lunatics, properly assorted and classified according to sex and physical and mental condition. In the wing are the male and female wards for the hopelessly and violently insane. Each ward is furnished with a bath room and other conveniences for the comfort and cleanliness of the occupants. The buildings are heated by furnaces and supplied with water from the city reservoir.

In the year 1868, orders were paid for the current expenses amounting to $31,318.56. The average number of inmates in that year was 265. 8,210 were admitted as wayfarers and furnished with supper, lodging and breakfast.

The county is also the proprietor of a tract of land containing 197 acres, on which the buildings described are erected. The land is of excellent quality, and is farmed by the inmates of the Poor House, under the supervision of a manager employed for the purpose. The farm has a barn and other suitable buildings on it, and is fully stocked.

The Hospital is under the immediate control of a Superintendent, and the Poor House under that of a Steward. The general government of the Institutions is vested by law in six men, known as "Directors of the Poor," who are elected by the qualified voters of the county. They have power to appoint all inferior officers, and, with the

1. Contributed by William Leaman, Esq.

approval of the Court of Common Pleas, to make all rules and regulations they may think necessary and proper for the government and direction of the Institutions and the revenues belonging thereto. They serve for three years, and are divided into three classes, in order that the terms of two of them may expire each year.[1]

THE COUNTY PRISON.

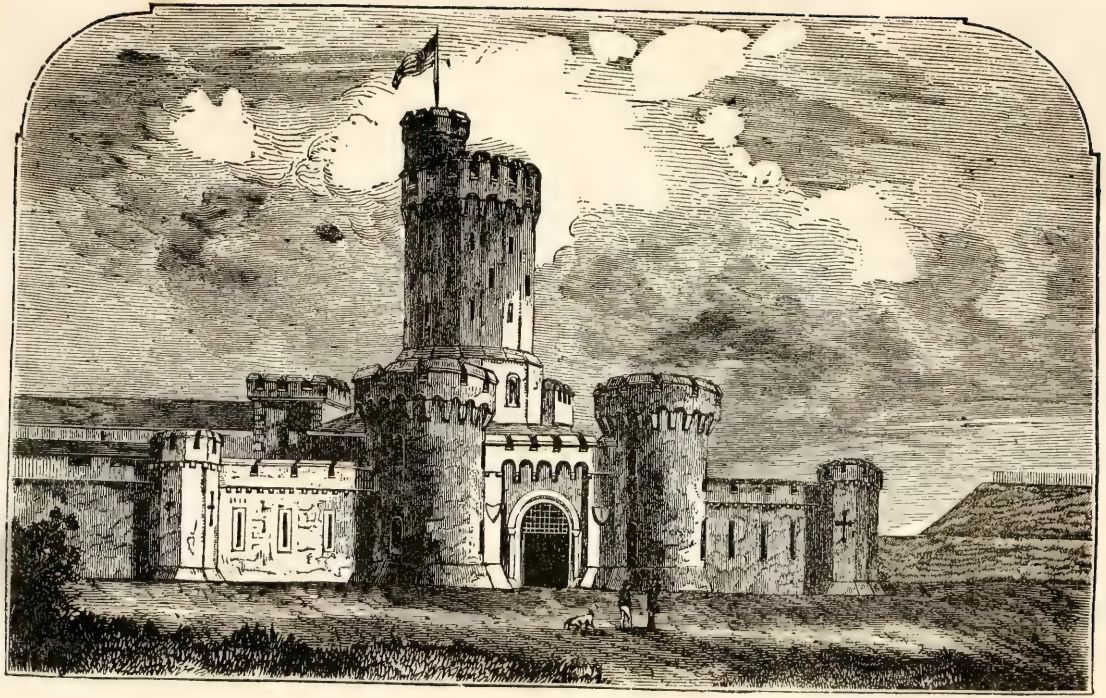
The Lancaster County Prison is located in the eastern extremity of the city of Lancaster, between East King and East Orange streets, on a lot containing about 4 acres. The wall, fronting towards East King street, is built of sandstone, having large towers on either side of the entrance, and smaller ones at its extremities. A massive tower, rising to the height of 110 feet, constitutes the principal portion of the structure. From the base of this tower, proceeds a single long wing containing the cells, which are distributed in two tiers on either side of a passage dividing it throughout its entire length. The cells, eighty in number, are of the uniform size of 15 feet by 7½ feet. Adjoining each of the cells in the lower tiers, are small enclosures, in which the prisoners are permitted to exercise at prescribed hours. A portion of ground surrounding the building and forming the prison-yard proper, is enclosed by a wall 18 feet in height. The Prison was finished and fitted for occupation in the fall of 1851, and prisoners were first received on the 12th day of September of that year. Its original cost was $110,000.

The Prison is under the management of a Board of Inspectors, consisting of six men elected by the qualified voters of the County, which appoints a Keeper and subordinate officers, and makes such rules for its internal regulation and control as shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. The government of the Prison is conducted in accordance with the principles of what is known as the "Pennsylvania System." The convict is consigned to separate and solitary confinement in a cell numerically designated, and by which he or she is known during his or her imprisonment, and is required to labor from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of the necessary time for meals, or perform as much labor as would be done by a person in ordinary circumstances in that time. In case of misconduct, the prisoner is disciplined by a reduction of food, and in very refractory instances, confinement in a dark cell, and a ration of eight ounces of bread may be resorted to. Each convict receives one pound of rye or wheat bread daily; one pint of coffee in the morning; half a pound of beef made into a soup, and four potatoes at noon; mush in the evening; and half a gallon of molasses per month.

From the report of the Board of Inspectors for the year ending November 30, 1868, it appears that the entire number of prisoners confined since the opening of the Prison to that date was 10,674—white males, 8,097; white females, 1,420; colored males, 866 and colored females, 291. The number committed during the year, excepting those convicted, was 1,052, of which 898 were for vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct resulting from drunkenness. There were sentenced during the same period, 62, of whom 32 were born in Lancaster county, 10 could not read, 16 could not write, and 46 were of intemperate habits. They were occupied as follows: 9 weaving carpets, 3 weaving bagging, 5 basket making, 6 cigar making, 6 shoe making, and 5 making garments, &c. The manufacturing operations during the year produced as follows: 6,481 yards of carpet for sale, 3,021¼ yards of carpet for customers, 6,195 yards of bagging, 1,436 pairs of boots and shoes made and mended, 366,150 cigars, 942 baskets, 120 dozen grain bags, 322 nets, and 26,400 skewers. The profits of the labor of the prisoners were $3,813.32.

The whole number of days prisoners were boarded during the year, was 35,805; 34,596 at 30 cents per day, and 1,209 at 15 cents per day, amounting to $10,560.15,

1 Contributed by William Leaman, Esq.



COUNTY PRISON.

of which $5,057.55 were paid for the maintenance of vagrants. The actual cost of the Prison to the County, during the year, in excess of cash received and assets of the manufacturing department, was $16,014.53.[1]

POPULATION OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

From the Eighth Census of the United States, Taken in 1860.

I. Population—White	112,854
Free Colored	3,459
Indian	1
Total	116,314
Number of Families	21,743

II. Population of cities, towns, etc., etc.

Adamstown	432	Manor	3,672
Bart	1,532	Marietta	2,186
Brecknock	1,488	Martic	1,780
Caernarvon	1,592	Maytown	660
Clay	1,438	Mountville	325
Colerain	1,740	Millersville	947
Columbia	5,007	Mount Joy	1,729
Conestoga	2,247	Mount Joy-twp	2,150
Conoy	1,877	Newville	183
Drumore	3,098	Paradise	2,081
Earl	2,876	Penn	1,771
East Cocalico	1,893	Pequea	1,168
East Donegal	2,183	Providence	1,810
East Earl	2,303	Rapho	3,328
East Hempfield	2,613	Sadsbury	1,739
East Lampeter	2,205	Safe Harbor	920
Eden	1,072	Salisbury	3,725
Elizabeth	1,005	Springville	212
Elizabethtown	700	Strasburg	1,858
Ephrata	2,437	Upper Leacock	2,091
Fulton	2,026	Warwick	3,056
Lancaster City	17,603	Washington	639
Lancaster-twp	924	West Cocalico	2,057
Little Britain	1,822	West Donegal	997
Leacock	2,051	West Earl	1,900
Manheim-twp	2,510	West Hempfield,	3,108
Manheim	856	West Lampeter	1,771

1 Contributed by William Leaman, Esq.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF VOTES POLLED IN

CANDIDATES. Republicans in Small Caps / Democrats in Roman.	Auditor General.		Surveyor General.		Congress Long T.		Congress Short T.		Assembly.				
	John F. Hartranft	Charles E. Boyle	Jac. M. Campbell	Wellington H. Ent	O. J. Dickey	H. B. Swart	O. J. Dickey	Robert Crane	A. H. Summy	W. W. Hopkins	Jacob G. Peters	Jacob C. Gatchell	J. M. Johnston
1. Lancaster. 1st Ward	289	239	289	239	287	238	287	239	280	282	283	281	247
2d Ward	245	209	245	209	240	211	242	211	244	238	237	242	216
3d Ward	242	207	242	207	240	207	241	207	239	237	237	238	218
4th Ward	310	145	310	145	263	185	262	185	262	265	263	265	189
5th Ward	120	134	120	134	117	138	115	139	121	121	121	120	137
6th Ward	182	203	182	203	133	203	177	205	178	183	178	182	203
7th Ward	137	253	136	253	179	255	134	253	134	132	134	133	255
8th Ward	126	353	126	353	127	354	127	355	123	123	122	124	361
9th Ward	191	223	192	223	193	223	200	223	186	185	186	185	223
City Total	1842	1966	1842	1966	1779	2018	1785	2017	1767	1766	1761	1770	2049
2. Drumore	305	285	304	285	303	286	304	286	301	296	304	299	286
3. Elizabethtown	95	98	95	98	88	97	89	97	90	90	90	90	96
4. Earl	466	127	466	127	445	140	444	140	428	429	429	429	140
5. Elizabeth	127	51	127	51	126	51	127	51	127	126	126	126	51
6. Strasburg bor	144	85	144	85	139	86	137	85	144	144	144	144	84
7. Manheim bor	375	209	375	209	369	207	369	210	372	375	375	374	208
8. Salisbury	559	206	559	206	550	206	547	206	543	546	550	549	206
9. East Cocalico	252	140	252	140	251	140	251	140	245	240	243	242	146
10. E. Donegal—Maytown	171	129	171	129	171	131	171	131	171	172	172	172	131
11. Carnarvon	202	157	202	157	197	156	197	156	197	197	197	197	156
12. Martic	248	119	248	119	236	119	240	119	249	249	247	247	120
13. Bart	152	158	152	158	149	157	150	157	152	153	152	144	157
14. Colerain	135	225	135	225	130	223	131	222	133	131	133	128	222
15. Fulton	213	146	211	146	207	144	207	144	209	209	208	207	144
16. Warwick	432	212	432	212	430	211	430	212	425	425	426	425	211
17. Marietta	416	247	416	247	397	259	397	259	391	400	398	396	296
18. Columbia. 1st Ward	211	156	211	156	200	165	198	167	202	203	203	203	165
2d Ward	270	190	270	190	264	191	259	195	264	264	265	266	191
3d Ward	156	190	156	190	153	191	153	192	155	155	155	155	191
19. Sadsbury	217	106	217	106	219	104	218	104	213	214	218	214	104
20. Leacock	288	101	288	101	286	92	286	92	286	286	286	286	92
21. Brecknock	143	185	143	185	141	183	140	183	142	142	142	140	183
22. Mount Joy bor	297	81	296	82	291	88	290	89	285	289	291	291	90
23. Petersburg	236	61	235	61	228	63	231	61	291	230	231	231	61
24. West Lampeter	303	28	303	28	303	28	303	28	304	303	302	304	28
25. Conestoga	329	59	329	59	327	60	326	62	329	329	331	324	61
26. Washington	187	196	186	196	188	194	185	198	188	188	188	188	194
27. Ephrata	342	187	342	187	337	184	334	189	335	336	334	336	187
28. Conoy	257	144	257	144	250	145	248	145	257	257	256	256	145
29. Manheim twp	350	167	350	167	350	166	349	167	333	341	342	340	168
30. Millersville	334	102	334	102	328	107	329	107	331	332	329	332	107
31. West Earl	285	52	285	52	286	52	286	52	281	382	284	282	52
32. West Hempfield	481	247	481	247	474	245	473	247	472	474	471	474	245
33. Strasburg twp	297	58	297	58	291	59	293	59	296	296	296	295	59
34. Indiantown	296	61	296	61	294	62	294	62	294	295	294	295	62
35. West Cocalico	205	178	205	178	203	176	203	177	200	201	200	201	178
36. East Earl	358	115	358	115	356	116	355	117	354	355	355	355	117
37. Paradise	267	168	268	168	262	169	263	169	262	262	262	262	168
38. Rohrerstown	184	73	183	74	179	81	179	81	181	177	171	178	79
39. Lancaster twp	144	37	143	37	140	39	141	38	141	143	144	141	38
40. Lampeter East	392	52	391	52	386	52	386	53	384	387	384	387	53
41. Little Britain	208	149	208	149	199	150	200	150	204	207	204	198	149
42. Leacock Upper	279	130	279	130	279	130	279	130	274	274	270	270	130
43. Penn	251	138	251	138	249	139	249	139	249	249	249	249	139
44. Adamstown	68	26	68	26	61	31	61	31	59	59	57	57	31
45. Clay	237	42	237	42	234	43	235	43	231	231	231	231	43
46. Pequea	214	23	214	23	198	23	204	23	215	215	212	214	23
47. Providence	259	121	259	121	249	122	249	121	258	258	258	258	121
48. Eden	120	118	120	118	117	120	117	120	118	118	118	115	120
49. Mount Joy, (Upper)	148	52	148	52	147	52	147	52	148	148	148	148	52
50. West Donegal	136	115	136	115	136	115	136	115	136	136	136	136	115
51. Mount Joy, (Lower)	101	39	101	39	104	39	103	39	104	104	104	104	39
52. Rapho, (S. S. H.)	144	22	143	22	140	25	140	25	138	140	140	141	25
53. E. Donegal—Springville	74	35	74	35	72	36	72	36	74	73	73	73	36
54. Rapho, (Newtown)	111	6	111	6	110	6	110	6	111	111	110	111	6
Total	15313	8570	15304	8572	14993	8674	15000	8689	15033	15069	15065	15036	8761

LANCASTER COUNTY, OCTOBER 13, 1868.

Assembly.			Associate Judge.		District Attorn'y.		County Comm'r.		Prison Inspectors.				Directors of the Poor.				Auditor.	
H. S. Kerns	H. Reemsnyder	W. W. Steele	John J. Libhart	Wm. Spencer	George Brubaker	J. W. F. Swift	Jacob C. Kready	George G. Brush	Henry Pownall	Michael H. Shirk	J. H. Hegener, sr.	Benjamin Huber	George Fry	Conrad Gast	George Wehrly	Jacob Gamber	George W. Mehaffey	John Hildebrand, sr.
240	240	240	282	243	260	242	284	239	282	284	240	240	284	287	239	239	287	240
210	208	209	243	201	229	209	245	209	246	244	211	209	245	245	209	209	246	209
208	208	208	241	207	237	206	241	209	242	241	208	208	241	242	209	208	240	208
184	185	185	271	183	257	183	264	185	265	265	185	185	264	265	186	185	264	186
137	137	137	118	136	126	131	121	137	122	122	136	136	121	113	145	137	121	137
203	204	203	180	204	176	202	183	203	182	182	203	203	182	183	203	203	183	203
255	256	255	135	256	135	255	137	254	136	136	255	255	136	135	255	255	137	254
358	358	358	121	358	123	356	124	358	124	124	357	357	121	123	361	357	124	357
223	223	223	184	226	178	223	187	223	186	187	223	223	187	189	223	222	187	223
2018	2019	2018	1775	2014	1721	2007	1786	2017	1785	1785	2018	2016	1781	1782	2030	2015	1789	2017
287	287	284	299	285	293	288	304	288	305	305	287	287	305	305	287	287	305	286
96	96	96	95	98	93	94	90	96	90	90	96	96	90	90	96	96	90	96
140	140	140	451	142	411	139	431	140	429	429	140	140	430	432	140	140	432	140
51	51	51	127	51	125	51	127	51	127	126	51	51	126	127	51	51	127	51
83	84	84	144	86	130	84	144	84	144	144	84	86	143	144	84	84	144	84
208	208	208	375	209	367	208	375	208	375	374	208	208	374	375	208	208	375	208
212	206	206	556	205	523	206	553	206	552	551	206	206	552	552	206	206	551	206
140	141	140	249	143	247	130	246	140	245	245	139	137	232	246	139	138	247	140
131	131	131	178	131	172	131	172	131	172	172	131	131	172	172	131	131	172	131
156	154	156	199	154	196	153	197	156	197	197	156	156	197	197	156	156	197	156
120	119	120	252	116	245	120	247	121	249	249	120	120	249	248	121	120	249	120
161	157	157	147	160	147	158	155	157	162	155	157	156	156	156	157	157	156	157
222	222	222	133	227	127	222	133	222	132	133	222	222	133	133	222	222	133	222
144	144	144	207	145	196	147	209	144	209	209	144	144	209	209	144	144	209	144
211	211	212	430	211	414	212	425	212	425	425	211	212	425	425	212	211	425	212
259	259	259	406	252	399	259	401	259	400	400	259	259	400	400	259	259	402	257
165	165	165	203	165	195	165	203	165	203	203	165	165	203	203	165	165	203	165
191	191	191	265	195	261	191	265	191	265	266	191	191	266	266	191	191	266	191
191	191	191	154	192	155	191	155	191	155	155	191	191	155	155	191	191	155	191
112	104	104	215	108	209	106	216	105	216	216	105	105	216	216	105	105	216	105
92	92	92	284	92	281	92	287	92	286	286	92	92	286	286	92	92	287	92
183	183	183	141	186	143	185	143	185	143	143	185	185	143	143	185	185	143	185
87	84	87	287	90	289	89	292	89	293	293	88	88	292	293	88	89	293	88
61	61	61	236	61	222	61	232	61	232	232	61	61	232	231	61	61	232	61
28	28	28	304	28	296	28	302	28	304	302	28	28	304	303	28	28	304	28
57	61	61	324	60	324	61	329	61	329	329	61	61	329	329	61	61	329	61
195	195	195	186	195	188	195	190	192	188	188	195	195	188	188	195	195	188	195
188	188	188	330	183	328	187	336	188	336	333	186	188	334	337	188	188	337	188
145	145	145	257	145	256	145	256	145	257	256	145	145	257	257	145	145	256	145
168	168	168	329	176	327	168	346	168	347	345	167	168	347	350	168	167	348	168
107	107	102	336	106	319	108	330	103	332	332	107	107	331	332	108	107	332	107
52	54	52	286	50	259	54	284	52	284	282	52	54	284	284	52	52	284	52
245	245	245	477	248	468	245	473	245	474	474	245	245	474	474	245	245	474	245
59	59	59	293	58	295	59	296	59	295	294	59	59	295	296	59	59	296	59
62	62	62	293	62	295	62	294	62	295	295	62	62	295	295	62	62	295	62
178	178	178	200	174	200	178	201	178	202	199	174	173	201	201	187	177	201	178
117	117	117	357	117	347	116	354	117	354	354	117	117	354	354	117	117	354	117
168	168	168	269	172	249	168	263	168	261	261	168	168	263	263	168	168	262	168
81	80	79	181	78	175	79	179	81	178	178	81	81	179	180	81	81	178	81
38	38	37	144	37	139	38	143	38	143	143	38	38	143	143	38	28	143	38
53	53	53	391	52	368	53	388	53	388	388	53	53	387	386	53	53	388	53
150	150	149	207	149	203	150	206	150	206	206	150	150	206	206	150	150	206	150
130	130	130	279	130	257	131	274	130	274	273	130	130	274	275	130	130	274	130
139	139	139	252	133	246	139	249	139	249	249	139	139	249	249	139	139	249	139
31	33	31	64	30	54	31	58	31	59	55	31	31	57	60	31	31	60	31
43	43	43	236	43	229	43	232	43	232	231	43	43	233	232	43	43	232	43
23	23	23	214	23	212	23	215	23	215	214	23	23	214	215	24	23	215	23
121	121	120	258	120	252	120	258	121	258	258	121	121	258	258	121	121	258	121
120	120	120	115	120	107	120	118	120	117	118	120	120	118	118	120	120	118	120
52	52	52	148	52	148	52	148	52	148	148	52	52	148	148	52	52	148	52
115	115	115	136	115	136	115	136	115	136	136	115	115	136	136	115	115	136	115
39	39	39	104	39	104	39	104	39	104	104	39	39	104	104	39	39	103	39
25	25	25	139	26	134	26	140	26	140	140	25	25	141	141	25	25	141	25
35	34	35	73	36	73	36	73	36	73	73	36	36	73	73	36	36	73	35
6	6	6	110	7	110	6	110	6	111	111	6	6	111	111	6	6	111	6
8753	8760	8749	15100	8688	14744	8760	15074	8680	15071	15043	8675	8677	15054	15084	8648	8677	15091	8679

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

The following table shows the number of votes cast in each district:

DISTRICTS.	Whole Vote.		Majorities.	
	Grant.	Seymour.	Grant.	Seymour.
Lancaster—1st Ward	296	231	65	
Do. 2d Ward	262	204	58	
Do. 3d Ward	249	204	45	
Do. 4th Ward	298	166	132	
Do. 5th Ward	121	145		24
Do. 6th Ward	195	211		16
Do. 7th Ward	138	254		116
Do. 8th Ward	133	377		244
Do. 9th Ward	200	221		21
City, total	1892	2013		121
Adamstown	61	26	35	
Bart	171	139	32	
Brecknock	156	184		28
Carnarvon	211	146	65	
Clay	243	42	201	
Cocalico, East	269	146	123	
Cocalico, West	226	179	47	
Colerain	137	228		91
Columbia, 1st Ward	203	172	31	
Do. 2d Ward	274	184	90	
Do. 3d Ward	169	197		28
Conestoga	334	59	275	
Conoy	258	130	128	
Donegal, E.—Maytown	174	131	43	
Do. Springville	79	36	43	
Donegal, West	137	114	23	
Drumore	318	277	41	
Earl	476	138	338	
Earl, East	366	106	260	
Earl, West	295	47	248	
Eden	123	122	1	
Elizabeth	139	52	87	
Elizabethtown	98	97	1	
Ephrata	362	190	172	
Fulton	214	138	76	
Hempfield, West	495	246	249	
Indiantown	296	56	240	
Lancaster township	151	41	110	
Lampeter, East	409	52	357	
Lampeter, West	305	27	278	
Leacock	293	104	189	
Leacock, Upper	287	114	173	
Little Britain	215	152	63	
Manheim borough	400	209	191	
Manheim township,	369	154	215	
Marietta	437	232	205	
Martic	254	118	136	
Millersville	358	96	262	
Mount Joy borough	300	91	209	
Mount Joy township—Upper	154	48	106	
Mount Joy township—Lower	110	40	70	
Paradise	276	171	105	
Penn	250	140	110	
Pequea	223	15	208	
Petersburg	247	60	187	
Providence	267	117	150	
Rapho, (S. S. H.)	147	25	122	
Rapho, (Newtown)	112	4	108	
Rohrerstown	181	81	100	
Sadsbury	226	102	124	
Salisbury	558	193	365	
Strasburg borough	144	87	57	
Strasburg township	294	57	237	
Warwick	468	191	277	
Washington	187	193		6
Total	15,798	8,509	7,563	274
	8,509		274	
Republican Majority	7,289		7,289	

POST OFFICES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Adamstown.
Akron.
Bainbridge.
Bareville.
Bart.
Bartville.
Beartown.
Bellemonte.
Bethesda.
Binkley's Bridge.
Blue Ball.
Bowmansville.
Brickerville.
Brunnerville.
Buck.
Buyerstown.
Cains.
Camargo.
Cambridge.
Chestnut Level.
Christiana.
Churchtown.
Clonmell.
Cocalico.
Colemanville.
Colerain.
Columbia.
Conestoga.
Durlach.
East Hempfield.
Elizabeth.
Enterprise.
Ephrata.
Falmouth.
Farmersville.
Fertility.
Fulton House.
Gap.
Goodville.
Gordonville.
Goshen.
Green Bank.
Greene.
Greenland.
Groff's Store.
Hempfield.
Highville.
Hinkletown.
Intercourse.
Kinzer's.
Kirk's Mills.
Kirkwood.
Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Landis Valley.
Landisville.
Leacock.
Leaman Place.
Liberty Square.
Lincoln.
Litiz.
Little Britain.
Lyles.
Manheim.
Manor.
Marietta.
Marticville.
Martinsville.
Mastersonville.
May.
Maytown.
Mechanic's Grove.
Millersville.
Millway.
Mount Hope.
Mount Joy.
Mount Nebo.
Mountville.
Muddy Creek.
Neffsville.
New Danville.
New Holland.
New Providence.
Nine Points.
Oak Hill.
Oak Shade.
Octoraro.
Old Line.
Oregon.
Paradise.
Penn.
Pequea.
Peters' Creek.
Pleasant Grove.
Quarryville.
Rawlinsville.
Reamstown.
Reidenbach's Store.
Reinhold's Station.
Reinholdsville.
Rothsville.
Safe Harbor.
Salisbury.
Salunga.
Schoeneck.
Silver Spring.
Slackwater.
Smithville.
Smyrna.
Soudersburg.
South Hermitage.
Sporting Hill.
Spring Garden.
Stevens.
Strasburg.
Swartzville.
Terre Hill.
Turkey Hill.
Vogansville.
Wakefield.
West Earl.
Wheatland Mills.
White Oak.
Willow Street.
Wrightsdale.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER.

Union Steam Fire Engine and Forcing Hose Company, No. 1—organized August 13, 1760.

Sun Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1—organized December 10, 1763.

Friendship Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2—organized December 10, 1763.

Washington Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 4—organized March 4, 1820.

American Engine and Hose Company, No. 5—organized July 2, 1836.

Humane Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 6—organized ——, 1839.

Shiffler Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 7—organized July 14, 1852.

Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—organized June 9, 1856.

There are also Fire Companies at the following places: Columbia—(Columbia and Vigilant;) Marietta—(Pioneer;) Litiz, Manheim, and Mountjoy.

DIVISION V.

RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, ACCORDING TO THE EIGHTH CENSUS, TAKEN IN 1860.

	Number of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodation.	Value of Church Property.
Adventist	1	350	$ 120
Baptist	8	2,500	9,100
Do. (Mennonite)	35	11,105	42,300
Do. (Seventh Day)	1	1,000	10,000
Do. (Tunker)	7	2,400	6,050
Do. (Winebrenner)	6	2,500	17,800
Episcopal	8	3,125	49,800
Friends	11	2,650	17,150
German Reformed	15	7,600	71,350
Lutheran	24	12,250	110,750
Methodist	60	21,535	133,375
Moravian	2	600	9,700
Presbyterian	19	8,100	81,600
Do. (United)	3	950	4,000
Roman Catholic	4	3,400	55,000
Swedenborgian	1	250	1,000
Union	15	5,725	38,300
Total	220	86,040	$ 657,395

BAPTISTS.

I. Mennonites.

a. *Old.* "In 1709, several families from the Palatinate, descendants of the distressed Swiss Mennonites settled on Pequea creek. With this colony came Hans Herr, a Mennonite minister, who dispensed to them the word of life. The Mennonites were of course the first regularly organized denomination in the county. Among their first ministers in this county, before 1725, were Hans Herr, Ulrich Breckbill, Hans Tschantz, Hans Burkholter, Christian Herr, Benedict Hirschi, Martin Bear, Johannes Bauman. They had been very numerous till about the year 1791, or '92, when a certain Martin Boehm and others made inroads upon them, and a considerable number seceded and united themselves with the United Brethren or *Vereinigte Brueder*. They have about forty-five ministers in the county. These are divided into bishops and ordinary ministers."—*Rupp.*

The Mennonites had in 1830 thirty-five meeting houses in the county.

b. Reformed.

A branch of the former which seceded under the leadership of John Herr on the

ground of alleged departure from the purity of former times. The secession or reformation began in 1811 (John Herr, in Rupp's *He Pasa Ekklesia*, p. 503 sq.) They have bishops and ordinary ministers, 3 meeting houses and 8 or 10 other stated places in the county.

c. Omish or *Amish.*

They are sometimes called Hooker Mennonites, because they use hooks on their clothes instead of buttons, and are thus distinguished from another class called Button Mennonites. They settled in this county at an early date, and though quite numerous in 1735, are now only feebly represented. They have 5 or 6 ministers. In doctrine they accept the Mennonite faith, but are more exclusive, and maintain greater simplicity of dress than other branches of the Mennonites. The name *Amish* or *Omish* is derived from Jacob Amen, of Amenthal, Switzerland, a rigid Mennonite preacher of the seventeenth century, (Shem Zook, in Rupp's *He Pasa Ekklesia*, p. 561.) They meet in private houses.

II. Seventh Day Baptists.

The history of this denomination has already been given in Division II. s. v. *Ephrata*, p. 354 sq.

III. Tunkers or Dunkers.

They are German Baptists and call themselves "Brethren." Prior to 1721 they settled in this county, formed a congregation ministered by Peter Becker. They have 7 places for meeting in the county.

IV. Winebrennarians.

"This denomination is of comparatively recent origin. The name of "*Church of God*," was assumed by it about the year 1827 or '28. The church in the city was first gathered about the year 1820, under the ministry of the late Rev. John Elliott, who preached the gospel many years faithfully and with success, to an independent congregation in the city. After he left, the church declined, till about the year 1841, when the Rev. John Winebrenner, V. D. M., of Harrisburg, Rev'ds. Jacob Flake and Joseph Ross and others of the Eldership of the Church of God, held protracted meetings, when a number were revived and others awakened, and a deep interest manifested, and soon a congregation of one or two hundred was organized."—*Rupp.*

This denomination has Church edifices at the following places: Lancaster City, Washington Borough, Mount Joy, Maytown, Bainbridge, Landisville, Smithville and Elizabethtown, and an aggregate membership of 900. It publishes an organ, called the *Church Advocate* and a Sunday School paper called the *Sunday School Gem*, published by the Rev. E. H. Thomas, at Lancaster.

EPISCOPALIANS.

Missionaries of the Church of England visited this county as early as 1717 or 1719.

Rev. Mr. Backhouse, of Chester, Pennsylvania, in a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, reports a visit in 1729 to the people of Conestoga, 70 miles back in the country (from Philadelphia.)

The Rev. Mr. Lindsay visited Lancaster County about 1735.

St. James's Church, Lancaster, was organized Oct. 3, 1744. Thomas Cookson and John Postlethwaite, Church Wardens, and Edward Smout, Daniel Syng, William Bristow, John Folke, Morgan Morgan and John Connelly, Vestrymen.

At a meeting of the Vestry on April 15th, 1745, steps were taken for the erection of a stone church. James Hamilton, Esq'r, granted a lot of ground; subscriptions amounting to £166 9s. enabled the people to erect and roof the church, 44 feet in length and 34 feet in breadth, about 1750. From 1744 to 1750 the Rev. Mr. Locke officiated at Lancaster. He was succeeded in 1751 by the Rev. George Craig, during whose rectorship the church was finished in 1753, at an additional cost of £102 5s. At this time

congregations existed at Pequea, Carnarvon, Huntingdon and Carlisle. In 1755 the sum of £28 2s. 6d. wes expended on furniture of the church at Lancaster.

The Rev. Thomas Barton began his ministry in 1759. He reports in that year 50 communicants at Lancaster. In 1761 the people, by way of lottery, raised a considerable sum of money, with which they afterwards built a steeple, erected galleries, bought bells, and finished a stone wall round the church yard. The improvements were completed in 1764. In 1765 the Vestry resolved that the minister should be entitled to a surplice fee of five shillings for every grave dug in the church yard.

For particulars concerning Mr. Barton, who left Lancaster in 1778, see page 387 sq.

The ministry of Rev. Joseph Hutchins at St. James', Lancaster, covers the period of 1783—1790. In 1791 the Rev. Elisha Rigg became minister, and continued his labors until 1799, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, whose connection with the Parish continued until January 25, 1830, when he departed this life.

In 1820 an arrangement was entered into by the congregations of St. James's, Lancaster, St. John's, Pequea, and Christ Church, Leacock, for the joint service of two clergymen in said three churches.

On October 15, 1820, the present edifice of St. James's Church, Lancaster, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania. He preached the consecration sermon from Ps. 96, 9: "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

On Dec. 1, 1820, the Rev. William Muhlenberg entered upon his office of Co-Rector of St. James' Church, agreeing to officiate three Sundays in every month at Lancaster, and on one Sunday at St. John's, Pequea. This connection continued until June 1826, when he resigned.

The Rev. L. S. Ives was Co-Rector of St. James's Church from October 1826 to Sept. 25, 1827. In his place was elected, on Sept. 27, 1827, the Rev. Samuel Bowman, for particulars of whose ministry, which terminated after his elevation to the Episcopate and with his death, on Aug. 3, 1860, see page 389, sq.

The present Rector, Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D., was elected Associate Rector, May 23, 1859, and Rector Aug. 20, 1861.

During Bishop Bowman's pastorate, St. John's Free Church, the Orphan Asylum, Sunday School House and Parsonage were erected; and under that of the present, the Parsonage and Orphans' Asylum were enlarged, the present edifice for the Church Home secured, and St. James Chapel built, the latter at an expenditure of upwards of $6,000, all paid for.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster City, St. James' Church, St. John's Church, St. James' Chapel; *Churchtown*, Bangor Church; *Leacock*, Christ Church; *Paradise*, All Saints'; *Columbia*, St. Paul's Church; *Marietta*, St. John's Church; *Mount Hope*, Hope Church; *Gap Mines*, Grace Church. A new Church enterprise has been started at Manheim. Aggregate number of communicants reported in 1868, 517. Estimated number of worshippers, 2,500.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This sect, sometimes called "Albrechtsleute," originated in this county about 1800, and was founded by Jacob Albrecht, a native of Berks County, who settled in Earl township prior to 1800. They have several places of worship in the county.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

They were numerous in the county as early as 1725–1730. In 1729 they numbered not less than 1000 families; at present they have only 11 meeting houses, with an aggregate accommodation for 2650 persons.

GERMAN REFORMED.[1]

The German Reformed congregation in Lancaster, organized in 1736, had already attained considerable strength at the time when Schlatter arrived; for here, in 1747, he administered the Holy Supper to 225 persons, the majority of whom, it is fair to suppose, were members of the Reformed Church. There was a small congregation also at Seltenreich's, two miles south of New Holland; another at Modencreek, (1743), another at Cocalico, (1730); and still another at Donegal. Besides these, it is probable that there existed in other parts the nuclei of congregations not yet organized. Such was the condition of the German Reformed Church in Lancaster County, in 1746, when Schlatter arrived in America.

The Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland, was sent to Pennsylvania, charged to visit the destitute Germans, of the Reformed faith, preach the Gospel and administer the Sacraments, organize the people at suitable points into congregations, settle ministers and consummate the work by the organization of the Coetus. Reaching Philadelphia September 6, 1746, he immediately entered upon his work. Already, on the 23d of the same month, we find him in Lancaster; and from that time he made frequent and often laborious journeys through this county. Wherever he went, he preached with great acceptance to the people, baptized their children and administered the Holy Communion. He formed neighboring congregations into pastoral charges, and united them more closely with one another and with the mother Church in the Fatherland, so that by mutual co-operation, the infant Church might be more firmly established and more readily supplied with such aid as it needed in its weak, scattered and destitute condition. It is to Schlatter, that the German Reformed Church in Lancaster county owes, not indeed its existence, but its regular organization.

The mother congregation in the city was organized in 1736, and its first stated pastor was the *Rev. John Jacob Hock*. Prior to that time there was no church edifice, but on Whitsuntide of this year a new log-church was consecrated, amid the rejoicings of the people. Mr. Hock served the congregation sixteen months; but whether his ministry terminated by death or removal, is unknown. The second pastor was the *Rev. Casper Lewis Schnarr*, whose ministry extends from November, 1744 to March, 1746. He appears to have been unworthy of his calling; for, having been charged with several misdemeanors while at Lancaster, he was tried, found guilty and punished. His later history is unknown. During the vacancy thus created, the *Rev. John Reiger*, preached as a supply. He was a native of the Palatinate; but, emigrating to America in 1731, he settled in Lancaster. His field of labor lay rather in the country than in the town; but, at the time of Schlatter's first visit, he was preaching for the congregation in Lancaster. Certain difficulties having sprung up between him and the Church, Schlatter used his best endeavors to heal them. The people were unanimous in securing a stated minister; and Mr. Reiger, himself deeming this best, withdrew. He continued to reside in Lancaster, where he died March 11, 1769, and was buried near the south-west corner of the First German Reformed Church. The vacant congregation urged Schlatter to obtain a minister for them from Holland. In answer to this call, the Synod of Holland sent two ministers in 1748, one of whom, the *Rev. John Jacob Hochreutner*, a native of St. Gall, Switzerland, preached at Lancaster with great acceptance and was immediately called by the congregation to become its pastor. He accepted the call, and it was approved and confirmed by the Synod; but, by a mysterious Providence, he never entered upon his field of labor. When all the arrangements for his journey from Philadelphia to Lancaster were made, and his horse stood in readiness for him at the door, he was suddenly prostrated in death by the explosion of a gun from which he was endeavoring to extract the load. The whole Church, as well as the congregation at Lancaster, was deeply affected by this sad event.

1 Contributed by Rev. F. A. Gast.

Thus disappointed in its hopes, the Church continued vacant till January, 1750, when the *Rev. Ludwig Ferdinand Vock*, became the pastor. His ministry, however, was short. Owing to some dissatisfaction, the relation between him and the congregation was dissolved at the end of the year.

He was succeeded by the *Rev. William Otterbein*, a native of Dillenburg, in Nassau, Germany, who was induced by Schlatter to become a missionary to the destitute German Churches in America. Full of vigor and holy zeal, he entered upon his pastoral duties in August, 1752. "Under his ministry, the old small wooden church, which stood in the back part of the graveyard, was superseded by a massive stone church, at the street, which was built in 1753 and only taken down in 1852, having stood almost a century. Internally, the congregation greatly prospered. Evidences of his order and zeal look out upon us from the records in many ways; and enterprises, started in his time, have extended their results, in the permanent features of the congregation, down to this day." He resigned his charge at the close of 1758, with the intention of visiting his native land.[1] The congregation then extended a call to the *Rev. Dr. William Stoy*, who was one of the six ministers brought by Schlatter to this country in 1752. He began his ministry at Lancaster in October, 1758, and continued his labors with considerable vigor and enterprise till January, 1763. In January, 1765, the *Rev. William Hendel, D. D.*, became pastor of the congregation, and served it with zeal, piety and faithfulness till September, 1769. He was followed by the *Rev. Charles Lewis Boehme*, whose ministry at Lancaster ended July, 1775. After a vacancy of six months, the *Rev. John Albert Helfenstein* became the pastor. Mr. Helfenstein sprang from a family in which the ministry has had an uninterrupted succession from the Reformation to the present time. He was born in the Palatinate, Germany, 1748. Having finished his studies at the University of Heidelberg, and resolved to devote himself as a missionary among his brethren in the New World, he came to America in 1772, under the care of the Synod of Holland, and settled as pastor of the Germantown charge, near Philadelphia. After laboring here with marked success for about three years, he received a call from the congregation at Lancaster, which, after due consideration, he resolved to accept. In January, 1776, he entered upon the duties of his new charge, in which he continued till July, 1779. "During his ministry at Lancaster, the captive Hessians of Trenton were barracked in that town, and it became his duty frequently to preach to them."

After Mr. Helfenstein resigned, the *Rev. John Theobald Faber* was called to the charge, in which he continued from September 1779 to September 1782. It appears that his ministry was successful, and the records of baptisms and confirmations show that he performed a large amount of ministerial duty. In September 1782, the same month in which Mr. Faber left, *Dr. Hendel*, in answer to a second call, removed again to Lancaster, returning with his former learning, eloquence, zeal and piety. The second term of his ministry in the congregation continued twelve years, and they were years of unusual spiritual prosperity to the Church. Dr. Hendel was succeeded by the *Rev. Dr. Christian Becker*, who entered upon his pastoral duties in March 1795 and continued in the discharge of them till June 1806, when he removed to Baltimore. He was a man of extensive learning and great dignity of character, and commanded the universal respect of the community. The *Rev. John Henry Hoffmeier*, born at Anhalt-Kœthen, Germany, and educated at Halle, came to America in 1793 and became the pastor of the Lancaster congregation in 1806. His ministry extended through a quarter of a century. It was during this period that the question of English preaching was first agitated. Previously the Church ministrations were all conducted in the German language: but the congregation, rapidly becoming English, demanded that part of the

1 William Otterbein, in conjunction with Martin Boehm, is said to have founded the sect called the United Brethren in Christ, or Vereinigte Brueder, but I am assured by the present pastor of the First Reformed Church that he never seceded, but died in the communion of the German Reformed Church.
J. I. MOMBERT.

services should be held in English. Mr. Hoffmeier, in consequence of dissatisfaction, resigned his charge. He died March 18, 1838, and lies buried at the Church which he so long and faithfully served. A handsome marble slab, adorning the interior of the Church, perpetuates his memory. The *Rev. Martin Bruner* was called in 1832, and labored in the congregation till 1838. At the commencement of his ministry the Sunday School was organized. *Rev. George W. Glessner* became pastor in 1840. After a successful ministry of seven years, he resigned, and was succeeded in 1847 by the *Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes.* Difficulties springing from the German question, embarrassed the ministry of this faithful and pious pastor, in consequence of which, he with a minority of his congregation, went out and organized *St. Paul's German Reformed Church.* In the spring of 1850, the *Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh* became pastor of the Mother Church. His ministry of ten years and a half was attended with signal success. In 1852, the old Church was removed and the present handsome edifice erected. Besides the great amount of literary labor performed by Dr. Harbaugh, the records bear testimony to his fidelity to his pastoral duties. During his ministry at Lancaster he baptized 420 infants and added 251 to the Church by the rite of Confirmation. Dr. Harbaugh was succeeded by the present pastor of the congregation, the *Rev. Amos H. Kremer*, who, after a ministry of fifteen years and a half at Carlisle, accepted a call from the Lancaster Church and was installed April 21, 1861. During these eight years he has received into the Church by Baptism 307, and by Confirmation 263. The Sabbath School numbers 366 scholars, and the congregation, through his efficient services, is in a prosperous condition.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church, as already stated, was organized during the ministry of the *Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes.* In January 1850, after a long struggle growing out of the German question, more than 100 members of the mother congregation withdrew, requesting certificates of dismission, which the Church was directed by the Lebanon Classis, under whose jurisdiction it stood, to grant to all who might desire them with a view to organizing themselves into an English German Reformed Church. A division of the Church property was effected and the new organization completed. For a time worship was held in the old Franklin College building; but vigorous measures were at once taken for the erection of a new Church edifice. A lot was purchased, and in Nov. 1851, the Church at the South-west corner of Orange and Duke streets was consecrated to God. Mr. Keyes was pastor of the congregation till October, 1855. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Isaac S. Demund*, whose ministry in the congregation extended from April 1856 to April 1864. After a vacancy of half a year, a call was given to the *Rev. Henry Mosser*, who accepted it and retained his connection with the congregation as pastor till March, 1866. The present pastor, the *Rev. Edwin H. Nevin*, after preaching as a supply for six months, entered upon his pastoral duties in April 1868. The congregation having at the time of its organization about 110 members, now numbers more than 200.

This denomination has churches at the following places: Lancaster 3, (First, St. Paul's and College Chapel), Millersville, Roherstown, Conestoga Centre, Columbia, Elizabethtown, Maytown, Bainbridge, New Providence, Quarryville, New Holland, Seltenreich's, Heller's, Manheim, Rapho, Petersburg, New Haven, Bethany, Ephrata. White Oak, Brickerville, Reamstown, Swamp, Vogansville, Centre and Modencreek; it has 13 ministers, and 2,362 Church members.

JEWS.

The Jews have a handsome synagogue at Lancaster, which was consecrated September 13, 1867.

LUTHERANS.

Among the German immigrants to this county prior to 1730 were many Lutherans. Simultaneously with the building of Lancaster is the planting of the parent congrega-

tion, Trinity church. As early as 1730 the Rev. John Christian Shultze did missionary work here. An organized congregation existed in 1733. The Rev. John Casper Stoever was pastor from 1736 to 1739; the first church, situate between the present edifice and the parsonage, was consecrated Oct. 28, 1738. It had a steeple and bells and was furnished with an organ in 1744. From 1739 to 1748 the congregation was served by several ministers, and sorely tried during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Nyberg, a Swedish Lutheran, from 1744 to 1748. In that year the Rev. I. F. Handschuh took charge of Trinity church and remained its pastor until 1751. A Lutheran congregation existed at Earltown (New Holland) in 1748. The Rev. Messrs. Wagner, Engeland and Wortmann served Trinity church from 1751 to 1753, when the Rev. John Siegfried Gerok entered upon a long and useful pastorate which lasted until March 29, 1767. During his connection with the congregation the present edifice was erected, the corner stone was laid May 18, 1761, and the building was dedicated May 4, 1766. Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Schultz and others rendered occasional service until the arrival in 1769 of Rev. Dr. Helmuth, whose earnest and faithful pastorate continued until 1779. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, (whose memoir will be found in Div. III.) whose indefatigable and noble work of twenty-five years' faithful ministrations is a bright page in the annals of the church he served. During his ministry, the handsome steeple which crowns the present edifice, was erected. It was begun in the autumn of 1785, and after sundry interruptions, completed December 8, 1794. Its height is 195 feet.

President Wharton was interred *in* Trinity church with military honors in 1778, and Governor Mifflin in front of the church, January 22, 1800, immediately under the mural tablet with the inscription:

"In perpetuation of the memory of THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq'r, Major General of the Revolutionary Army of the United States and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. A distinguished Patriot and zealous Friend of Liberty. Died January, 1800."

Rev. Dr. Endress succeeded Dr. Muhlenberg and terminated his ministry of thirty years, after a faithful pastorate of twelve years at Lancaster. The new German Zion's church was erected during his pastorate, and preaching in the English language was introduced by him. After Dr. Endress' decease in 1827, the pastorate devolved on the Rev. Dr. Baker (commemorated in Division III,) who from 1828 to 1853 went in and out among his people, and to his energy the church is indebted for the Sunday School. The beginning of St. John's Lutheran church also was made in his ministry by the establishment of a branch Sunday School in 1852. In 1853 the Rev. G. F. Krotel was elected pastor and continued his relations to the church until 1861. During his ministry the renovation and rededication (May 21, 1854,) of Trinity church took place, St. John's Lutheran church was built, and a branch Sunday School was opened in James street. The centenary jubilee took place May 19, 1861. Rev. Dr. Conrad was pastor from 1862 to 1864, Rev. Samuel Laird from 1864 to 1867, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Greenwald, May 1, 1867, through whose instrumentality a new Sunday School building has been erected in West King street.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster City, Trinity, Zion's and St. John's; *Strasburg*, St. Michael's; also at the following places: *Millersville*, *Elizabethtown*, *Mount Joy*, *Mechanicsburg*, *New Holland*, *Columbia* (two congregations), *Conestoga Centre*, *Hinkletown* (four churches at and near this place), *Ephrata* (four churches at and near this place), *Bainbridge*, *Maytown*, *Brickersville*, *Manheim* and *Petersburg*. Aggregate membership about 6,000.

METHODISTS.

In 1781 Methodist ministers first visited the county. The Lancaster Circuit was formed in 1782 and the Rev. William Partridge appointed minister. About 1805 or

1806 the Rev. Isaac Gruber preached occasionally at Lancaster. The first regular service was conducted in 1807 by the Rev. Henry Boehm, in the house of Philip Benedict. Lancaster was made a regular charge in 1829, since which period regular ministers have been stationed here.

The Methodists have places of worship in the following localities: Lancaster (two—respectively known as the First Methodist Church and St. Paul's M. E. Church), Safe Harbor and Manor, Columbia, Marietta and Maytown, Mount Joy, Bainbridge and Falmouth, Fulton, Mount Nebo, Strasburg, Enterprise and Conestoga. Aggregate number of members in 1869, 2122.

"Henry Beam or Boehm was born in 1775. His grandfather emigrated from the Palatinate in 1715. His father, Martin Boehm, was a minister of the Mennonite Society and elected a full minister or Bishop in 1755. He used to complain of the absence of vital godliness in his society. He happened to visit the Shenandoah valley, which was then called New Virginia. There he met with people called "New Lights," supposed to be remnants of the followers of Wickliffe. Their preachers proclaimed the Gospel with much spirit and power. When his father returned home he brought some of their fire with him. Some complaints were made against him by his old brethern, and committee after committee was appointed to investigate his case and at last he was deposed because he 'mixed with people of a strange tongue.' He, however, still continued to preach the Gospel, and soon after the Methodists came into the neighborhood, with whom he joined.

"Boehm's Chapel, the first Methodist Church in Lancaster county, was built in 1790. He himself went to where Columbia now stands to fetch lumber to build it. There was then no town there. The place was called Wright's Ferry.

"In 1807 he organized the first Methodist Society in Lancaster, in the house of Philip Benedict. At that time Lancaster did not extend further north than where the Methodist Church now stands, south to Vine street, and on the west to the intersection of Columbia and Manor turnpikes. In going from Lancaster to Columbia there was much ground lying common and not fenced in."

MORAVIANS.

The Moravians, or United Brethern, have congregations at Lancaster and Litiz. For an account of their establishment in the county see page 380 sq.

In 1742 Count Zinzendorf visited Lancaster. In 1746 a Moravian Provincial Council was held at Lancaster.

"In the first quarter of the eighteenth century (in the year 1722), the Moravian Church was renewed in Saxony, by the descendants of the ancient "Unitas Fratum," who immigrated to that country from Moravia—hence the present name of the church, and found an asylum on the estate of Count Zinzendorf.

They introduced the discipline of their fathers and received the ancient episcopate, which had been carefully preserved in the event of the renewal of the church.

In the year 1735 the first colony came to America. They formed permanent settlements at Nazareth and Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa.

In 1745 a congregation was organized in Lancaster by Bishop Spangenberg. In 1746 a church and school house were built on the corner of Orange street, and what is now called Market street, between North Queen and Prince streets. The school house, which, also formed the parsonage till 1849, when a new one was built, still stands. The church, which stood for nearly three quarters of a century, was taken down in 1820 and the present edifice was erected.

In 1868 extensive alterations were made. The galleries were removed, the building was enlarged, a central reflector for lighting was introduced, and many other improvements were made. The present number of communicants is 221 and the total membership under pastoral care 351.

The following pastors have served the congregation: 1747, Rev. Leonard Schnell; 1748, Rev. Abraham Reinke; 1751, Rev. George Neisser; 1753, Rev. Christian Rauch; 1754, Rev. Otto Krogstrup; 1755, Rev. Christian Bader; 1756, Rev. Christian Rusmyer; 1757, Rev. Charles G Rundt; 1759, Rev. Christian Bader; 1762, Rev. Christian Rusmyer; 1766, Rev. Andrew Langgaard; 1773, Rev. Otto Krogstrup; 1785, Rev. Ludwig F. Boehler; 1786, Rev. John Herbst; 1791, Rev. Abraham Reinke; 1795, Rev Ludwig Huebner; 1800, Rev. John Martin Beck; 1803, Rev. Abraham Reinke; 1810, Rev. Constantine Miller; 1819, Rev. Samuel Reinke;* 1823, Rev. Peter Wolle;* 1826, Rev. John G. Herman;* 1829, Rev. Rev. Charles F. Reichel; 1834, Rev. Charles A. Vanvleck; 1835, Rev. Samuel Reinke;* 1839, Rev. George F. Bahnson;* 1849, Rev. Robert de Schweinitz; 1853, Rev. Henry A. Shultz;* 1855, Rev. Lewis F. Kampman; 1858, Rev. Joseph H. Kummer; 1862, Rev. Edwin T. Senseman; 1864, Rev. David Bigler,* Epis. Frat.[1]

*This mark denotes that the clergymen to whose names it is attached have become Bishops.

PRESBYTERIANS.[2]

The Presbyterian Church of Lancaster was founded in 1763. The names of the originators, as far as can now be ascertained, were Edward Shippen, Esq., Dr. Robert Boyd, William White, Henry Helm, Charles Hall, Samuel Boyd, William Montgomery, William Ross and Judge Yeates.

William White and Henry Helm were the first Ruling Elders. The congregation worshipped first in the Court House, then situated in Centre Square.

The first Pastor of the Church was the Rev. John Woodhull, called in 1769. Only one-third of the time of the Pastor was given to Lancaster, the remainder being devoted to the neighboring Church of Leacock, at that time much more flourishing than its sister Church of Lancaster.

The first Church edifice was finished in 1770 or '71. In 1770 the Church obtained leave of Synod to place itself under the New Castle Presbytery.

The Pastorate of Mr. Woodhull continued about ten years.

In 1780, the three Presbyterian Churches of Leacock, Lancaster and Middle Octoraro united in calling Mr. Nathaniel W. Sample. The call was accepted in August of next year, and Mr. Sample was ordained and installed in December, 1781. This pastoral relation continued unchanged for 40 years, the Lancaster Church as before having but one-third of the time of the Sabbath ministrations, and probably not so large a proportion of the pastoral labors, as the Pastor lived all this time within the bounds of the other churches.

Mr. Sample demitted his charge in September 1821. During his ministry the Church seems to have made considerable advancement. In 1804 the Church was incorporated through the enterprise of a very efficient Board of Trustees. In 1820 the Church edifice was somewhat enlarged and improved.

The Rev. Wm. Ashmead succeeded Mr. Sample in the pastoral charge of the Church at Lancaster in 1821. At that date the Church was sufficiently large to demand the entire services and sufficiently wealthy to be able to pay a salary of $1,000 a year. A very liberal salary for that time.

Mr. Ashmead was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of New Castle on the evening of September 26, 1821. His connection with the Church was dissolved on the 7th of April, 1829, owing to continued ill-health.

The Rev. Richard W. Dickinson was installed as the successor of Mr. Ashmead on Monday evening, October 26, 1829.

Rev. John T. Marshall Davie was installed as the next Pastor of the Church, Janu-

1 Communicated by Rt. Rev. David Bigler.

2 Drawn up by Rev. George Robinson, chiefly from a MS. Sermon by the late Rev. W. Powell.

ary 21, 1834, and remained about six years. In 1841, the Rev. John McNair was called to the pastorate and on the 1st of June installed by the Presbytery of New Castle. Under Dr. McNair's ministry the edifice now standing was built and dedicated to the worship of God on May 11, 1851. In the following October, after ten years' service, and against strong solicitation, the pastoral relation was dissolved—not by the New Castle Presbytery, but by the Donegal, which had again come into existence, and within whose limits the Church of Lancaster then was and continues to be.

Soon after the completion of the house of worship, there was unhappily a division of the church, and the formation of what was called the Second Presbyterian Church of Lancaster. This branch called the Rev. Alfred Nevin whose pastorate continued about four and a half years.

The First Church, as the old society came to be called after the division, called the Rev. J. Abeel Baldwin, who was installed over it on Tuesday evening, October 28, 1852, and continued his ministry until April 8, 1856.

On the 9th of July, 1857, Mr. Walter Powell was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Church. During the early part of his ministry the breach between the two branches was healed, and the struggle to maintain separate existence was happily brought to an end in 1858. The pecuniary embarrassments which had greatly hampered the churches in their separate existences were gradually removed. The debt on the church edifice was paid. In 1864 a comfortable house was purchased for the free use of the pastor and family, and the church edifice, chiefly through the exertions of the ladies of the church, was put into a better state of repair.

During the summer of 1867, the health of Mr. Powell, which for some time had been impaired, became so much reduced as to render it impossible for him to perform the arduous duties which were incumbent upon him. The congregation with commendable liberality granted him a six months' leave of absence, but the respite came too late. His disease, which was of an insidious character, gradually sapped his strength until, on Jan. 23, 1868, his Master, whom he had so faithfully served, released him from all earthly labors.

After a vacancy of several months a call was extended to Mr. George Robinson, and by him accepted. On the evening of Sept. 8, 1868, Mr. Robinson was ordained and installed over this church. Present membership, 255.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN LANCASTER COUNTY WITH DATES OF THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Donegal, 1722; Pequea, 1724; Middle Octoraro (Bart), about 1727; Chestnut Level, unknown; Leacock, about 1741; Little Britain, unknown; Lancaster, 1763; Columbia, 1807; Coleraine, 1816; Marietta, 1822; Bellevue, 1832; Strasburg, 1832; Mount Joy, 1839; Cedar Grove, 1839; Mount Nebo, 1858; Carnarvon, ——; Free Presbyterian Church of Colerain (Octoraro), ——.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.[1]

The Catholics of Lancaster County, were first organized in 1740. The first Church, St. Mary's, was built in 1745, destroyed by fire in 1760, and rebuilt in 1762. The German and English speaking Catholics worshipped together until 1850; when the congregation had been so largely increased, that it became necessary to build a larger Church; the German portion withdrew, and selected a site in the south-western part of the City, and erected a fine building, under the patronage of St. Joseph; that church, owing to the increase of the congregation, now requires enlargement. Those who still worshipped in the old church, soon found it necessary to erect a larger building also, the foundation of the present edifice was laid in 1852, and the church dedicated in 1856. In January, 1867, a fire in the basement, supposed to have been occasioned, owing to some

1 Contributed by Mr. Peter McConomy.

defect in the flues of the heater, damaged the church considerably, and owing to the defective framing of the roof, it became necessary to remodel the entire church which was re-dedicated on Sunday, May 3d, 1868. The archives of St. Mary's Church, exhibit the names of the following Clergymen, who served as Pastors: Fathers Molineaux, Farmer, Schnider, Pellentz, Ailing, Brosius, Hellron, Rosseller, Stafford, Geisler, Homm, Mongrand, Fitzsimmons, Lewermond, Janin and Entzen, from 1740 to 1802; in the latter year, the Rev. Dr. Egan, and the Very Reverend Louis De Barth were stationed at Lancaster. The former was transferred to St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, in 1806; and in 1808, the Diocese of Philadelphia was formed, which then comprised the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The Rev. Dr. Egan was appointed the first Bishop of Philadelphia. He died the 22d of July, 1814. His former associate in Lancaster, the Very Reverend De Barth, was appointed Administrator of the Diocese, after the Bishop's decease.

Their successors in the Pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, were the Rev. I. Beschter, S. J., Rev. Mr. Byrn, the Rev. Schenfelder, Rev. J. J. Holland, succeeded by the Rev. B. Keenan, who still survives, and although time has made its marks, he still possesses considerable elasticity of spirits, and regularly officiates at the Altar. He is the oldest priest in the Diocese, and ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Lancaster for nearly half a century, having assumed the duties of his charge in 1823. The Pastors of Lancaster attended, in former times, to the Missions of Milton, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Colebrook, Elizabethtown and Columbia. The old stone church, built in 1762, is still in excellent preservation, though wearing the unmistakable mark of old Father Time. It was used for divine service in 1867, after the fire had occurred, until the repairs on the new church were finished.

It is interesting to look back over the early history of the Catholic Church in Lancaster, to recall the zeal and devotion of its forefathers in the cause of Religion. It is recorded that during the building of the old stone church, the women of the congregation came daily to mix the mortar, while the men gathered the stone from the adjoining farmers, and carried them to the site of the building, where they assisted in the erection of the edifice, considered, at that period, a very fine and commodious church.

The Catholic churches in the County, exclusive of those in the City, are St. Peter's and Holy Trinity, of Columbia; St. Peter's, of Elizabethtown, and St. Catherine's, of Drumore township.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH,[1]

Universally styled, by the members thereof, the "*New* Church," as contradistinguished from all other christian denominations, which they collectively regard as the "*Old* Church;" but by the world in general better known perhaps as *Swedenborgians*. There has not been a period since the year 1765 when there has not resided within the limits of Lancaster city and county one or more receivers of the doctrines of this church, as revealed through the writings of Swedenborg; yet owing to their paucity of numbers, during the long interval between the above date and the present time, and the absence of all attempts at proselytism, their very existence has almost been unknown to the mass of the population.

Baron Henry Von Buelow, a German nobleman, and a native of Prussia, who in his early years had adopted the military profession, visited America in 1765, and spent some time in Lancaster. He had some time previously embraced the peculiar views of Emanuel Swedenborg, and with a view to the dissemination of those doctrines, had brought with him from Europe a number of works, containing them, for gratuitous distribution and for sale.

About the same period, William Reichenbach, a native of Saxony, and a man of

1 Contributed by Mr. S. S. Rathvon.

classical attainments, left his native country, and immediately on his arrival in Lancaster was appointed professor of mathematics and German literature in Franklin College. This college was located on North Queen street near James, and the building during the Revolutionary War had been used as "Barracks" for the accommodation of soldiers. Afterwards it was known as the "Old Store House," and more recently as "Franklin Row;" it is now occupied by five or six families of some of our most worthy fellow citizens as their private residence.

Through the teaching of Von Buelow, Reichenbach became a receiver of the Doctrines of the New Church and avowed them openly. He afterwards wrote and published several works on the doctrines, one of which was entitled *Agathon*—published both in English and German—and was favorably received, but has become so rare that it is doubtful whether more than a single copy exists in the county now.

Von Buelow afterwards returned to Europe, but from his efforts, before he left Lancaster, there arose a small band of "receivers," about the year 1788, which has continued with alternately increased and diminished numbers, down to the present day. Among the first, besides Von Buelow and Reichenbach, in this county, who became receivers of the doctrines of the New Church, were Francis Bailey and family, Jacob Carpenter, the intimate friend of Buelow, Frederic Damish, a Saxon, a teacher of music, and a Mr. Eckstein. Subsequently, Joseph Ehrenfried, John Funk, Henry Keffer, intimate friends of Damish—William Girling, formerly a Methodist minister, John Henry Young, Henry Baer, Henry A. Carpenter and wife, Louis C. Jungerich, Charles Frederic Nauman and wife, Frederic J. Kramph, John Robertson, the intimate friend of Girling, Henry Pinkerton and son, Christian Fritz and wife, William H. Benade, previously a Moravian minister, Alexander Officer, L. J. Demuth and others, became receivers of these doctrines, and were members of the Lancaster Society. Of those who became receivers elsewhere and afterwards settled here, either permanently or for a time, were Joseph C. Boardman, David Pancoast and family, Mrs. Ann Kramph, Mrs. Mary Kramph, William Toelle and others.

The Lancaster New Jerusalem Society was organized February 14th, 1836, and although small in number, and unaided by any one outside of their own organization, they purchased a property in East Vine Street, Lancaster city, and erected a small Temple in 1837, since which time, religious services have been held therein, almost every Sunday, down to the present time. This Society was regularly instituted by Rev. Manning B. Roche, of Philadelphia, on the 17th of April, 1836, and was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, June 8th, 1841. No resident Pastor, regularly elected, has been employed by the Lancaster New Jerusalem Society, except Rev. Isaac Worrell, from October 1839, to April 1840, and Rev. N. C. Burnham, from July 1866, to October 1868; but the ordinances of the Church have been administered semi-annually or quarterly, and occasional preaching had, by New Church Pastors and Ministers, ever since the Society was first instituted. The Sunday School was organized in 1840, and has been in operation from that time to the present, under the direction of a Superintendent. In the absence of a Pastor the services are conducted by a Leader.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, OR VEREINIGTE BRUEDER.

The founders of this sect were William Otterbein, a German Reformed Minister in charge of the congregation at Lancaster (see GERMAN REFORMED) and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite. The origin of the name of this sect is said to have been as follows: About 1758 a large meeting attended by Christians of many denominations took place at Lancaster. Boehm, a man of small stature wearing the Mennonite costume, at the close of a discourse was folded in the arms of Otterbein, a man of liberal dimensions, who exclaimed, "*Wir sind Brueder,*" "We are brethren;" to this incident is ascribed the denominational title of this sect, which exists in Lancster county, but whose statistics I have not been able to secure.

DIVISION VI.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school seems to have been established by the Seventh Day Baptists, at Ephrata, as early as 1733. They employed a master who taught the primary branches and the classics in German. See Ephrata in Division II. p. 354 sq.

Within a few years from that period, we read of Lutheran and German Reformed Schools, in connection with the respective congregations at Lancaster; they were supplied with teachers, books and bibles by the generosity of European friends, and the zeal of the church authorities at home. The Rev. Michael Schlatter, a German Reformed minister, and an accomplished teacher, sent out at the expense of the Reformed Synod of Amsterdam, in 1746, had an excellent school in operation at that early period.

In 1749 the Rev. Leonard Schnell, a Moravian, opened a school at Warwick, which was afterwards transferred to Litiz, and ably conducted by the Rev. B. A. Grube.

The first Sunday School in America was opened by Ludwig Hacker, at Ephrata, in 1740.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Allen, Messrs. Peters, Turner, Benjamin Franklin and Conrad Weiser, were appointed Trustees and Managers of the Public Schools to be established in the province.

An account of the Moravian Schools at Litiz, and the Latin School which ultimately developed into Franklin and Marshall College, is given below. See also Div. II. p. 380 sq.

Towards the close of last century private schools and academies were founded in the Borough and County of Lancaster. Under the operation of the Act of Assembly of April 4, 1809, entitled "an act for the education of the poor, gratis," numerous poor children were taught the elementary branches, but the system introduced by said act failing to lead to satisfactory results, another act was passed by the Legislature, April 1, 1822, entitled "an act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the City and incorporated Boroughs of the County of Lancaster," which provided, that the City and incorporated Boroughs of the County were erected into the "Second School District of the State of Pennsylvania," and that 12 Directors should be annually appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county. It prescribed the duties and powers of the Directors, regulated the admission of children, ordered the adoption of the Lancasterian System and provided the expenses, described the subdivision of the District into sections whenever required, and the mode of its accomplishment. The first and only section of the District was the City of Lancaster.

The Directors appointed by the Court forthwith bought a lot of ground, erected a large and convenient school house, employed teachers of both sexes, adopted the Lancasterian System and were so successful in their conduct of the school that the City of Lancaster forbore for a long time to accept the General School Law of June 13, 1836. But the partiality of the system rendered it very unpopular and at last under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1838, the county by a popular vote accepted, with certain modifications, the Common School System.

A brief account of this system, the chief promoters of which are intimately connected with the county, is given in the following extract from Mr. J. R. Sypher's

interesting and useful "School History of Pennsylvania," published at Philadelphia in 1868.

"The Constitution of 1776 provided that 'a school or schools shall be established in every county;' and the Constitution of 1790 provided that 'the arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.' Comparatively, a large number of academies and public schools were opened under these requirements. In 1833, fifty-five institutions of this class had been regularly incorporated by the legislature. There were also, at that time, two universities and eight colleges in the State. The charters of many of these required that a specified number of poor children 'should be taught gratis.'

"A law was passed in 1809, which improved on that of 1804, but did not fully accomplish the object for which it had been enacted. it was several times amended, and, finally, in 1827, all the amendments were repealed; yet still, in its operation it came far short of the great results the friends of education aimed to attain. The people had labored earnestly, during thirty years, to devise a system of public schools that would fulfil the constitutional requirement, by providing education for all the youth of the Commonwealth; yet, in 1833, less than 24,000 children attended school at public expense, and most of these were taught by very incompetent teachers. The schools were called 'pauper schools,' and were despised by the rich and shunned by the poor; the children were classified as 'pay' and 'pauper scholars;' thus the law, practically, separated the poor from the rich, and hence failed; for in a republic, no system of education, which makes a distinction on account of wealth or birth, can have the support of the people.

"Numerous efforts were put forth to improve the Public Schools in all parts of the State; a remarkable instance of wise legislation, in response to the petitions of the people, is seen in the act passed in 1831, which provided for the appointment of trustees of the public schoolhouse in the town of Landisburg, Perry county, and gave them power to examine teachers for said school, to visit the same once a month, and to dismiss the teachers for misconduct, want of capacity, and negligence.

"In 1827, a society was formed in Philadelphia for the promotion of education in the State; a committee, appointed for that purpose, opened correspondence with the leading men in every county, collected statistics, and secured a union of effort in favor of free schools, that, in 1834, culminated in the enactment of a law which rejected the old idea that only 'pauper children' should be educated at public expense, and provided for the establishment of schools that would be free to all. This was the beginning of the Common School System.

"The act of 1834 inaugurated a new era in education in this State. From that time forward steady progress has been made. At times it was slow, and to many imperceptible; but public sentiment was never stagnant, and legislation never went backward. With this law the foundation of the system of Common Schools now in use was laid. It provided that a tax should be levied on all the taxable property and inhabitants, that townships, boroughs, and wards should be school districts, and that schools should be maintained at public expense. The establishment and supervision of schools in each district were intrusted to a Board of six Directors, to be chosen by the legal voters. The people in each township were allowed to determine by an election, whether the new School system should be adopted or rejected, and an election upon this question might be held once in three years. The Secretary of the Commonwealth was made Superintendent of Schools, and the Legislature was authorized to appropriate funds, annually, from the State Treasury in aid of the work of education.

"In 1835, a powerful effort was made to repeal this law; but through the exertions of Thaddeus Stevens, then a member of the Legislature, aided by Governor Wolf, who promised to use the veto power if necessary, the new system was successfully defended, and free schools were permanently established in Pennsylvania.

"No special efforts were made during the first year to put the system in operation.

The law was, in some respects, imperfect, and was not understood by the officers whose duty it was to enforce it. In 1836, the act of 1834 was revised so as to adapt it to the wants and condition of the people.

"Joseph Ritner[1] was at that time Governor of the Commonwealth. He was a true type of the Pennsylvania Germans—firm, and even obstinate in the right; an earnest advocate of free education, he resolved that the school law should be enforced, and it *was* enforced. He appointed Thomas H. Burrowes Secretary of the Commonwealth, and intrusted to him the execution of the law.

"The secretary entered earnestly upon the work of organizing the school system. He issued instructions to the school officers throughout the State; he traveled into the several counties and addressed the people, answering their objections and removing their prejudices; he directed the public officers of every county in the performance of their duties; and presented full and instructive reports to the legislature, wherein he indicated what amendments and alterations were necessary to perfect the law.

"In his report, made to the Legislature in 1838, Mr. Burrowes said: 'It is true, the system is neither in full operation, nor is its machinery perfect; but the momentous question, can education be made as general and unbought as liberty? has been answered in the affirmative in Pennsylvania.'

"In many districts the law was not accepted. The State had been settled by an intelligent, liberty-loving people, who had fled from Europe to escape the freedom of governments, wherein arbitrary laws destroyed liberty of conscience, and oppressed independent Christians. They valued free education as highly as they valued free worship and free speech. All denominations of Christians, whether Protestant or Catholic, came to Pennsylvania, bringing their preachers and school-teachers, and by the side of the log church they built the log school-house in every county and in every settlement. The work of educating all the children was made the sacred duty of the church; and because our ancestors feared that the State would not do this work as well as the church did it, they opposed the Common School System. They loved education, they favored free schools, but they distrusted State supervision.

"The German people believed that all schools should be under the care of Christian denominations, and therefore regarded the State system as one that would defraud the church of its most powerful auxiliary; they feared also that the interests of the Germans would suffer by the gradual exclusion of the German language from the public schools. Therefore, notwithstanding their zeal in the work of providing free education under church patronage, they were hostile to what they called 'political schools.'

"The progress of events, however, so far removed these prejudices, that in 1849 the section of the act of 1836, which left the adoption of the system to the option of each district was repealed, and the provisions of the law were extended to every township throughout the State.

"The school system was, however, not successfully administered until after the passage of the act of 1854, when, for the first time, its officers were clothed with adequate powers to enforce the law. Though the general plan of the system remained unchanged, new and important features were introduced.

"Subdivisions of school districts and sub-committees were abolished; ample power was given to enforce the collection of school taxes; the School Department was directed

1 "Joseph Ritner is a native of Berks county, of German parentage; he received a very limited education in Lancaster, and is truly a "self-made man," rising from ignorance and obscurity by the force of his own high qualities. He removed to Washington county, where he was a practical and hard-working farmer; was a member of the legislature and speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1835 he was elected Governor of the State, and won imperishable honor as the steadfast supporter of the Common School System. Governor Ritner retired to private life on a farm in Cumberland county."

to publish a manual of School Architecture,[1] and Directors were authorized to levy a 'building tax' and to locate schoolhouses. The law provided that geography and grammar, together with such higher branches as the Directors might prescribe, should be added to the list of studies taught in every school; the Directors were empowered to establish graded schools, and to assign pupils to the proper grades. The office of County Superintendent was established, and the law prescribed the qualifications and duties of that office.

"The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of schools was authorized, whose duty it was to administer the system, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who still remained *ex officio* Chief Superintendent, and finally, the School term was increased to four months for each year. The old law required only three months.

"The county superintendency soon proved itself worthy to be called the 'right arm' of the system. Under the guidance of the Department, it organized the educational forces in every part of the State, and infused greater energy into the work. The Deputy State Superintendent and the County Superintendents aroused and educated public sentiment, and the Directors, clothed with ample powers, carried out with considerable zeal the much needed reforms.

"To these stimulating influences were added the efforts of teachers, struggling, by means of Institutes, County and State Associations, and annual conventions, not yet authorized by law, to improve themselves and to elevate their calling to the dignity of a learned profession.

"The act of 1857, which separated the school superintendency from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and made it an independent department, and which placed the system in all its parts above and beyond the arena of party politics, greatly increased its power for good. But the Normal School Law, passed by the legislature in the same year, was the crowning work of school legislation in Pennsylvania. It settled the public policy on the subject of education, set a high standard for future generations to work up to, and substantially completed the organic structure of the Common School System.

"The State is divided into twelve normal districts, and each district is authorized to erect a State Normal School. The first institution established under this law was the Normal School for the Second District, at Millersville, in Lancaster county, recognized by State authority in 1859. The Normal School for the Twelfth District, at Edinboro', in Erie county, was recognized in 1861; for the Fifth District, at Mansfield, Tioga county, in 1862, and for the Third District, named 'Keystone Normal School,' at Kutztown, in Berks county, in 1866."

An account of the State Normal School, at Millersville, is given below.

The actual condition of popular education in the county is exhibited in the following tabular statement from the official report of the State Superintendent, the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, for the year ending Jund 1, 1868.

1. This manual, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, was published by the State Department, and contained numerous cuts, and illustrations giving plans, accompanied by explanations, for the erection of schoolhouses suitable for every grade.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR THE

DISTRICTS.	Schools		Teachers.				Scholars.				Tax and		
	Whole number.....	Average number of months taught....	Number of Males....	Number of Females.	Avg. salaries Males per month.....	Average salaries Females per month..	Number of Males...	Number of Females.	Average number attending school....	Cost per month.....	Number mills for school purposes.	Number mills for building purposes.	Amount levied for school purposes...
1. Adamstown.....	2	6	2	0	$37 50	.....	72	58	88	$ 67	9.	0.	$ 458 92
2. Bart.....	7	6½	1	6	30 00	$29 33	180	163	240	75	5.	0.	1,656 00
3. Brecknock.....	7	6	6	1	30 00	30 00	225	169	194	63	5.	0.	1,130 48
4. Caernarvon	9	6	8	1	30 00	28 00	229	186	257	81	3.	1.25	1,566 44
5. Clay.....	8	5⅔	8	0	30 00	.....	205	151	210	76	2.50	1.66	1,379 12
6. Cocalico, East.....	9	5	9	0	30 91	.....	309	232	371	73	4.	0.	1,583 11
7. Cocalico, West.....	10	5	9	1	30 00	30 00	292	246	339	62	2.	1.	1,155 48
8. Colerain.....	9	7	3	12	25 00	25 00	210	165	195	75	5.	0.	1,843 54
9. Columbia.....	13	9½	3	11	64 00	31 65	395	406	581	83	8.	0.	7,128 94
10. Conestoga.....	9	7	9	0	35 00	.....	299	253	276	72	5.	0.	2,734 42
11. Conoy.....	10	5	7	3	36 43	30 00	273	266	433	87	6.	2.	3,000 00
12. Donegal, East.....	13	6	11	2	45 40	32 50	455	370	561	85	2.	1.	2,218 05
13. Donegal, West.....	7	5	6	1	36 40	30 00	179	141	203	92	3.33	3.12	1,325 00
14. Drumore.....	15	6¾	5	10	37 00	35 70	401	336	420	89	7.	0.	4,224 46
15. Earl Township.....	16	7	9	7	36 23	32 72	461	437	524	71	3.	0.	4,738 47
16. Earl, East.....	11	6	10	1	34 00	30 00	315	282	369	76	3.	0.	2,880 40
17. Earl, West.....	10	6	8	2	33 50	32 00	246	202	295	97	2.50	1.50	2,174 05
18. Eden.....	5	7	3	2	35 00	35 00	186	148	171	85	6.25	5.	1,724 04
19. Elizabeth.....	6	5½	2	4	30 00	30 00	178	118	225	71	2.50	2.	1,277 92
20. Elizabethtown.....	3	6	3	0	34 17	.....	86	84	144	80	8.	0.	850 00
21. Ephrata.....	12	6½	11	1	35 00	35 00	358	275	425	79	2.	0.	1,903 40
22. Fulton.....	9	6⅞	2	7	32 50	31 42	247	236	267	72	4.75	0.	2,017 43
23. Hempfield, East.....	12	6	11	1	39 31	40 00	399	308	484	91	3.	0.	4,036 52
24. Hempfield, West.....	13	6	11	2	37 73	30 00	443	397	573	71	2.50	2.50	2,745 02
25. Lampeter, East	10	8	7	3	40 00	40 00	325	252	333	95	2.50	0.	3,200 50
26. Lampeter, West.....	8	8	6	2	40 00	40 00	242	205	255	84	3.	0.	3,536 64
27. Lancaster City.....	57	10	5	52	63 00	30 27	1,128	1,432	2,261	92	6.	0.	21,246 30
28. Lancaster Township..	3	8	2	1	40 00	40 00	102	88	108	79	1.50	0.	936 22
29. Leacock.....	10	8	6	4	35 00	35 00	272	229	280	81	2.25	0.	2,406 39
30. Leacock, Upper.....	12	7½	10	2	37 00	37 00	362	291	431	88	3.30	0.	3,690 04
31. Litiz.....	2	9	0	2	.....	37 50	42	53	69	93	5.50	0.	766 06
32. Little Britain.....	7	7½	3	4	28 00	28 00	240	200	276	55	3.50	0.	1,892 83
33. Manheim Borough....	3	6	2	1	36 50	32 00	117	104	147	64	4.30	7.10	582 55
34. Manheim Township..	13	6	6	7	32 00	30 00	389	266	407	76	12.	0.	2,122 82
35. Manor.....	23	7	15	8	38 20	36 05	530	480	654	1 09	4.	2.	10,000 00
36. Marietta	9	7½	1	8	60 00	27 44	277	314	355	55	4.	2.	1,870 00
37. Mt. Joy Borough.....	5	6	2	3	47 50	27 50	165	195	290	64	6.	4.	1,056 00
38. Mt. Joy Township.....	12	5	10	2	34 25	36 25	345	252	407	98	2.	2.	1,504 89
39. Martic.....	9	6	3	6	35 00	32 50	307	271	389	66	7.50	2.50	2,357 00
40. New Milltown.....	1	9	1	0	36 00	.....	32	26	31	77	3.	0.	348 00
41. Paradise	9	8	3	6	36 00	36 00	240	210	316	92	3.	1.	2,647 05
42. Penn.....	9	5	9	0	35 79	.....	221	192	298	1 12	1.50	1.25	1,163 00
43. Pequea.....	6	7	4	2	35 00	35 00	171	150	204	80	1.30	2.90	834 00
44. Providence.....	8	6	8	0	40 00	.....	235	207	320	84	6.	2.	2,136 50
45. Rapho.....	18	5	14	4	35 93	35 35	444	325	491	96	2.25	0.	2,602 42
46. Sadsbury.....	9	7⅓	2	7	29 00	29 00	248	203	198	74	7.	0.	2,674 00
47. Safe Harbor.....	2	7	1	0	40 00	.....	40	35	50	56	6.	0.	223 00
48. Strasburg.....	8	8	8	0	40 00	.....	256	202	281	77	3.	0.	3,387 21
49. Strasburg Borough...	3	7	2	1	43 50	35 00	94	82	160	87	3.50	0.	773 53
50. Salisbury.....	18	8	4	14	32 25	30 33	546	498	650	85	5.	1.	6,325 50
51. Warwick.....	11	6	4	7	32 00	32 00	364	301	498	63	1.75	0.	1,839 41
52. Washington.....	3	6¾	1	2	45 00	30 00	96	79	142	77	11.	8.	650 37
	513	6.94	296	223	$37 09	$32 63	14,473	12,768	18,007	$ 80	4.36	2.55	$739,523 42

SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1868.

Rate Per Cent.			*Receipts.*		*Expenditures.*			*Balance or Debt*	
Amount levied for building purposes.	Minimum occupat'n	Total amount levied	From collectors of School Tax, Unseated Lands and other sources.....	State appropriation	Cost of Instruction..	Fuel and Contingencies.....	Cost of sch'l houses, purchasing, building, renting, &c...	Balance on hand.....	Debt of district.....
.....	$ 96 00	$ 454 92	$ 586 01	$ 44 46	$ 450 00	$ 73 65	$ 60 43	$ 1 93	.....
.....	238 00	1,894 00	2,029 24	153 28	1,353 00	384 07	149 81	.....	$ 500 00
.....	340 00	1,470 48	1,902 48	135 25	1,260 00	221 00	134 50	263 23	.....
$ 665 81	600 00	2,832 35	3,220 70	132 21	1,600 00	416 47	1,064 84	68 28	.....
1,044 79	314 00	2,737 91	3,050 55	164 58	1,365 00	153 00	1,219 91	.....	318 60
.....	454 00	2,037 11	2,238 19	230 88	1,391 04	566 85	24 95	189 29	.....
640 00	497 00	2,262 48	2,299 73	2.090 56	1,500 00	164 65	608 43	.....	26 60
.....	21 00	1,864 54	2,507 65	166 14	1,575 00	386 67	122 42	423 56	.....
.....	349 00	7,478 11	3,444 87	458 64	5,212 00	1,089 61	780 35	.....	4,137 09
.....	414 00	3,148 42	3,389 51	180 18	2,205 00	569 48	.....	607 03	.....
1,127 00	.....	4,127 00	4,127 00	163 41	1,725 00	614 35	1,246 42	245 13	1,527 40
1,435 04	652 00	4,305 10	8,474 15	346 71	3,387 00	842 44	282 62	2,507 09	.....
1,250 00	.....	2,575 00	3,083 70	129 09	1,240 00	237 18	1,596 56	19 96	.....
.....	536 00	4,760 46	4,904 75	287 82	3,621 70	684 73	317 82	.....	34 32
.....	.....	4,738 47	4,738 47	296 79	3,793 74	684 88	126 62	.....	800 00
.....	97 00	2,977 40	3,127 20	257 40	2,254 00	465 00	54 00	.....	45 80
600 00	200 00	2,974 05	3,563 46	199 68	1,992 63	549 35	.....	432 07	.....
770 27	212 00	2,706 31	2,783 11	99 45	1,220 08	775 97	877 31	.....	90 11
871 22	180 00	2,329 14	1,951 01	104 52	990 00	164 92	1,452 39	.....	279 17
.....	.....	850 00	944 00	87 75	615,00	145 00	140 00	44 00	.....
.....	550 00	2,453 40	3,545 57	269 88	2,718 00	535 04	75 00	217 53	.....
.....	400 00	2,417 43	2,428 04	173 94	1,900 00	470 79	.....	.....	100 00
.....	616 00	4,652 52	5,339 78	303 25	2,832 50	1,025 00	625 00	476 11	.....
2,745 02	616 00	6,106 04	6,674 97	347 49	2,820 00	764 61	4,290 36	.....	1,200 00
.....	500 00	3,700 50	4,339 29	241 80	3,200 00	1,179 84	.....	.....	.....
.....	256 00	3,792 64	4,290 56	163 80	2,560 00	442 84	986 68	301 06	.....
.....	697 84	21,944 14	24,158 97	1,855 62	19,596 30	3,942 47	1,831 00	.....	19,300 00
.....	145 00	1,081 22	1,552 50	73 71	990 00	210 34	38 53	313 63	.....
.....	420 00	2,826 39	3,651 70	184 08	2,800 00	441 29	113 60	298 81	.....
.....	468 00	4,158 04	4,636 97	242 97	3,293 00	1,055 46	957 00	.....	71 16
.....	50 00	816 06	1,126 92	49 53	675 00	121 71	.....	280 21	.....
.....	260 00	2,152 83	2,305 27	149 76	1,470 00	355 00	210 00	270 27	.....
100 00	211 00	893 55	1,025 96	117 39	630 00	217 28	30 21	95 87	.....
.....	531 00	2,653 82	3,249 36	265 98	2,412 00	581 23	.....	256 13	.....
4,500 00	.....	14,500 00	644 75	452 01	6,000 00	1,718 12	4,812 00	1,970 88	.....
935 00	.....	2,805 00	2,730 17	253 89	2,138 00	278 26	175 00	.....	1,161 09
825 00	200 00	2,071 00	1,632 20	159 90	1,956 00	312 02	130 00	164 18	.....
1,504 89	463 00	3,477 78	4,321 04	231 97	2,075 00	821 85	1,274 19	.....	.....
891 67	318 00	3,566 67	2,963 57	163 80	1,800 00	488 96	280 04	.....	.....
.....	37 00	385 00	413 80	12 09	324 00	76 70	.....	12 60	.....
882 35	420 00	3,949 40	4,445 45	205 92	2,592 00	725 28	1,253 52	.....	460 48
1,300 00	237 00	2,700 00	3,276 51	205 04	1,467 35	746 79	1,307 10	.....	244 73
1,400 00	270 00	2,504 00	3,789 82	122 07	1,470 00	329 41	1,736 35	253 66	.....
710 00	350 00	3,196 50	265 86	246 87	1,920 00	320 00	2,372 25	.....	3,650 00
.....	602 00	3,264 46	5,098 82	309 66	3,222 00	457 07	573 82	845 94	.....
.....	335 00	3,009 60	2,832 80	141 18	1,633 23	712 24	19 00	168 23	.....
.....	18 00	241 00	350 37	48 36	280 00	17 75	.....	52 62	.....
.....	349 00	3,736 21	3,736 21	191 49	2,480 00	344 76	425 36	31 68	.....
.....	215 00	988 63	1,599 89	108 42	854 00	217 28	.....	528 61	.....
1,485 10	800 00	8,610 60	9,144 40	347 10	4,512 50	2,573 47	1,722 77	.....	335 80
.....	501 00	2,340 41	4,264 49	262 08	2,112 00	399 75	1,444 54	308 20	.....
520 24	161 00	1,331 61	2,873 59	77 61	701,00	175 32	2,141 46	.....	244 64
$22,193 40	$16,201 84	$177,918 66	$190,205 38	$8,332 90	$123,283 99	31,196 07	39,084 16	$11,647 86	34,527 08

The Schools of Litiz have long been favorably known. The village contains now, besides 2 Public School, 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for girls and 2 for boys:

1. The *Young Ladies' Seminary*, called *Linden Hall*, was opened as early as 1794, and conducted at first partly in the Sisters' House and partly in a house adjacent to it. The new building, expressly built for school purposes, was occupied October 26, 1804. It is 3 stories high, 100 feet in length and 60 in depth. In the basement, is a large dining room, and the first and second story are the school-rooms, principal's residence, and a chapel for spiritual devotions. The third story is occupied as a dormitory, and a room called the sick-room, which is expressly set apart for such as may be indisposed; a nurse resides in this room, whose duty it is to attend to such of the pupils, as it may be found necessary to remove into it. In the rear of the building is a large yard, or play-ground, provided with a pavilion, seats, swings, &c., for the pleasure and amusement of the pupils. The Institution is provided with a very extensive Library, and as music is taught, every room is provided with a piano. It is customary in this Institution to have musical entertainments from time to time. A friend of ours who has occasionally been present, assures us, that the performances of the pupils, in vocal and instrumental music, are truly excellent, and are probably not surpassed in any other Institution of the kind. Ornamental needlework of various kinds, is also taught to great perfection, and all other branches, which constitute a practical education, receive their due share of attention. There are 10 Tutoresses engaged, two always residing in each school-room, with about fourteen pupils, whose duty it is, not only to instruct them, but to have a watchful eye over their morals, and to take walks with them, after the daily exercises are closed.

The Principals of this Institution, since its establishment, have been as follows:

1794, Rev. John A. Huebner; 1801, Rev. John Herbst; 1802, Rev. John Meder; 1805, Rev. John F. Freeauf; 1815, Rev. Andrew Benade; 1822, Rev. John C. Beckler; 1824, Rev. Samuel Reinke; 1826, Rev. John G. Kummer; 1833, Rev. Charles F. Kluge; 1836, Rev. Peter Wolle; 1858, Rev. Julius T. Beckler; 1867, Rev. William C. Reichel.

2. The *Young Gentlemen's Academy:* We have already stated that in the early years of Litiz, there were two schools, one for the boys, belonging to the society, and the other for those from the adjacent country. As Warwick township became more settled, so the schools increased, and there was no more necessity to send the children to Litiz, consequently, the one for the children from the country was discontinued. Mr. Christian Schropp conducted the town school, for many years, and on the 2d of January, 1815, Mr. John Beck took charge of it. At that period, the school was held in an old building, which had been fixed up for that purpose, and stood at the same place where the present brick school house stands.

Mr. Beck spared neither pains nor expense in improving the school, and his indefatigable exertions, as well as the various methods he adopted to further his pupils in their studies, became a subject of general remark. In 1819, the school began to attract the attention of parents from abroad, and boys were brought from various places. In 1822, it was found necessary to erect the present brick school house; the old building being too small to contain all the pupils. This building is two stories high, and is adorned with a neat cupola. The second story is, however, not occupied for school purpose, but as a concert hall, where the musical society of Litiz meets. It is provided with an extensive musical library, and a number of instruments belonging to the Society.

The school continued to increase from year to year; and boys were brought from various parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, the Carolinas, Maryland, Louisiana, &c. This continued increase rendered it necessary, not only to add another building, but also more teachers. Accordingly, the large building, formerly called the "Brethren's House," which is near the brick house, was engaged, and arranged for school purposes. In 1865, after Mr. Beck had spent fifty years in the school, he retired, and Messrs.

George Hepp and Ferdinand Rickert took charge thereof, in the full enjoyment of its former reputation.

Only two of several thousand pupils sent to Litiz, died at school. One was Sarah Ann Cazy, of Kent county, Maryland, who entered the school in delicate health; her grave is No. 379 in the church yard, in one of the rows containing young girls from 12 to 18 years; the other was John Gaehle, aged 12 years, of Baltimore, whither his remains were taken.

3. *Sunnyside College* for young ladies.—This Institution was established by the Rev. J. T. Beckler in 1863, and is located in the central part of the village, and considering that it is a new enterprise, is tolerably well patronized.

4. *Abraham Beck's Family School* for small boys between the ages of seven and twelve. This Institution was established in 1865, and the somewhat unexpected patronage it has received since its commencement from abroad, has led him to erect a large and very comfortable building in the southern part of the village.[1]

Franklin and Marshall College[2] owes its existence to the union or consolidation of two older institutions, which were distinguished separately before by the honored names that are now joined together in its single title.

About the year 1780, we are told by Rupp, Jasper Yeates, Esq., Casper Shaffner, Esq., Colonel George Ross, Charles Hall, Esq., and other gentlemen of the place, finding that the existing Schools under the charge of the Lutheran and German Reformed Congregations, as also the one established a number of years previous by the Moravians, and conducted upon the same plan, were inadequate to the growing wants of the people, and incapable of teaching the higher branches, engaged the services of a teacher of recommended abilities, to conduct a select academy for the education of their male children. This Academy continued in existence for several years, as the High School of the place, until, owing to the violent temper of the teacher, and the many indignities which he offered to the pupils under his charge, it was finally suspended. This school suggested the idea of establishing another; but upon a surer basis, under the control of Trustees by an act of incorporation, and ultimately begat the application to the Legislature for the incorporation of "Franklin College."

On the 10th of March, A. D. 1787,[3] the General Assembly of the State, granted the prayer of the petititioners, and passed an act with the following title: "An act to incorporate and endow the German College and Charity School in the borough of Lancaster, in this State." The Preamble of the act explains the object which it was intended to effect, and is in the following words, viz: "Whereas, the citizens of this State of German birth or extraction, have eminently contributed, by their industry, economy and public virtues, to raise the State to its present happiness and prosperity: And, whereas, a number of citizens of the above description, in conjunction with others, from a desire to increase and perpetuate the blessings desired to them from the possession of property and a free government, have applied to this House for a charter of Incorporation, and a donation of lands, for the purpose of establishing and endowing a College and Charity School, in the borough of Lancaster. And, whereas, the preservation of the principles of the Christian Religion, and of our Republican form of Government in their purity, depend, under God, in a great measure, on the establishment and support of suitable places of education, for the purpose of training up a succession of youth, who by being enabled fully to understand the grounds of both, may be led the more zealousy, to practice the one, and the more strenuously to defend the other. Therefore, &c." Here then follow the different sections of the act, the prominent features of which are these: §2. That the youth shall be taught in the German, English, Latin, Greek and other learned languages, in Theology, in the useful arts, sciences

1 Communicated by Mr. Beck.
2 Contributed by Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D.
3 Sm. laws, page 398.

and literature. The corporate title shall be "Franklin College," in honor of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, &c. The first Trustees are named and incorporated with the usual powers. Yearly income not to exceed £10,000. The annual meeting of the trustees to be at Lancaster, nine of them to be a *quorum* and to appoint their own officers. Trustees to be in fixed proportion always from the Lutheran and Calvinist German Confessions; and the Principal of the institution to be chosen alternately also from one and the other. §3. The Constitution not to be altered but by the Legislature. §4. The College endowed with 10,000 acres of land.

Under this charter and with a donation subsequently granted by an Act of Assembly, consisting of an old military store-house and two lots of ground in the borough of Lancaster, worth about $2,000, the College went into operation, A. D., 1786, as a Grammar School, with a Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, and also a Professor of Mathematics. The first Principal was a German by the name of Melsheimer. Ardently devoted to his work he strove long and earnestly to promote a taste for learning among the German population; and for a time the *Hohe Schule* (High School) seemed to prosper under his management. But afterwards, through the want of a proper care of its finances it gradually declined again; until finally, about the year 1821, it ceased operations altogether.

Six years later, on application made to the Legislature for the purpose, an act was passed, April 14, 1827, incorporating what was called the "Lancaster County Academy." In this Act, certain gentlemen were named as Trustees—the corporation was established with the usual powers—the powers, privileges, meetings and duties of the trustees were prescribed—a donation of $3,000 was granted by the State, and poor children, not exceeding at any one time, four in number, to be educated in consideration thereof. The Trustees thus appointed by the Act, organized, received subscriptions, purchased a lot of ground in the city of Lancaster, and in the year 1828, erected a large and commodious house for their schools. They employed a competent teacher, and the academy was opened under flattering auspices. With varied, and at best but indifferent success, it continued in operation, until the Summer of 1839; when, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 15th of May, A. D. 1839, authorizing the arrangement, the buildings of the Academy were conveyed to the Trustees of Franklin College; in whose hands they then passed, with some enlargement, into the service of the old *Hohe Schule*, which was now restored to life again, under its chartered title, upon a new plan, and with new promise of usefulness. It became a respectable Classical Academy.

It was felt, however, that it ought to be more than this, to fulfil the original design of its charter, and to turn to account faithfully the growing value of its endowment. It needed to be made a proper College in fact as well as in name. But it became more and more plain also, that if any such enterprise was to succeed it must go forward, in some way, under the auspices of one or the other, if not both of the German Churches, which divided between them already two-thirds of the corporate rights and powers of the institution. This led to negotiations, the result of which was, in the end, that the German Reformed Church consented to buy out the Lutheran interest in the College, and to consolidate with it her own separate institution previously established at Mercersburg, under the terms and conditions of a new charter, committing the whole to her special denominational charge and care.

"*Marshall College*," the subject of this translation, was founded in the year 1835. It sprang originally out of the High School attached to the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, which had been removed the year before from the Borough of York to the village of Mercersburg. The College in this way grew out of the desire of the Church to secure an educated ministry; just as Harvard University, Yale College and Nassau Hall, owe their origin mainly to a similar zeal on the part of the religious

bodies by which they were first called into being. It was not confined, however, to this object; but like the venerable seminaries of learning just named aimed to be a nursery of liberal education in its most general form. In such character it had pursued its course, with no inconsiderable efficiency and success, through a period of seventeen years; when through the arrangement which has been mentioned its history as a separate institution was brought to a close by its removal to Lancaster. It became merged thus in what is now known as Franklin and Marshall College.

The Act providing for the amalgamation of the two Colleges was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in April, 1850. Certain terms or specifications were to be fulfilled, however, before the new charter could go into effect; so that the first meeting of the Board of Trustees created by it did not take place until January, 1853. The regular course of collegiate instruction began in May following, and the opening of the College was formally solemnized by a public celebration, held in Fulton Hall, on the evening of the 7th of June.

Until April, 1856, the exercises of the Institution were conducted in the old Franklin College Hall on Lime street. Efficient measures, however, had been taken toward the erection of better accommodations. A fund of twenty-five thousand dollars, raised for the purpose in the city and county of Lancaster, was devoted to the purchase of a fine tract of ground, on the west side of the town, and the erection of a main central edifice for College use. The dedication of the new building took place, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 16th of May 1856.

To this were added soon after the chaste, beautiful and commodious Halls of the two Literary Societies of the College, holding the relation of wings to the main edifice—the Gœthean on the South and the Diagnothian on the North. They were formally opened on Tuesday, the 28th of July, 1857. The value of these buildings altogether may be estimated now at about fifty thousand dollars.

The prosperity of the institution was seriously affected, of course, by the war; although it has been steadily gaining strength all along, and has now a better endowment than ever before. Of late a new movement has been made in its favor on the part of the Church, which cannot fail, if it is properly carried through, to add greatly to its importance and force. This contemplates the creation of an additional endowment for it of not less than a hundred thousand dollars, and the removal of the Reformed Theological Seminary at the same time from Mercersburg to Lancaster, where the two institutions then are to stand in conjunction again as of old on the same ground. Should these measures be crowned with success, we may expect soon to see the whole College land taken up with other buildings, which will add materially to the effect of its present partial improvement.

The Faculty of the Institution, as it now stands, is composed as follows: Rev. JOHN W. NEVIN, D. D., *President and Professor of Mental Science, Ethics, Aesthetics, and the Philosophy of History;* WILLIAM M. NEVIN, Esq. A. M., *Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres;* Rev. THEODORE APPEL, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy;* CHARLES H. BUDD, A. M., M. D., *Professor of Natural Science and Chemistry;* JOHN S. STAHR, A. B., *Adjunct Professor of History and the German Language;* DAVID M. WOLF, A. M., *Adjunct Professor of Languages and Mathematics;* JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*

In this scheme of instruction, it will be observed, the College holds itself strictly to the old idea of a classical and liberal education, without regard to what has become so largely in different quarters at the present time, the popular demand for practical and business studies. This it does, not as undervaluing these studies in their right place, but from the sense of having a work to perform in which they are not properly embraced. There are no so-called scientific, technical, or professional courses in the institution; no optional or select courses, leaving it with the student to suit his studies to his own taste. The College, in this respect, is neither a Normal School, nor a Polytech-

nic Institute, nor a School devoted to Agriculture or Engineering; but a *College* simply as such, in the old American sense; where there is but one course of study for all students, and this determined exclusively toward the cultivation of mind for its own sake. This of course limits in some degree the size of its classes. It has no irregulars on its catalogue; and can look for no miscellaneous patronage. Attached to it is a respectable Grammar School; but even this is no part of the College properly so called, although in a general way under the supervision of its Faculty.

Franklin and Marshall College stands under the care immediately of the German Reformed Church. At the same time, one-third of its Board of Trustees, are *outsiders*, as they are called, gentlemen taken from other religious denominations. It is thus a public interest in the full sense of the term; an interest, in which the State is concerned no less than the Church. It is also a local interest of the first magnitude, as all may easily see, for the city and county of Lancaster.

In the double relation which it thus holds to the Reformed Church and to the community around it, there is no reason why the institution, with its present fair auspices, should not take a chief place among the Colleges of Pennsylvania, and win for itself a name of which Lancaster may be proud in all future time. Never had a community, with its population and means, better or more easy opportunity to secure to itself lasting advantage and distinction in this way. With the spirit of New England, Lancaster county alone, being in truth a whole Commonwealth in itself, might soon have a College in which the entire country would have reason to rejoice.

State Normal School, at Millersville. (Compiled from official sources.)

The State Normal School at Millersville owes its existence directly to the influence of the County Superintendent of this county, an office established by the new school bill approved May 8, 1854. During a visit to Millersville he adverted in a public lecture to the project of founding a Normal School, and stated that the main difficulty of its execution arose from the want of suitable buildings. A building designed for an academy, being at that time in course of erection, was generously offered by the Trustees to the County Superintendent without charge, if he would open his contemplated Normal School at Millersville. The offer was accepted, and on March 5, 1855, a circular was issued defining as its object the furnishing "to the teachers of Lancaster county, and of as many other parts as can be accommodated, the means of obtaining, during three months of their summer vacation, thorough professional training; first, by giving sound instruction in the various branches; second, by imparting a knowledge of the most approved methods of teaching; by furnishing an opportunity for actual practice in the model schools connected with the Institution." The number of students collected at a month's notice, reached 135; the number of pupils in the Model Schools about 200. The signal success of the experiment achieved under the most disadvantageous circumstances, induced the Trustees of the Academy, to initiate measures for enlarging the buildings and establishing a permanent Normal School, which went into operation about November 1, 1855, under the principalship of John F. Stoddard, who, owing to a misunderstanding between himself and the Trustees, resigned, when the County Superintendent, J. P. Wickersham, was elected Principal, who launched the school on an unbroken career of prosperity. From 1855 to 1859 the Institution was wholly in private hands, and bore the name of the Lancaster County Normal Institute. "Virtually, however, it was doing the work of a State Normal School, as its students came from all parts of the State, and its special aim was to train teachers."

The Normal School Law of Pennsylvania, prepared by the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, became a law on May 20, 1857. On June 29, 1857, the Trustees and others interested in the school, resolved to bring it within the requirements of said law, and with much expenditure in time, attention and money (about $40,000) they had the satisfaction of completing their work in the autumn of 1859, enhanced by the recogni-

tion of the Institution as the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania, on Dec. 2, 1859. The State has granted to it different sums of money, and incurred the expense of supplying certificates and diplomas.

Professor Wickersham resigned the Principalship in 1866, and was succeeded by Professor Edward Brooks, who has been connected with the Institution from the time of its organization as a permanent school in 1855. The prosperity of the school has been so encouraging that additional buildings, costing about $28,000, were erected during the past summer, (1868.)

The Normal School buildings are large, the east front being 252 feet, and the south front 160 feet, and conveniently arranged. There are boarding accommodations for 300, and school accommodations for 400 students. The buildings are surrounded with grounds to the extent of ten acres, which have been laid out and are used for play and pleasure grounds. The new building is 90 feet long and 40 feet wide, four stories high, and affords boarding accommodations for nearly a hundred more students.

The Male and Female departments are entirely separate, each sex occupying a different building. Both sexes, however, meet at lectures and in recitations; and it is believed that the presence of each has a beneficial effect upon the other.

The Institution already possesses considerable philosophical apparatus, and provision has bean made to increase it. It possesses also a good cabinet of Mineralogical and Geological specimens, and further contributions of this nature are solicited from its friends. The ladies have a Hall 112 feet long and 30 feet wide, which is devoted to gymnastic and calisthenic exercises. The gentlemen, also, have ample play grounds, and considerable gymnastic apparatus.

By a recent Act of the Legislature, the following appropriations are made by the State to Normal Students and Graduates:

1. Each Student over *seventeen years* of age, who shall *sign a paper* declaring his *intention* to teach in the Common Schools of the State, shall receive the sum of FIFTY CENTS *per week* towards defraying the expenses of tuition and boarding.

2. Each Student over *seventeen years* of age, who was *disabled in the military or naval service* of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or whose *father lost his life* in said service, and who shall sign an agreement as above, shall receive the sum of ONE DOLLAR per week.

3. Each Student who, *upon graduating*, shall sign an agreement to teach in the Common Schools of the State *two full years*, shall receive the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS.

4. Any Student to secure these benefits must attend the School at least one term of twelve consecutive weeks, and receive instruction in the Theory of Teaching. These benefits are to be deducted from the regular expenses of board and tuition.

There are three courses of instruction: elementary, scientific and classical, respectively designed to prepare teachers for Common, English High Schools, and High Schools in which Greek and Latin are taught. Provision is also made in a preparatory course, for students deficient in a knowledge of the most elementary branches.

A Model School, taught chiefly by the graduating class of the Normal School, is in successful operation.

Graduates in the Elementary Course are constituted *Bachelors of the Elements*, graduates in the Scientific Course, *Bachlers of the Sciences*, and graduates in the Classical Course, *Bachelors of the Classics*. Judicious arrangements prevail, by which, after two years' successful teaching and prosecution of their studies, *Bachelors* are advanced to *Masters*, and further distinguished by the corresponding professional titles of *Teachers of Elemental*, *Scientific* or *Classical Didactics*.

Among the attractions of the School are two flourishing Literary Societies, conducted by the students—the "Page" and the "Normal." They hold weekly meetings. They have together, about 2000 well selected volumes in their Libraries, all collected within

a recent period. Any student may become a member of either of these Societies by paying a small initiation fee.

The following is the summary of students in attendance at the school during 1867–8:

	Males.	Females.	
In the Normal School	440	214	654
In the Model School	70	46	116
Whole number during the year			770
Number during the Winter Session			472
Number during the Summer Session			516
Total for both Sessions			988

The government of the School is based upon the principle, "*Do right because it is right.*"

Special efforts are made to secure obedience to regulations by the cultivation among the pupils of a high *sense of honor*.

More reliance is placed in the principle of *self-government* than in *positive rules* or in penalties attached to arbitrary restrictions.

The positive regulations adopted are based upon the following principles:

1st. No student should be allowed to trespass upon the rights and privileges of another.

2d. Privileges that all cannot enjoy should be granted to none. It is taken for granted that every student who enters the school is disposed to do right, and to obey the particular regulations of the school, and implicit trust is placed in his sense of honor and propriety.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to send persons who have contracted bad habits, as the safety of others will demand their dismission.

Every care is taken to remove temptation to wrong doing, but upon the discovery that a student *cannot be trusted*, he will be removed from the school.

Among the religious privileges of the School are a Sunday School, Bible Classes, Prayer Meetings, and a sermon or religious lecture in the School Chapel every Sunday. Students are required to attend the Sermon or Lecture. Attendance upon other exercises is optional.

Besides the Institutions already named, there are numerous private schools in different parts of the County. Among these we name:

St. James's School is a graded school, for young ladies, ably conducted by a competent corps of teachers, under the direction of the Rector of St. James's Church. It has all needed appliances for a sound and liberal education. It has six teachers and about 100 pupils.

The Rev. Mr. Bruning, a Lutheran minister, also conducts a grls' school, known as the Conestoga Collegiate Institute. Mr. Davis has a mixed school, and the Rev. Mr. Gast, in conjunction with Mr. Gerhard, has charge of the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College.

All these institutions are Day Schools and located at Lancaster.

The Rev. Mr. Dodge conducts a Young Ladies' Seminary at Mount Joy, and at the same place is also an Academy for Boys; both are Boarding schools.

Soldiers' Orphans are also educated in several parts of the County.

Libraries.—There are three public libraries in Lancaster county—the Mechanics' and the Athenæum, in Lancaster city, and Shoch's, in Columbia. *The Mechanics' Society* has 3,500, the Athenæum Association 2,500, and Shoch's School Library 1,500 volumes. The Mechanics' Society was organized on the 8th of May, 1829. The building in South Queen street, at present used by Geo. B. Schaum as a cabinet wareroom, and which was for several years owned and occupied by the 2d Presbyterian Church, was built in 1839 by the Mechanics' Society, who owned and occupied it for a number of years,

using the lower room for the library, and letting out the second floor for concerts and other entertainments. At one time the society grew weak, and was kept up only by about half a dozen members, who instead of dividing the books and funds among themselves, as they might have done, and as was proposed by several of them, met regularly for several years and kept the Society alive, until some ten years ago, when new life was infused into it, and it now has thirty-seven members and one hundred and sixty-four subscribers, with $4,150 invested in mortgage on real estate. The Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Society was organized on the 22d of September, 1857, to secure the $1,000 donation of books shortly before made by Congress to a society in each Congressional district, devoted to history, agriculture and mechanics. This Society had its library on the second floor of Russel's hardware building in North Queen street, until February 7, 1859, when the books and other articles were removed to the third floor of the City Hall. Hon. E. C. Reigart having about this time intimated that if a union could be effected between the Mechanics' Society, the Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, and several other somewhat similar organizations in the city, he would give $2,500 towards the purchase of books and fitting up a proper place for keeping them, an effort was made to accomplish this object. The movement failed. However, on the 11th of August, 1858, a society called the *Athenæum* was organized, and the rooms of the third story of the City Hall given without rent, by City Councils, for the use of the society. To this society Mr. Reigart gave $2,500—$1,000 on the 1st of January, 1859, and $500 thereafter annually for three years. The rooms were fitted up for a library and reading room, and formally opened to the public on the 17th of February, 1859. On the 20th of December, 1860, the Athenæum Association and the Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Society were united, and their libraries consolidated, under the name of the Athenæum and Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Society. The similarity of names renders it proper to mention that the "Mechanics' Society," first above referred to, is a different institution and entirely unconnected with the "Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Society." The *Shoch Library* was established in Columbia, in 1868. Samuel Shoch having donated $500 towards the purchase of books for the free use of the pupils of the public schools of Columbia, the Board of School Directors of that borough purchased about 1,500 volumes. Citizens of Columbia, by the payment of a small annual fee, are permitted to use this library. A society called the Conservatory of Arts and Sciences, which was organized in Lancaster city some twenty-five years ago, established a library, and loaned books to its members. It has long since ceased to exist, and many of its publications are now on the shelves of the Athenæum. Two ladies, named Jordan, many years ago opened a circulating library in Lancaster, which was kept up until some eight years ago, when the surviving proprietress died, and the books were sold at auction. The Mechanics' Society introduced into Lancaster popular lectures and night schools. Redmond Conyngham delivered before the Society a series of lectures on History, and Dr. W. L. Atlee a series on Chemistry. Other lecturers were also employed by this Society.[1]

"The Linnæan Society of Lancaster City and County" was instituted and organized February 15, 1862, and incorporated under the above style and title by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, on August 30, 1865, "for the cultivation, development and advancement of natural science; and for the investigation of the character, quality and habits of the animals, plants and minerals of Lancaster county and adjacent teritory."

The founders and most active promoters of the objects of the Society were Profs. T. C. Porter, J. P. Wickersham, E. B. Weaver, and Messrs. S. S. Rathvon, J. Stauffer, J. R. Sypher, J. B. Kevinski, Samuel Auxer, John F. Heinitsh and D. G. Swartz. Subsequently Messrs. G. M. Zahm, J. M. Seitz, H. M. Bruckart, P. E. Gibbons, J. S. Witmer and others were added.

1 Contributed by Mr. H. A. Rockafield.

Its first President was Professor T. C. Porter, D. D. The present officers of the Society are *President*, Hon. J. P. Wickersham; *Vice Presidents*, Charles A. Heinitsh, H. G. Bruckart; *Recording Secretary*, Jacob Stauffer; *Assistant Secretary*, H. A. Rockafield; *Corresponding Secretary*, Charles Nauman; *Treasurer*, S. S. Rathvon; *Librarian*, Jno. B. Kevinski; *Curators*, J. Stauffer, S. S. Rathvon, Jno. B. Kevinski, H. G. Bruckart. The Society has been in successful operation since its beginning and earned a good report. An account of its labors, extracted from an Essay by Mr. S. S. Rathvon, read before the Society on its 4th anniversary, February 24, 1866, speaks for itself:

"Before concluding this essay, allow me for a moment to advert to the fact, that four years ago, we had not a single animal, a plant, a shell, a fossil, a mineral or a book in our possession, nor yet a case of any kind, not even a box, to put anything in, if we had had it. But at the present day we have a comparatively large collection in our possession, or under our control. Our *Library*, contrary to the expectations of many of us, consists of about one hundred and sixty-five books and pamphlets. Our *Botanical* collection, although not immediately accessible, is large and comprises nearly, or quite, all of the plants and mosses known to Lancaster County. As soon as proper receptacles are provided, the Society will have a large and rare collection of botanical specimens under its immediate control, numbering some five hundred species.

"*Mammalogy* seems to be the only order that does not exhibit signs of healthy progress; no special laborer in that field having yet volunteered his service. Yet, there are ten or twelve mammals, and twenty-five *craniological* specimens now in possession of the Society. It is hoped that some practical student will take up this department of natural history, and give it a thorough exploration during the present year. Should such a one be found, there is not a doubt he would find the subject sufficiently prolific and interesting to remunerate him for his trouble, and would also confer a benefit on the Society.

"In *Ornithology* our collection numbers two hundred specimens, part of that number being birds of exceeding beauty and variety, still found as occasional visitors in this locality and latitude. In *Ichthyology* the number of specimens is about two hundred and fifty, most of which have been found in our immediate waters. In *Herpetology* we number some twenty specimens, comprising nearly all of that *order* of animals found within the limits of Lancaster county. The specimens in *Reptilia* are about fifty in number. Perhaps the largest collection of any class of animals in the custody of the Society, is that included in *Entomology*, the specimens of *Coleoptera* alone being not far below twelve thousand; besides, nearly one-fourth of that number, belonging to other *orders*, will be placed in the possession of the Society during the present year. In *Conchology* the collection numbers over fourteen hundred specimens, including most of the species known to the county of Lancaster. In *Oology* there is a small but beautiful collection, numbering one hundred and twenty-five specimens. The *Mineralogical* collection includes nearly all of the varieties known to this locality, besides many from other localities, numbering about fifteen hundred specimens. In *Paleontology* and *Fossilology* in general, the collection is very respectable, and numbers about five hundred specimens. There are about four hundred specimens for which no department has yet been organized, and therefore these objects are, for the present, referred to *Scientific Miscellany*. The collateral branch of *Archeology* is growing interesting, and numbers not less than two hundred and fifty specimens. This is but a partial enumeration of the specimens of various kinds in possession of the Society, and yet it 'foots up' the incredible number of more than thirty-two thousand, not including the library."

—Concerning the literary activity and zeal of the members of this Society, this volume bears ample testimony, for almost all the contributions to the Natural History of the County, constituting Division IX, have been furnished by them, and the fidelity and care with which they have executed their work, entitles them to well-merited praise.

LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Lancaster City and County Horticultural Society[1] was organized in September 1867, under that name; but, subsequently, it added Agriculture as one of the objects of its development. Although several similar organizations had previously existed, yet none seemed to have attained the prominence of the present Society, or exhibited the same prospects of efficiency and permanency. It meets regularly on the first Monday in each month, in the Orphans' Court Room, in the city of Lancaster; and usually holds two exhibitions of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and agricultural produce in each year—one in June and one in September. Under its auspices a monthly journal is published, called *The Lancaster Farmer*, which usually contains Essays read before the meetings of the Society, a synopsis of its proceedings, and original and selected papers on Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Entomology, Botany, and miscellaneous subjects. Its present officers are: President, Henry M. Engle; Vice Presidents, Levi S. Reist, Jacob B. Garber, J. H. Hershey and Henry K. Stoner; Recording Secretary, Alex. Harris; Corresponding Secretary, A. D. Hostetter; Treasurer, Dr. P. W. Heistand; Entomologist, S. S. Rathvon; Botanist, Jacob Stauffer; Chemist, Dr. J. H. Musser; Librarian, John B. Erb. It has also annually appointed a number of standing committees, who have special charge of the different departments assigned to them, according to the provisions of the constitution.

The Publishing Committee of the *Farmer* are: Dr. P. W. Heistand, H. K. Stoner, J. M. Frantz, Casper Hiller, Levi W. Groff and Alex. Harris; and the Editorial Committee are: J. B. Garber, H. M. Engle, L. S. Reist, Dr. W. L. Diffenderfer, Dr. J. H. Musser and S. S. Rathvon; the last named on each of the committees being residents of Lancaster city, and the remainder residents of different districts in the county.

The Society has a large membership, and is composed of some of the most practical and influential farmers and fruit growers within the limits of Lancaster city and county. Its proceedings, thus far, seem to be in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age.

NEWSPAPERS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Although Printing has been styled "the art preservative of arts," it is remarkable that perhaps the only exception to the rule is to be found in the preservation of the history of an important branch of that art itself—the history of the newspaper press, It is surprising how little is known of the actual history of the early newspapers of Lancaster. To write a complete history of the press of Lancaster from the first organization of the county, would involve the labor and research of months, and then much of tradition would necessarily supply the place of facts of which there is no record and no definite recollection in the minds of persons now living. We were never so deeply impressed with the importance of filing and preserving newspapers as since we addressed ourselves to the task of sketching the history of our local newspapers. Files even of newspapers published within the knowledge of the present generation are either not accessible or so imperfect that they are of little value for our purpose. What a treasure to the local historian of to-day would be the complete files of the newspapers published by Miller and Holland, Lahn, Albright and others, a hundred years ago! And in how high esteem will the complete newspaper files of this eventful decade be held by those who may fill our places and study our daily history a century hence!

The newspaper press of Lancaster has always been distinguished for its neatness in typography and the enterprise and ability with which it has been conducted. In these respects it has always compared favorably with the press anywhere outside of the great Metropolitan centres. It is therefore to be regretted that so little material for its

1 Contributed by Mr. S. S. Rathvon.

complete history is now within reach. It is hoped, however, that the knowledge of the deficiency thus brought to public notice, will lead to the collection of many facts of value in the revision of a future edition of this work.

The history of the newspaper in Lancaster can be traced back as far as 1751. In January of that year a newspaper in the English and German language was published in this city by Miller and Holland. What the title of it was we cannot now learn, neither the date of its suspension. Before the revolutionary war, and for a short time after its commencement, William Albright, associated with Lahn and Stumer, published a newspaper in English and German; and soon after the beginning of the war, Francis Bailey published a paper in English. Subsequently, he removed to Philadelphia and published the *Freeman's Journal.* Over half a century ago Benjamin Grimler published a German paper in this city.

The Lancaster *Journal* was established by Wilcox & Hamilton in June, 1794. In June, 1796, it passed under the control of Wm. Hamilton, who continued to publish it until January, 1820, when he was succeeded by Huss & Brenner. In July of the same year Captain John Reynolds, (father of the late distinguished Major General J. F. Reynolds,) took charge of the *Journal*, by whom it was conducted until 1834, when it passed into the hands of Hugh Maxwell, by whom it was conducted until merged in the *Intelligencer*, in 1839.

About the period of the late war with Great Britain, there were several papers published which either ceased to exist or lost their identity in other papers with which they were consolidated. Of these, one of the ablest and most influential in its day, was the *Lancaster Gazette*, published for several years by Hugh Maxwell.

About the year 1821, Matthew Kelly published the Lancaster *Free Press*, and about the same period Samuel C. Stambaugh, a noted Democratic politician of his day, published the *American Sentinel.* In 1829, or 1830, the *Anti-Masonic Opponent* was published, and edited by Cyrus Jacobs. About the same time Hermann W. Ville published in English the *Standard of Liberty*, a neutral paper, and also a German paper, which was radically Democratic in its politics. In 1833 or 1834, the *Lancaster Miscellany* was published by Redmond Conyngham, whose office was where the Synagogue now stands, in Orange street. About the year 1835 Francis Frank started a German paper called the *Wahre Americaner*, which was bought by Jacob Myers in 1840, who changed the title to *Wahre Demokrat.* Mr. Myers afterwards started a paper devoted to the interests of the working men, called the *Working-Men's Press.* It was subsequently (1846,) united with the *American Republican*, which in 1859 (as noticed elsewhere) was merged in the *Inquirer.*

A paper called the *Lancaster Democrat* was started on May 8, 1844, by Henry Hays, publisher, and Col. John Forsyth Carter, editor, a writer of great fluency, who had the faculty of imparting unusual interest to a column of items. Mr. Hayes was succeeded as publisher by William B. Wiley, who subsequently sold out to the editor, Col. Carter. In 1845 Patrick Donnelly became the publisher, in whose hands the paper remained until its suspension.

The *Lancasterian* was established on the 1st of January, 1848, by Marcus D. Holbrook, in the interest of the Cass Democracy. On Oct. 23, 1852, he sold out to Henry S. Myers and Wm. B. Wiley. It was published one year by Myers & Wiley, when Mr. Myers retired. The *Lancasterian* was hostile to the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, and on the 12th of October, 1855, the subscription list was purchased by his friends and united with the *Intelligencer.*

The *American Republican* was started in 1844, by David S. Kieffer, as an organ of the "Native American" party, and was published by him until 1846, when he sold out to Jacob Myers, who united it with the *Press*, as noticed elsewhere.

The Semi-Weekly Gazette was issued on the 19th of August, 1839, by James H. Bryson, J. H. Pearsol and James Wimer. Four months subsequently, it was changed

to *The Age*, a weekly temperance paper, then regarded as one of the best conducted organs of the temperance movement in the country. Financially, however, it was not a success, and it was discontinued in the latter part of 1842, a short time before Mr. Pearsol started the *Express*.

The Moral Reformer, a small temperance weekly, was started by Rev. Henry Miller, in January, 1844. On the fourth of July of that year he transferred the concern to J. M. W. Geist, who subsequently enlarged the paper, changing the title to *American Reformer*. Like its predecessor, *The Age*, it was a pecuniary failure, and in 1845 its publication was suspended. It was subsequently revived at Harrisburg, and published a few months there, as a State Temperance organ, with no better success.

The *Anti-Masonic Herald* was started at New Holland by Theophilus Fenn and Dr. Thos. H. Vesey in June, 1828, and published until April, 1829, when it was removed to Lancaster, and conducted by Fenn & Fenton. Mr. Fenton having retired, Mr. Fenn conducted it until April, 1831, when he sold to Dr. John F. Charles. In January, 1833, Dr. Charles sold to Geo. W. Hamersly, who published it for eighteen months, when it was united with the *Examiner*.

The *Lancaster Union* was started May 24, 1834, by John L. Boswell, then of the *Columbia Spy*. On the 28th of November, 1834, he formed a partnership with Carpenter McCleery. It was published by Boswell & McCleery until April, 1835, when McCleery became sole proprietor. On the 9th of April, 1839, the office was purchased by A. H. Hood. Mr. Hood conducted the paper until October 18, 1842, when he sold to Henry Montgomery. The *Union* was merged in the *Independent Whig* in November, 1851.

The *Independent Whig* was established by a joint stock company, at the head of which was Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in November 1851. It was started as an organ of the anti-slavery Whigs, in opposition to the *Examiner*, which was then conservative on that question. The company purchased the old *Union* from Mr. Hamersly for $6,500, and made it the basis of the *Whig*. The new paper was edited by Edw. M'Pherson, (now Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington,) assisted by E. H. Rauch. On the 12th of May, 1853, they issued *The Inland Daily*, then a small three-column penny morning paper. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Rauch retired, and Mr. M'Pherson soon after resigned the management of the paper. He was succeeded by Theo. Fenn, as publisher, and Harvey L. Goodall, as editor of the Daily, which was afterwards enlarged and called *The Inland Daily Times*. In the summer of 1855, *The Inland Weekly* was started, as an organ of the "American" movement. About this time the *Whig* was published for a short time as a semi-weekly. The various enterprises proving a pecuniary loss to the company, Mr. Fenn became the owner of the concern. He finally sold out to Thos. E. & J. J. Cochran, Sept. 21, 1858, who discontinued the *Daily Times* and changed the name of the weekly to *The Lancaster Union*. On the first of January, 1863, the Messrs. Cochran sold to J. A. Hiestand & Co., who consolidated it with the *Examiner*.

The *Public Register* was started in December, 1853, by H. A. Rockafield, as an independent paper. In June, 1854, its name was changed to *Public Register and American Citizen*, and conducted by John F. Huber as an organ of the "Know Nothings" or "American" party, then recently organized. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Huber formed a partnership with M. M. Rohrer. Huber & Rohrer were succeeded by Walter G. Evans, who subsequently sold to Jacob Myers, who consolidated it with the *Press*. At one time the *Register & Citizen* had the largest circulation ever attained by any paper in Lancaster.

In September, 1808, a literary monthly publication, called the *Gleaner, or Monthly Magazine*, was issued by Stacy Potts, jr. editor, and William Greer, printer and publisher. It was a very creditable monthly for that day, but as we have no record of its publication beyond one year, it was doubtless a pecuniary failure. Each number contained 48 octavo pages and was handsomely printed.

In June, 1833, a monthly educational magazine was started under the auspices of Amos Gilbert, for many years a prominent school teacher in this city and county. It was called *The Inciter*, and was the first educational publication in the county of which we have any record. It was an octavo of sixteen pages, and was discontinued at the end of the year for want of patronage.

The *Old Guard*, a Whig paper, was established by the friends of Hon. John Strohm, in 1839. Wm. Kennedy was the first editor, and was succeeded in 1840 by Theodore D. Cochran. The paper was subsequently transferred to Loyd Jones & Brother, and finally sold to Edw. C. Darlington, and merged in the *Examiner*.

In the year 1845 Ele Bowen commenced the publication of a large weekly agricultural paper, called the *Lancaster County Farmer*. After publishing a few numbers, the enterprise failed for want of capital. Mr. Bowen subsequently enlisted Jacob B. Garber in the enterprise, who with a liberal expenditure of capital and the employment of editorial talent, made it an excellent paper. The name was changed to *Farmer and Literary Gazette*, and the talented authoress, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, was engaged on the editorial staff, assisted by Albert G. Williams, David G. Swartz and others. The establishment was sold to Aaron Eshleman and P. H. Gochnauer, in 1849, who were succeeded by Wm. H. Spangler, as publisher, and A. M. Spangler, as editor. It was finally merged in the *Examiner*.

A Whig paper called *The Tribune and Advertiser* was started by R. W. Middleton on the 20th of June, 1846, and was published about two years. It was united with the *Union* under the title of *Union and Tribune*.

The *Mechanics' Counsellor*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of the Order of American Mechanics was issued by E. H. Rauch, in 1852, and published one year.

The *Conestoga Chief*, devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Red Men, was published about 1855, by Harvey L. Goodall.

A daily paper called the *Morning Herald*, was commenced by E. S. Speaker on the 25th day of June, 1859, and published about two months.

In Oct. 1858, E. S. Speaker commenced the publication of a weekly temperance paper called the *Temperance Advocate*, which was published about three years.

There were quite a number of spirited campaign papers published in Lancaster during the past thirty years, which had considerable influence in the campaigns of their day. We can call to remembrance, the *Buckeye*, published by R. W. Middleton in the campaign of 1840–'41; the *Mill-Boy*, by E. C. Darlington, started in May, 1844; the *Rough and Ready*, by John S. Jones, and the *Grape-Shot*, by R. W. Middletown, in 1848; the *National Whig*, by John S. Jones, June 19, 1851; and the *Scott Bugle*, from the office of the *Independent Whig*, July 23, 1852. There were doubtless others of which we have no recollection.

Among the papers of which we have no precise data, were *The Daily Free Press*, an organ of the liquor interest, published by Jacob Myers and edited by Frs. H. Carpenter; the *German Democrat*, published by Rudolph Kuhn, afterwards the *Harrisburg and Lancaster Democrat;* and the *Pathfinder*, by John F. Huber and E. J. Pinkerton.

About the year 1831, Reuben Chambers commenced the publication of a weekly paper at Bethania, Lancaster county, called the *Bethania Palladium*, which he publish-two or three years.

The *Strasburg Bee*, was issued by Martin M. Rohrer, in the Borough of Strasburg, on the first of December, 1850. Mr. Rohrer was succeeded by Mr. Whitehill. In December, 1855, Samuel B. Markley became publisher of the *Bee*, and on the 24th of May following, he enlarged and materially improved the paper, and published it until Nov. 8, 1856, when he retired, and the paper was soon after discontinued for want of patronage.

A paper called *The Trumpet* was started at Elizabethtown in 1864, by B. H. Lehman. Its name was subsequently changed to the *Gazette*. Size 24 by 36. In April, 1869, it

was removed by Mr. Lehman to Mount Union, Huntingdon county, and established there as the *News*.

In 1858 the Strasburg *Herald* was started in the Borough of Strasburg by Wm. J. Kauffman, and continued until the spring of 1861.

In the political campaign of 1860, the *Constitution*, an organ of the Bell and Everett party, was published in Lancaster, by Samuel B. Markley.

In the same year Mr. Markley published a monthly magazine, called the *Educational Record*, which was edited by T. L. Sanders.

In 1859-60, the *Page Monthly*, an organ of the Page Literary Society of the State Normal School, at Millersville, was published by B. H. Hershey; at the same time the *Normal Weekly*, the organ of the rival Literary Society at Millersville, was published in the Weekly Express.

On the 26th of June, 1868, a daily paper called the *Morning Telegram* was started in Columbia, by Frank S. Taft. It was published only a few months.

Of all the towns in Lancaster county, Marietta has been the most prolific in newspaper enterprises. In 1816 or 1818, William Pierce commenced the publication of a monthly magazine called *The Ladies' Visitor*, which was continued two or three years. About the year 1820, John Huss started *The Pilot*, a weekly newspaper, which he continued until 1825, when he changed it to *The Pioneer*. He afterwards sold out to Charles Nagle. In 1827 or 1828 Nagle sold to A. B. and R. K. Grosh, who published it as an Anti-Masonic and Adams Organ, until about 1830, when they sold the material to Sheaff & Heinitsh, of Columbia, who started the Columbia *Courant*. The *Marietta Advocate* was commenced in 1832 by Wm. R. McCay, and continued for about four years, when it was removed to Lewistown. The *Washingtonian* was commenced in 1841 or 1842, as a temperance paper, by Taylor & Goodman. It was succeeded by *The Orb*, by Thomas Taylor, who afterwards changed the title to *The Ant*. The *Argus* was started by Goodman & Baker, April 20, 1844, and continued for three years. The *Little Missionary*, published by John F. Weishampel, was cotemporaneous with *The Argus*, but was published only about a year. It was a religious royal octavo semi-monthly. The *Mariettian* was started in 1854. (See page 483-4.)

The foregoing embraces all the material now at hand relating to the dead past of the newspaper history of Lancaster County. The following is a brief record of the living present:

The *Lancaster Express*, (daily and weekly.) The weekly *Express* was started by John H. Pearsol, on the 10th of February, 1843. It was then a six-column paper, about the size of the present Lancaster dailies. Mr. Pearsol continued the publication until August, 1849, when Wm. Meeser purchased an interest in the office. In August, 1850, Mr. Meeser re-sold his interest to Mr. Pearsol, who enlarged the paper to the double-medium size, and remained sole publisher and proprietor until August, 1856. In the interim he was assisted in the editorial management of the paper by different writers, the late Mrs. Hugh Maxwell having been one of the most energetic and successful in adding to the interest of its columns. Up to this time the *Express* was the acknowledged organ of the Temperance movement, and maintained a neutral position in relation to the political parties of the day. On the 1st of August, 1856, J. M. W. Geist, who had been the managing editor since 1852, purchased a half-interest in the *Express*, when the Weekly was again enlarged and arrangements commenced for issuing the *Daily Express*, which made its appearance on November 3, 1856. In the meantime, the Kansas troubles having assumed the magnitude of a great national question, the *Express* abandoned its neutrality and advocated the formation of the Republican party, calling the first meeting which convened for that purpose, May 31, 1856. The *Express* is still published by its founders, Pearsol & Geist, and is independent Republican in politics. The Daily is printed on a sheet 22 by 32, and the Weekly 31 by 47 inches.

The *Lancaster Intelligencer*, (daily and weekly.) The weekly *Intelligencer* was estab-

lished by William and Thomas Dickson, in 1799, being then only a small four-column sheet. It was issued regularly by William Dickson, until his death in 1823. The publication was continued by his widow, assisted, first by her son-in-law, Mr. Bedford, and subsequently by Thomas Feran, esq. In March 1837, it passed into the hands of James H. Bryson and John W. Forney, who enlarged it, but Mr. Bryson retired within a year. In September, 1839, Mr. Forney bought out the *Journal*, which had been established in 1794 and united it with the *Intelligencer* under the title of the *Intelligencer & Journal*, which he again enlarged. In 1845, Mr. Forney removed to Philadelphia, leaving the paper in the management of Marcus D. Holbrook. In 1846 Mr. Holbrook became the sole publisher, but in a few months transferred the establishment to Franklin G. May, of Chambersburg. On the first of January, 1848, it passed into the hands of Edwin W. Hutter, esq., who continued his connection until July 1849, when he abandoned the profession of journalism for the pulpit. He was succeeded by George Sanderson, who subsequently associated his son Alfred in the management, who continued its publica- until the 18th of July, 1864, when it was sold to John M. Cooper, H. G. Smith, Wm. A. Morton and Alfred Sanderson, who published it under the firm title of Cooper, Sanderson & Co. until November 1, 1866, when it passed into the hands of H. G. Smith and A. J. Steinman, the present publishers. In August, 1864, Cooper, Sanderson & Co. started the *Daily Intelligencer*, which is still continued by H. G. Smith & Co. The *Intelligencer* is Democratic in politics. The Weekly is printed on a sheet 31x46 inches and the Daily 22x31 inches.

The *Lancaster Examiner and Herald*, (semi-weekly.) The *Examiner* was started in the spring of 1830, by Samuel Wagner, who published it until June, 1834, when he sold to Geo. W. Hamersly and Luther Richards, who united it with the *Herald*. Hamersly & Richards published it as the *Examiner and Herald* until December, 1838, when it was purchased by Robert White Middleton. On the 8th of December, 1841, Edw. C. Darlington purchased an interest in the establishment, and the paper was published a short time by Middleton & Darlington. On the 22d of December of that year Mr. Middleton withdrew and the publication was continued by Mr. Darlington, until the 20th of October, 1858, when he sold out to John A. Hiestand, John F. Huber and Francis Heckert. The firm of Hiestand, Huber and Heckert was dissolved by the death of Mr. Huber, November 4, 1862. On the 9th of February, 1863, the interest of Mr. Huber was purchased by Ed. M. Kline, who had been connected with the editorial department for some years, and the firm changed to J. A. Hiestand & Co. On the first of January, 1864, Hiestand & Co. purchased the Lancaster *Union* from T. E. & J. J. Cochran, and consolidated it with the *Examiner*, making it a semi-weekly publication from that date—or, rather, issuing a portion of its edition on Wednesday, and the rest on Saturday. On the 1st of May, 1864, Mr. Heckert withdrew from the firm, and his interest was purchased by John I. Hartman, the style of the firm being changed to Hiestand, Kline & Hartman. On May 1, 1868, Mr. Hartman withdrew, and the paper is now published by Hiestand & Kline. The *Examiner & Herald* was formerly conservative Whig, and is now radical Republican in its politics. It is printed on a sheet 29½ by 45 inches.

Der Volksfreund und Beobachter, (Weekly, German.) *The Volksfreund* (the Peoples' Friend) was started by William Hamilton in 1808. It was edited by the late Joseph Ehrenfried, and was Federal in politics. Mr. Hamilton, then Sheriff of Lancaster county, becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties, the establishment was purchased by Mr. Ehrenfried at Sheriff's sale. The enterprise not proving a pecuniary success in Mr. Ehrenfried's hands, the office was again sold by the Sheriff, and purchased in 1817, by John Baer and Samuel Kling. The latter retired the same year, leaving Mr. Baer sole proprietor. Under his management the enterprise became a complete pecuniary and political success. In 1829–30 it was Anti-Masonic in politics, and subsequently Whig and then Republican, with the advent of that party. In 1838

Mr. Baer bought *Der Beobachter* (the Observer) from Samuel Wagner and consolidated the two papers under the present title. He continued his management of the paper until his death, on the 6th of November, 1858, when he was succeeded by Reuben A. and Christian R. Baer, under the firm of John Baer's Sons, the present publishers. The *Volksfreund* is printed on a sheet 28 by 43 inches.

The *Lancaster Inquirer*, (weekly,) was started on the first of January, 1859, by Stuart A. Wylie, Jacob D. Gompf and J. W. Gaintner, doing business as the firm of S. A. Wylie & Co. On the first of September following they purchased the *American Press and Republican* from Jacob Myers & Son, and united it with the *Inquirer*, at the same time enlarging it from a six to a seven-column paper. In 1860 Mr. Wylie bought out the interests of Messrs. Gompf and Gaintner, and continued the publication alone. On the 7th of July, 1862, he commenced the publication of the *Daily Inquirer*, which was published until Feb. 13, 1864. On the first of May, 1868, Mr. Wylie sold an interest in the *Inquirer* to Elwood Griest, and the paper was enlarged to eight columns, being now published by Wylie & Griest, on a sheet 28 by 42 inches. In politics the *Inquirer* is radical Republican.

The *Columbia Spy*, (weekly,) claims a history as far back as 1816, but the office having been twice destroyed by fire, and with it the files, we have been able to procure very little reliable data for its history. It grew out of the *Pioneer*, established in Marietta by John Huss, which was formerly called the *Pilot*. Huss may have started the *Pilot* in 1816, as he was in the war of 1812, in Capt. Grosh's company, and engaged in the printing business soon after his return. He had learned his trade in Hugh Maxwell's office. Huss sold the *Pioneer* to A. B. & R. K. Grosh, who, in 1830 sold to John A. Sheaff and Chas. H. Heinitsh, who resumed the publication under the name of the Columbia *Courant*. In 1831 John L. Boswell bought out Sheaff & Heinitsh, and changed the name of the paper to the *Spy*. The paper was edited while Boswell was publisher by Thos. E. Cochran. In 1835 the concern was purchased by Preston B. Elder. It was subsequently published by James Patton, E. Beatty, Chas. J. Barnitz, J. G. L. Brown, Eshleman & Kammerer, Stephen Greene, Coleman J. Bull, and Samuel Wright. The present publishers being unable to give us any information on the subject, we are reluctantly compelled to leave the record incomplete. The *Spy* is now published by A. M. Rambo & Son, who established the daily edition on the 22d of June, 1868. Size of the weekly, 28 by 42; daily, 20 by 26 inches.

The *Church Advocate*, a weekly religious journal, published under the auspices of the "Church of God," was started as the *Gospel Publisher*, at Harrisburg in 1835, by Rev. John Winebrenner, who was succeeded by Rev. John F. Weishampel, and then by Rev. Geo. McCartney, as editor. Owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the Board of Publication, it was suspended. In 1846 the publication was revived by Mr. Winebrenner, who called it *The Church Advocate*, and continued as its editor for eleven years. He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. Calder, who edited it for two years. In 1859 it was removed to Lancaster and placed in charge of the present editor, Rev. E. H. Thomas, who, during the ten years of his management, has doubled its size and circulation. It is printed in quarto form, on a sheet 32 by 44 inches,

The *Father Abraham* was started at Reading, as a Republican campaign paper, in July 1864, by E. H. Rauch & Son, and continued during the campaign. It was revived July 1, 1866, by E. H. Rauch and published during that campaign. On the 29th of May, 1868, it was revived in Lancaster, as a campaign paper, by E. H. Rauch and Thos. B. Cochran, and continued as a permanent weekly, Nov. 20, 1868. Size 22 by 32 inches.

The *Mount Joy Herald* was started March 17, 1854, by F. H. Stauffer, (who, we omitted to mention in the proper connection, succeeded Mr. Goodall as editor of the *Inland Daily Times*.) He was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Thomas, who sold out to the present publisher, J. R. Hoffer. It is Republican in politics. Size, 22 by 32.

The Mariettian was established on the 11th of April, 1854, by a joint stock company,

with Israel Goodman as publisher. It was edited for several years by members of the company. The stock was finally bought up by Frederick L. Baker, the present editor and publisher, under whose auspices it has reached its fifteenth volume. It is printed on a sheet 24 by 30 inches.

The *Manheim Sentinel* was started at Manheim in 1858, by Samuel Ensminger, who was succeeded by his son, J. M. Ensminger, the present publisher and editor, and in politics is republican. It is printed on a sheet 24 by 36 inches.

The Columbia *Herald* was established Dec. 3, 1867, by W. Hayes Grier, publisher, and Geo. Young, jr., editor. It is printed in quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 47 inches, and in politics is Democratic.

The Columbia *Daily Spy* was issued by A. M. Rambo & Son on the 22d of June, 1868. It is printed on a sheet 20 by 26 inches, and is Republican in politics.

The Keystone Good Templar, was started as a monthly, called the *Monthly Circular*, in July, 1866. It was edited by L. Ellen Wright, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, under whose auspices the publication is conducted. In July, 1868, it was published semi-monthly, and the title changed to *Good Templar*. On Dec. 1, 1868, E. H. Rauch became the managing editor, and on April 1, 1869, it was changed to a weekly. It is printed in quarto form, on a sheet 21½ by 28 inches.

The Voice of Truth, a monthly temperance paper, was started in 1868 by B. H. Warner & W. J. Kafroth, with Rev. E. H. Nevin, as editorial contributor. It is now conducted by W. W. Beardslee. Size 24 by 38 inches.

The *Mechanics' Advocate*, an organ of the Order of United American Mechanics, commenced its regular issue in April, 1869. It is published by Snyder, Wylie & Snyder, and edited by W. T. Wylie. It is published monthly, in quarto form, printed on a sheet 24 by 36 inches.

The Sunday School Gem, an illustrated monthly Sunday School paper, issued from the office of the *Church Advocate*, and edited by Rev. E. H. Thomas, was established in January, 1867. Size, 17 by 23 inches.

The *Pennsylvania School Journal* was established by Thos. H. Burrowes, in January 1852, as the organ of the "Lancaster County Educational Association." The enterprise proving encouraging, on the following July, it was made a State organ of the Common School cause. In May, 1866, J. P. McCaskey became associated with Mr. Burrowes in the management of the School Journal. It is a royal octavo monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, and has an extended circulation.

The Guardian, a monthly magazine, devoted to the social, literary and religious interests of young men and ladies, was established at Lewisburg, Pa., by the late Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh, in January, 1849. In 1850, he removed the publication to Lancaster, where it was printed for a time by Edw. C. Darlington, and subsequently published by Pearsol & Geist, Dr. Harbaugh still retaining the editorial management. In 1863 Pearsol & Geist transferred their interest to S. R. Fisher & Co., of Philadelphia, and in 1864, Rev. Benjamin Bausman succeeded Dr. Harbaugh as editor. It remains under the auspices of the same editor and publishers. *The Guardian* is an octavo monthly of thirty-two pages, and is steadfastly devoted to the highest interests of the young.

The Lancaster Farmer, a monthly agricultural and horticultural publication, was established in January, 1869, under the auspices of the "Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society." It is printed by Wylie & Griest, under the direction of a publishing committee, consisting of Dr. P. W. Hiestand, H. K. Stoner, Jacob M. Frantz, Casper Hiller, Levi W. Groff and Alexander Harris. The editorial committee consists of Jacob B. Garber, H. M. Engle, Levi S. Reist, W. L. Diffenderfer, J. H. Musser and S. S. Rathvon. The *Farmer* is an octavo of sixteen pages.[1]

[1] Contributed by J. M. W. Geist, Esq.

DIVISION VII.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE IN LANCASTER COUNTY FROM THE 8TH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES TAKEN IN 1860.

Acres of Land.	Improved, in farms,	445,838
	Unimproved, in farms,	92,673
Cash Value of Farms		$52,599,461
Value of Farming Implements and Machinery,		$1,596,332
Live Stock.	Horses,	22,983
	Asses and Mules,	1,328
	Milch Cows,	30,936
	Working Oxen,	1,536
	Other Cattle,	32,935
	Sheep,	7,087
	Swine,	54,826
Value of Live Stock,		$3,744,621
Produce.	Wheat, bushels of	2,125,722
	Rye, do.	97,001
	Indian Corn, bushels of	2,648,398
	Oats, do	1,922,922
	Tobacco, pounds of	2,001,547
	Wool, do.	22,949
	Peas and Beans, bushels of	1,948
	Irish Potatoes, do.	325,647
	Sweet Potatoes, do.	30,089
	Barley, do.	32,932
	Buckwheat, do.	13,835
	Orchard products, value of	$69,765
	Wine, gallons of	6,842
	Market garden products, value of	$25,009
	Butter, pounds of	2,550,887
	Cheese, do.	49,355
	Hay, tons of	116,089
	Clover-seed, bushels of	12,876
	Grass-seeds, do.	3,867
	Hops, pounds of	1,086
	Flax, do.	1,847
	Flax-seed, bushels of	166
	Sorghum Molasses, gallons of	1,899
	Maple Molasses, do.	1,565
	Beeswax, pounds of	522
	Honey, do.	15,540
	Manufactures, home-made, value of	$6,413
	Animals, slaughtered, do.	$935,479

VALUATION OF ESTATE, REAL AND PERSONAL, IN LANCASTER CO., ACCORDING TO THE EIGHTH CENSUS TAKEN IN 1860.

Real,	$69,024,318
Personal,	25,173,703
Aggregate,	$94,198,021

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN LANCASTER COUNTY, FROM THE EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, TAKEN IN 1860.

	No. Establishments	Capital invested	Cost of Raw Material	No. of Hands empl'd. Male	No. of Hands empl'd. Female	Annual Cost of Labor	Annual Value of Products
Agricultural Implements—							
Miscellaneous	17	$ 77,260	$ 41,204	129	....	$ 38,844	$ 127,113
Horse Powers	8	30,560	16,068	58	....	17,016	45,690
Mowers and Reapers	1	23,500	4,510	35	....	12,000	35,125
Ploughs	1	300	880	2	....	480	1,402
Bark, ground	1	4,000	900	1	....	240	1,200
Blacksmithing	105	44,720	38,250	194	....	43,824	109,476
Book-binding	1	300	1,210	5	3	1,284	3,000
Boots and Shoes	107	75,393	80,163	337	80	92,184	203,886
Boxes, packing	1	2,000	495	4	....	1,200	1,800
Bread	11	24,050	21,412	27	....	5,676	36,057
Brick	17	35,325	10,764	96	....	23,028	41,575
Brushes	1	1,500	2,300	6	....	2,160	5,000
Carpentering	7	9,370	10,037	36	....	8,580	27,620
Carpenters' Tools	2	1,250	1,050	4	....	2,460	4,700
Carpets	1	400	350	1	....	120	525
Carriages	36	62,180	36,264	184	....	50,916	137,692
Cigars	12	33,598	25,108	73	....	14,748	53,510
Clothing, Men's	23	34,525	49,667	87	65	33,600	99,879
Clover, huiling	2	3,000	2,795	2	....	600	3,278
Combs	1	5,000	2,950	19	6	5,880	17,100
Confectionery	7	6,250	11,190	15	2	10,596	23,676
Cooperage	11	5,410	3,039	20	....	4,476	10,822
Cordage	3	1,600	2,270	9	1	1,860	5,850
Cotton Coverlets	6	7,850	13,355	18	3	5,556	36,600
Cotton Goods	4	378,500	448,123	323	516	148,548	772,000
Cutlery	1	6,000	185	1	....	350	600
Dyeing and Coloring	1	1,000	500	2	....	480	1,200
Edge Tools	3	15,500	6,185	19	....	6,036	14,400
Fire-arms	4	36,700	7,854	68	....	20,748	46,195
Flour and Meal	1 72	1,511,405	2,463,682	271	....	66,048	2,740,760
Furniture, Cabinet	33	62,100	19,285	105	....	27,480	70,994
do. Chairs	5	2,700	3,038	13	....	3,900	8,993
Gas	1	78,000	5,250	5	....	2,400	18,000
Gilt Frames, Mirrors, &c	1	5,000	1,680	4	....	2,400	5,500
Hardware, Miscellaneous	1	300	470	1	....	300	820
do. Augers	1	50	120	2	....	600	1,200
Hats and Caps	8	27,750	16,600	26	9	9,144	37,800
Iron, bar, steel, railroad	3	410,000	550,196	415	....	154,500	867,000
do. blooms	5	60,500	75,863	57	....	16,080	99,240
do. castings	7	88,000	22,035	63	....	17,700	64,350
do. stoves	1	8,000	6,525	18	....	6,000	22,000
do. ore	7	201,200	4,092	281	....	59,040	121,000
do. pig	10	1,139,000	679,610	428	....	151,740	971,280
Lamp fixtures	1	1,000	1,500	1	....	300	2,000
Leather	34	202,840	139,877	104	1	26,460	234,527
do. Morocco	3	12,800	25,000	27	2	8,232	34,538
Lime	51	50,905	49,646	98	....	27,372	106,694
Liquors, distilled	24	85,900	155,907	45	....	11,664	193,759
do. malt	11	85,400	43,714	38	....	8,220	90,618
do. rectified	1	10,000	18,700	1	....	300	25,200
Lumber, planed	1	39,000	15,000	14	....	3,900	22,200
do. sawed	40	168,800	113,543	104	....	37,580	195,920
Machinery, Steam Engines, etc	5	56,120	11,263	54	....	15,960	42,580
Malt	1	10,000	2,960	2	....	720	4,000
Marble and Stone Work	5	15,600	9,970	18	....	6,000	20,150
Medicines, Extracts, Drugs, etc	2	1,100	2,250	3	....	1,080	4,600
Millinery and Dressmaking	4	3,240	5,500	....	17	3,264	15,000
Mineral Water	2	5,000	3,650	7	....	2,148	10,240

	No. Establishments	Capital invested	Cost of Raw Material	No. of Hands empl'd. Male	No. of Hands empl'd. Female	Annual Cost of Labor	Annual Value of Products
Nickel	1	20,000	17,500	25	....	7,200	45,000
do. Ore	1	90,000	2.396	40	....	18,000	30,626
Paper, Bookbinder's Boards	2	3,500	2,750	5	....	1,128	6,400
do. Printing	2	38,000	17,350	11	6	2,232	46,325
Photographs	4	3,200	2,130	7	....	1,668	6,400
Pottery Ware	7	3,600	2,762	21	....	5 076	11,293
Printing, Newspaper	9	69,200	25,977	63	....	19,296	54,310
Saddlery and Harness	32	45,670	41,177	84	2	19,332	76,715
Sash, Doors and Blinds	2	6,200	1,600	14	....	4,080	9,350
Ship and Boat Building	1	700	604	3	....	720	1,520
Soap and Candles	2	3,800	5,000	7	....	1,632	8,900
Spokes, Hubs and Fellows, etc	3	6,600	1,335	7	....	2,220	4,910
Stone Quarrying	1	160	160	12	....	3,312	7,700
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware	21	32,650	28,166	59	....	15,864	64,954
Turning	2	4,100	900	3	....	1,560	3,700
Umbrellas and Parasols	1	400	400	1	....	360	800
Vinegar	1	2,000	1,150	1	....	300	4,400
Wagons, Carts, etc	30	18,711	7,592	61	....	13,164	25,411
Wool Carding	1	500	500	1	....	240	980
Woollen Goods	9	72,500	38,000	35	12	8,016	62,549
Total	967	5,690,182	5,483,374	4440	725	1,349,432	8,371,207

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Internal Revenue paid to the United States by Lancaster County, exclusive of receipts from the sale of stamps and the tax on salaries of officers in the service of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1867. Drawn up from the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Manufactures and Productions.

Bonnets not made and trimmed by milliners, 5 per cent	$ 1 60
Boilers, water tanks, and sugar tanks, 5 per cent	1,201 25
Boots and shoes, not made of India rubber, and shoe strings, 2 per cent	2,223 22
Blinds, doors, sash and mouldings of wood not specially exempted, 5 per cent.	367 85
Brushes, 5 per cent	177 75
Candles, 5 per cent	133 74
Carpetings	419 03
Carriages and other vehicles, 5 per cent	7,914 75
Cars, railroad, 5 per cent	18 70
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, valued at $8 per thousand or less, $2 per thousand	17,467 74
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, valued at over $8 per thousand and not over $12 per thousand, $4 per thousand	21,355 28
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, valued at over $12 per thousand, $4, and 20 per cent	14,243 58
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, of all descriptions, per thousand, $5	5,713 22
Cloth and all textile, knitted or felted fabrics made of cotton or wool	78,598 43
Clothing made by weaving or knitting	28 90
Clothing made by sewing	4,623 14
Coffee and substitutes therefor, roasted or ground	1,929 39
Confectionery	1,179 41
Crockery and pottery ware, 5 per cent	112 88
Cutlery, 5 per cent	27 36
Earthenware, 2 per cent	97 68

Fire-arms, 5 per cent	$ 499 00
Fermented liquors, $1 per barrel	20,506 09
Furniture, 5 per cent	3,868 03
Gas, monthly product over 500,000 and not over 5,000,000 cubic feet, 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet	1,782 79
Gas, monthly product not over 200,000 cubic feet, 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.	302 09
Gas, monthly product over 200,000 and not over 500,000 cubic feet, 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet	42 00
Glue and gelatine, solid, 1 cent per pound	46 46
Hats, silk, 5 per cent	88 23
Hats, felt and straw, and caps, 2 per cent	861 31
Hoop skirts, 5 per cent	22 36
Iron, advanced beyond muck-bar, blooms, slabs or loops, and not beyond bars, $3 per ton	6,549 80
Iron, castings not specially exempted, $3 per ton	1,090 10
Iron, railings, gates, fences and statuary, five per cent	7 20
Iron, stoves and hollow ware, $3 per ton	481 36
Iron, not specially exempted and not elsewhere enumerated, 5 per cent	30,145 20
Leather of all descriptions, curried, finished or oil dressed, 5 per cent	6,644 61
Leather of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned, in the rough, 5 per cent	6,748 75
Machinery, including shafting, tools, &c., 5 per cent,	992 57
Monuments of stone, valued over $100, 5 per cent,	291 02
Oils, essential, 5 per cent,	19 30
Paper, 3 per cent	1,674 00
Photographs, &c., 5 per cent	665 03
Saddlery, harness, trunks and valises, 5 per cent	1,492 26
Silk, manufactures of, 5 per cent	218 40
Snuff, 40 cents per pound	2,465 20
Soap, not perfumed, half cent per pound	218 78
Soap, perfumed, 3 cents per pound	114 53
Spices and substitutes, 1 cent per pound	25 06
Spirits, distilled from other materials than apples, grapes or peaches, $2 per gallon	267,881 68
Steam, locomotive and marine engines, 5 per cent	13,141 69
Thread and twine, 5 per cent	5 80
Tinware, 5 per cent	857 90
Varnish, 5 per cent	253 61
Wine made in imitation of imported sparkling wine, in bottles containing more than one pint, and not more than one quart, $6 per dozen	5 30
Woolen cloth, &c., 2½ per cent	135 70
Manufactures not elsewhere enumerated, 5 per cent	16,966 58
Manufact'd articles increased in value by polishing, painting, &c., 5 per cent.	18 30
Total manufactures and productions	$574,444 73

Gross Receipts.

Advertisements, 3 per cent	$ 537 80
Bridges and toll roads, 3 per cent	1,360 59
Canals, 2½ per cent	22 32
Ferries, 3 per cent	248 59
Insurance Companies, 1½ per cent	1,105 13
Lotteries and lottery ticket dealers, 5 per cent	13 45

Railroads, 2½ per cent	$ 1,667 25
Stage Coaches, &c., 2½ per cent	316 20
Telegraph Companies, 3 per cent	3 69
Theatres, circuses, &c., 2 per cent	284 00
Total of gross receipts	$ 5,559 02

Sales.

Auction sales, one-tenth of one per cent	$ 1,751 50
Brokers, cattle, annual sales over $10,000, $1 per $1,000	30 00
Brokers, commercial, one-twentieth of one per cent	2 00
Dealers, annual sales over $50,000, $1 per $1,000	102 48
Dealers in liquor, annual sales over $50,000, $1 per $1,000	4 85
Total from sales	$ 1,890 83

Special Taxes.

Apothecaries, annual sales not over $25,000, $10	$ 188 33
Architects and civil engineers, $10	10 00
Auctioneers, annual sales not over $10,000, $10	379 83
Auctioneers, annual sales over $10,000, $10	289 16
Banks and bankers, capital not over $50,000, $100	216 67
Banks and bankers, capital over $50,000, $2 for each additional $1,000, in addition to the $100	4,286 00
Billiard rooms, each table, $10	20 00
Boats, barges and flats, of capacity exceeding 100 tons, $10	5 00
Bowling alleys, each alley, $10	110 00
Brewers, annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50	595 84
Brewers, annual manufacture not less than 500 barrels, $100	387 50
Brokers, cattle, annual sale not over $10,000, $10	2,257 52
Brokers, commercial, $20	188 14
Brokers, produce, $10	678 21
Brokers, stock, $50	25 00
Builders and contractors, $10	105 00
Butchers, annual sales not over $25,000, $10	694 59
Butchers who sell from carts exclusively, $5	628 10
Circuses, $100	100 00
Claim agents, $10	175 83
Confectioners, annual sales not over $25,000, $10	50 00
Conveyancers, $10	466 60
Dealers, retail, $10	5,512 45
Dealers, wholesale, whose annual sales not over $50,000, $50	2,963 00
Dealers, retail, liquor, $25	9,519 60
Dealers, wholesale, liquor, annual sales not over $50,000, $100	1,687 00
Dentists, $10	325 00
Distillers of coal oil	93 33
Distillers of spirituous liquors, $100	1,500 00
Eating houses, $10	112 50
Exhibitions, not otherwise provided for, $10	36 67
Gift enterprises, $150	220 83
Grinders of coffee and spices $100	135 00
Horse dealers, $10	1,025 82
Hotels, yearly rental over $200, or less, $10	2,400 00
Hotels, yearly rental over $200, $5 for every $100, or fractional part thereof, in addition to the $10	2,719 00

Insurance agents, domestic, annual receipts not over $100, $5	$ 35 00
Insurance agents, domestic, annual receipts over $100, $5	340 48
Jugglers, $20	18 33
Lawyers, $10	632 50
Livery stable keepers, $10	150 00
Manufacturers, $10	5,472 49
Miners, $10	20 00
Patent right agents, $10	40 83
Patent right dealers, $10	283 32
Peddlers, who travel with two horses or mules, $25	345 83
Peddlers, who travel with one horse or mule, $15	2,181 32
Peddlers, who travel on foot, $10	1,047 10
Peddlers of fish, $5	65 47
Photographers, $10	260 00
Plumbers and gas fitters, annual sales not over $25,000, $10	30 00
Physicians and surgeons, $10	1,618 39
Real estate agents, $10	51 67
Rectifiers of any quantity not exceeding 500 barrels, $25	485 46
Rectifiers of any quantity exceeding 500 barrels, $25 in addition to the $25 for every 500 barrels rectified	45 84
Stallions and jacks, $10	834 97
Tobacconists, $10	1,547 63
Total of special taxes	$ 53,536 20

Incomes.

Income exceeding $600, and not exceeding $5,000, 5 per cent	$ 82,065 03
Income exceeding $5,000 on excess over $5,000, 10 per cent	13,808 03
Bank dividends, and additions to surplus funds, 5 per cent	7,498 74
Bank profits, not divided or added to surplus, 5 per cent	7,437 30
Canal companies' dividends, interest on bonds and additions to surplus funds. 5 per cent	336 90
Insurance companies' dividends, interest on bonds, and additions to surplus fund, 5 per cent	76 00
Railroad companies' dividends, interest on bonds. and addition to surplus funds, 5 per cent	2,887 50
Turnpike companies' dividends, interest on bonds and surplus funds, 5 per cent	900 52
Total incomes	$115,010 21

Legacies and Successions.

Legacies, lineal issue, or ancestor, brother or sister	$ 6,017 17
Legacies, descendant of brother or sister, 2 per cent	3,713 59
Legacies, great-uncle or aunt, or descendant of same, 5 per cent	340 00
Legacies, stranger in blood, 6 per cent	366 10
Successions, lineal issue or ancestor, 1 per cent	4,321 53
Succession, brother, sister or descendant, 2 per cent	1,274 30
Succession, uncle, aunt or descendant, 4 per cent	32 28
Succession, stranger in blood, 6 per cent	607 08
Total of legacies and successions	$16,672 05

Articles in Schedule A.

Billiard tables kept for use, $10 each	$ 40 00

Carriages, including harness, kept for use, valued at over $300 and not over $500, $6 each	$ 1,622 10
Plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy	327 15
Watches, gold, kept for use, not over $100 in value, $1 each	1,277 00
Watches, gold, kept for use, over $100 in value, $2 each	386 00
Collections not otherwise herein provided	4,050 00
Total of articles in schedule A	$ 7,702 25

Bank Circulation and Deposits.[1]

Bank deposits, per month, one twenty-fourth of one per cent	$ 2,040 53
Bank capital, per month, one twenty-fourth of one per cent	1,100 67
Bank circulation, per month, one twelfth of one per cent	926 81
Banks, on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation, and paid out, 10 per cent	25 00
Total of bank circulation and deposits	$ 4,114 31

Passports, &c.

Passports, $5 each	$ 5 00
Slaughtered animals	891 32
Total of passports, &c	$ 896 32

Penalties, &c.

Unassessed penalties	$ 478 57
United States moiety of penalties recovered by suits	670 00
Penalties received on compromises	50 00
Total of penalties, &c.	1,198 57
Total from all sources of revenue	$779,486 61

THE MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON IN LANCASTER COUNTY.[2]

ANTHRACITE FURNACES.

		Locality.	Proprietor.	When Constructed.	Tons Capacity.
St. Charles,	1 Furnace,	at Columbia,	C. B. Grubb,	1854,	5,500 per annum.
Cordelia,	1 "	"	Kauffman Iron Co.,	1846,	5,000 " "
Shawnee,	3 "	"	Chestnut Hill Ore Co.,	1844, 1853, 1869,	15,000 " "
Henry Clay,	1 "	"	Denny & Hess,	1845,	5,000 " "
Musselman,	1 "	Marietta,	Henry Musselman,	1868,	5,500 " "
Marietta,	2 "	"	H. M. Watts & Sons,	1848, 1850,	10,000 " "
Donegal,	1 "	"	Myers & Benson,	1847,	5,000 " "
Eagle,	1 "	"	S. F. Eagle & Son,	1854,	5,000 " "
Chicques,	1 "	"	E. Haldeman & Co.,	1845,	5,000 " "
Conestoga,	1 "	Lancaster,	Thomas & Peacock,	1846,	5,000 " "
Safe Harbor,	1 "	Safe Harbor,	Phœnix Iron Co.,	1848,	5,000 " "

Total capacity of Furnaces 71,000 tons of pig metal per annum. This amount is produced at the present time.

CHARCOAL FURNACES.

				Constructed.	Capacity.
Mount Hope,	1 Furnace,	owned by	E. & A. B. Grubb,	1785	1000 tons.
Conowingo,	1 "	"	Cabeen & Co.,	1809	1000 "

1 For interesting articles on Banks and Insurance see Appendix, Division X, No. 13.

2 Contributed by Charles B. Grubb, Esq.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BLOOMS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Spring Grove Forge,	not in operation.	
Pool	"	"
Windsor	"	"
Brooke	"	"
Ringwood	"	in operation.
Sadsbury	"	"
Martic	"	"
Colemanville	"	"

Those not in operation have been abandoned for many years and will probably never run again. The production is about 1000 tons per annum, per forge.

ROLLING MILLS.

		Kind.	Capacity.
Columbia Mill,	Columbia,	Railroad Iron	6,000 tons per annum.
Susquehanna Mill,	"	Merchant Iron,	5,000 "
Rohrerstown "	Rohrerstown,	" "	1,200 "
Becker "	Marietta,	" "	1,200 "
Safe Harbor, "	Safe Harbor,	Railroad "	6,000 "

In illustration of the extraordinary development of the iron interest consequent upon the use of anthracite coal, I give the subjoined synopsis of 1833, respecting the Iron Works of Lancaster County:

Furnaces.	Owners' names.	Quantity of pigs and castings.	Quantities of bar.	Rolling mills and Nail factories.
Cornwall,	Bird Coleman,	1,200 tons,		Martic—Jas. Coleman's estate; 500 tons nail and 500 tons rolled iron.
Colebrook,	Bird Coleman,	1,000 do		
Elizabeth,	James Coleman,	1,000 do		
Conowingo,	Hopkins & Orrick,	800 do		Laurel—Buckley's; 500 tons nails and 500 tons rolled iron.
Mount Hope,	Edward B. Grubb,	1,000 do		
Forges.				
Hopewell,	Bird Coleman,		250 tons.	
Martic,	Jas. Coleman's estate,		300 do	
Brook,	Buckley,		150 do	
Ringwood,	Buckley,		250 do	
Poole,	Samuel Jacobs,		200 do	
Spring,	Samuel Jacobs,		200 do	
Windsor,	Robert Jenkins,		200 do	
Hibernia,	Charles Brooks,		200 do	
Sadsbury,	James Prowell,		200 do	
Rock,	John Caldwell,		200 do	
Webb's,	John Caldwell,		200 do	

IRON ORES OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

"The iron ores of Lancaster county are almost entirely *limonite* or *hematite*; a few small veins of *magnetite* ores have been discovered, but they are unprofitable to operate. The great deposit of ore is Chestnut Hill, situated about 7 miles from Lancaster and 3 miles from Columbia, in West Hempfield township. This ore is found in a gorge of the primitive formation, rests upon the primal white sandstone, is overlaid by argillacious slate and bounded at its outlet of the gorge by the limestone valley. The ore is of the best quality for all purposes of manufacture except that of steel, and is considered almost of a neutral quality, yielding from 40 to 55 per cent. of metallic iron. The ore property there is now owned in different tracts by C. B. Grubb, heirs of E. B. Grubb, Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company, Silver Spring Iron Ore Company, other parties owning small out-croppings of the main deposit. The mine was worked to a very limited extent in the latter part of the 18th century, but since 1832 to the present time 1,000,000 tons may safely be given as the quantity taken out.

"Several good mines have been opened within a few years in the neighborhood of Quarryville and New Providence, and large quantities of ore are taken out, but its quality being cold short, the ore requires to be mixed with other ores of a different character to produce good iron.

"At Conowingo an excellent quality of ore has been worked for a number of years, but the mine is not sufficiently developed to judge of its extent.

"The 13 anthracite furnaces in the county in operation at the present time, use not less than 180,000 tons of ore per annum to produce 71,000 tons of pig iron; of this quantity about 50,000 tons of ore are mined in the county, and of the balance of 130,000 tons, the most is taken from York county; some from Cornwall, in Lebanon county, and some from Perry and Cumberland counties. It may be estimated that about 30,000 tons of ore are taken from Lancaster county to Phœnixville, Danville and other places, thus making the production of this county about 80,000 tons of ore per annum, which, multified by $4 per ton as the average value at the mines, would represent $320,000 worth of mineral per annum.

"The value of 71,000 tons of pig metal produced in this county at the present time, is not less than $2,500,000 per annum; and of railroad and merchant's bar-iron $1,000,000. Nine-tenths of the cost of pig iron is for actual labor, the value of the raw material being very small, and of the 2½ million dollars' worth of iron produced, $2,250,000 goes to the laborer, it requiring 18 days' work to produce 1 ton of pig metal, thus showing that what creates so much labor must be of vast advantage to the farmer and storekeeper—the iron business."

PAPER MILLS.[1]

Of the early history of Paper-making in Lancaster county, we have very little definite information. Fifty years ago, the late Mr. John Triewitz, of this city, had a paper mill at Ephrata. At that time he was manufacturing "pasteboard" by the old and tedious hand-process. He also manufactured print paper, and in later years supplied Mr. Baer with paper for the *Volksfreund*. Of course, the paper was all made by the old fashioned hand-process. The mill was subsequently converted into a saw-mill.

About thirty years ago B. B. Eshleman was engaged in the manufacture of hand-made paper, at what was for many years known as Eshleman's Mill, on the West Branch of the Octoraro, in Bart township. We are unable to fix the exact date of the enterprise. The manufacture, however, was carried on only in a small way, and was not a financial success.

In December 1854, Jno. R. Bitner, C. A. Bitner, Baltzer Lipp, Wm. C. Beecher, and Samuel Beecher, purchased the old "Fulling Mill," on the Conestoga, at Eden, from D. G. Swartz, and commenced remodeling it for a paper mill. They procured a new cylinder paper machine from Nelson Gavitt, of Philadelphia, and had their rag engines constructed at the mill. In the fall of 1855, they commenced operations, Mr. Lipp being Superintendent. The mill was calculated for a production of 1500 lbs per day, but it was soon found that the power was inadequate for such a result. On the 31st of March 1856, one half of the interest of the Messrs. Bitners was sold to Dr. J. H. Kurtz, and shortly after the concern passed into the hands of Kurtz & Lipp, the Bitners and Beechers withdrawing. In 1859 the enterprise failed, and in 1860, the mill was purchased by Emanuel Shober, who ran it very successfully for six or seven years, his being the first pecuniary success in paper-making in this county. He supplied the deficiency in water-power with a steam engine and thus doubled the production. During most of this time George Ehrhart was foreman of the mill, and John A. Shober business manager.

In 1866 Emanuel Shober purchased the excellent water-power and grist and saw mill on the Conestoga, at Slackwater, and at once made preparations to convert it

1 Contributed by J. M. W. Geist, Esq.

into a paper mill. In 1867 the machinery of the Eden mill was moved into the mill at Slackwater, the Eden property having in the meantime been sold to Benj. Harnish, who has since erected a grist mill thereon. The mills at Slackwater now run eleven rag-engines and two paper machines, one a Fourdrinier and the other a cylinder. The establishment is owned by Emanuel Shober, and John A. Shober is the Superintendent. The product has thus far been confined to book and news print of "machine-finish," and an excellent quality of heavy manilla.

In 1855, Benjamin Snavely and Frederick Myers purchased the water-power and turning shop at Camargo, Eden-twp., from the late Christian H. Breneman, and commenced the erection of a paper mill, under the superintendence of Mr. Breneman. The machinery was built by Nelson Gavitt, of Philadelphia, about the same time he built the machinery for the Eden mill. It consisted of two rag-engines and a seventy-two inch cylinder paper machine. It was soon found that the water-power was inadequate to turn out a profitable product, and auxiliary steam power had to be introduced. The paper was sold by the Camargo Manufacturing Company, consisting of Benjamin Snavely, C. H. Breneman and B. F. Breneman, who had their warerooms in Lancaster city. Owing to the great distance the coal, stock and manufactured product had to be transported from the railroad, and the low price of paper at that period (ordinary news selling as low as eight cents per pound,) the enterprise did not prove profitable, and it was abandoned in 1862, and the machinery sold, some of it having been since purchased by Mr. Shober for his mills at Slackwater.

In the fall of 1865 a company was organized in Lancaster under the general manufacturing laws of the State, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of printing paper. The enterprise originated with the Newspaper Publishers of Lancaster, whose primary object was to secure increased accommodations in their supply of paper, but their plan of operations was subsequently changed and materially extended. The company purchased the old Binkley Mill property, at Binkley's Bridge, on the Conestoga, and commenced building operations on the first of April, 1866. The company consisted of John I. Hartman and John A. Hiestand, of the *Examiner;* R. A. Baer and C. R. Baer, of the *Volksfreund;* J. H. Pearsol and J. M. W. Geist, of the *Express;* John M. Cooper and Wm. A. Morton, of the *Intelligencer;* Wm. M. Wiley, Jno. R. Bitner, C. A. Bitner, B. F. Baer, and Geo. Ehrhart. The latter was elected Superintendent and C. R. Baer, Treasurer. The new buildings were erected, the machinery in place, and the Mill in operation in September following. In November, 1867, Mr. Cooper withdrew, disposing of his interest to the Messrs. Bitner, and on April 1, 1868, Mr. Ehrhart retired, disposing of his interest to the Company. He was succeeded by Adam H. Lindsay, of Greenville, Conn., as Superintendent, who still has the management of the practical details of the Mill. The buildings are substantial stone structures, and the machinery, which was built by John L. Seaverns, of Worcester, Mass., was put in new and of the best quality. It consists of three large rag-engines, one seventy-two inch Fourdrinier machine, and a four-roll stack of calenders for super-calendering book paper, with the usual additional appliances of a modern paper mill. A reservoir of spring water adjoining the mill, sixty feet square and twelve feet deep, is one of the best in the country. The establishment is known as the "Printers' Paper Mill," and is run exclusively on book and news print, of machine and super-calendered finish.

COTTON MILLS.

There are now in successful operation in the City of Lancaster five cotton mills, running 41,958 spindles; making tickings, fine brown cottons, jeans, genuine nankeens, 10-4 sheetings, 4-4 sheetings, drills, cotton flannels, &c., &c., employing about 1300 hands.

The goods from these mills are very popular and command rapid sale.

There is a mill on the Conestoga, in Lancaster township, called Rockland Factory—not included in the above, which employs about 75 hands, and runs 3000 spindles.

DIVISION VIII.

PHILANTHROPIC.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF LANCASTER, an incorporated institution, for the reception of female orphans not less than four and not more than ten years of age, was founded in 1849, and owes its existence to the liberality of the late Mrs. Mary Smith, and to a grant of the Legislature. Its Trustees are the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James's Church. It has accommodations for eighteen orphans. The asylum has been in successful operation from the day of its opening, and has now (1869) fourteen orphans, among them twelve soldiers' orphans.

THE BISHOP BOWMAN CHURCH HOME for the aged and infirm, was founded by Bishop Bowman; it is supported by voluntary contributions. An admirable institution designed to provide for Christian people a comfortable home in the evening of life. It has five or six inmates. The Rector of St. James's Church is *ex officio* its President.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN[1] of Lancaster city and county, was established in the year 1859, by the efforts and contributions of Miss Mary Bowman, a small number of benevolent ladies and other citizens, who were impressed with the absolute necessity of rescuing from degradation and idleness, children who were left without a proper protector, and who were daily exposed to the most vicious associations.

The salutary effects of their first efforts were manifested upon the children who received the benefits of the Home and also in the obvious moral results to the community, in withdrawing from the streets those who were devoted to beggary and idleness, and without instruction as to their social, moral or religious duties.

In the history of this generous enterprise we have again an illustration of the excellence of that advice which bids us "despise not the day of small things." The small beginning was made with but few articles of furniture and but two dollars in the treasury; to-day it is a prominent public charity of which both city and county may well feel proud.

An act to incorporate the Home for Friendless Children was passed in the Legislature, March 29, 1860. In pursuance of the provisions of this act a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-four ladies and sixteen gentlemen, were duly elected. Dr. J. L. Atlee, sr., was then elected President, and has retained his position until the present time. Miss Bowman retained her position as first Directress of the Board of Lady Managers until 1865, when she removed from the city, and her place was filled by the present first Directress, Mrs. S. M. Kramph.

Since the "Home" was incorporated, it has received from the State two appropriations of $2,500, part of which sums was expended in the purchase of the present Home building, in South Queen street. It has also received two bequests, one from Mr. W. Whiteside of $500; and one from Miss Hess, of the same amount; $5,000 (thousand) received from the County Commissioners, and $15,000, collected in the city and county, from individuals, have been appropriated to building a new "Home," the present one having been found inadequate to the comfort of the inmates. The new building, when finished, will be one of the most convenient in the State, and will accommodate, comforta-

1 Contributed by Mrs. C. A. Ehler.

bly, one hundred and fifty children. It is being built by contract, at an expense of twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($28,000); the cost of the lot being $3,300.

The number of children regularly surrendered and committed to this institution, since its incorporation, is 333. Some of these little ones have been placed under the protecting shelter of the "Home" by widowed mothers who, from sickness or some other cause, have not been able to support their offspring; some have been abandoned by both parents, while in not a few cases the child has lost father, mother and home, and thus sadly orphaned, has been thrown upon the cold charity of the world; to such the "Home" has always been a refuge, and the Managers hope, that with their new building and the hearty co-operation of the friends of this institution, their opportunities for usefulness will be even greater in the future than they have been in the past.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Lodge No. 43, held in the City of Lancaster, is the oldest Lodge in Lancaster county, and the eighth oldest Lodge in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for which a warrant, authorizing and empowering brother John Stephen Chambers, Worshipful Master, John Doyle, Senior Warden and Henry Huber, Junior Warden, of a new Lodge to be called No. 43, to be held in the Borough of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, or anywhere within five miles of the same, to Admit and Make Free Masons, according to the ancient custom of the Royal Craft, in all ages and nations throughout the known world, and not contrawise, &c., &c., was granted 21st day of April, A. D. 1785, and in the year of Free Masonry, 5785, at Philadelphia, by the Grand Lodge, for the Province of Pennsylvania, by virtue of a Provincial Grand Warrant, from Grand Lodge of London, Great Britain, whereof then the Right Worshipful and Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kelly, Viscount Fenton, Lord Barron, of Pitteen Ween, &c., in Great Britain, was Grand Master of Masons.

The Right Worshipful William Osborne, Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Mr. William Dickey, Senior Grand Warden; the Right Worshipful James Gibson, Esq., Junior Grand Warden, and the seal of the said Grand Lodge, bearing date June 20th, 1764, A. M., 5764.

The Revolution necessitated the subjoined change of authority:

By virtue of a Dispensation granted by the R. W., William Adcock, Esq., Grand Master of Masons for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 14th of September, A. D., 1785, A. L., 5785, at the house of Frederick Hubley, in Lancaster city, was Installed, Stephen Chambers, W. M.; John Doyle, S. W.; Henry Huber, J. W.; of Lodge No. 43 in the Borough of Lancaster, Pa.

A *New Warrant* was received August 8th, A. D. 1787, A. L., 5787, that was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated July 14, A. D., 1787, A. L., 5787, (reciting the original Warrant of Lodge No. 43,) by which new Warrant all the rights and privileges appertaining to Free Masonry, were confirmed unto John Doyle, Worshipful Master; Henry Huber, Senior Warden; Charles Smith, Junior Warden; and the Brethren of Lodge No. 43 and their successors forever.

Among the Past Masters of Lodge No. 43, are the following honored and distinguished citizens: Stephen Chambers, John Doyle, James Moore, Solomon Etting, Charles Smith, Matthew Barton, James Gamble, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Peter Getz, Jeremiah Mosher, Jacob Carpenter, John Morris, John Miller, Abraham Henry, Ben. West Henry, Robert McElwee, John Reynolds, George Whitecar, Geo. B. Porter, Thomas Jeffries, Henry Keffer, James Buchanan, Ebenezer Wright, Jasper Slaymaker, Matthew McKelly, John Mathiot, John Landis, Abner Thomas, Alexander Miller, Robert Moderwell, Elijah McLenegan, Jacob Albright, Emanuel Schaeffer, J. Henry Brown, &c.

Washington Lodge, No. 156, held at Drumore Center. Warrant dated February 2d, A. L., 5818, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

1 Contributed by Major C. M. Howell.

Columbia Lodge, No. 286, held at Columbia. Warrant dated January 13th, A. L., 5854, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Ashara Lodge, No. 398, held at Marietta. Warrant dated November, A. L., 5867, by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Colerain Lodge, No. 417, held at Kirkwood, Colerain township. Warrant dated June, A. L., 5868.

Chapter 43, A. Y. M., held at Lancaster City. Original Dispensation granted March 2, A. L., 5809.

Columbia Commandery, No. 13, of Knights Templar, held in Lancaster City. Dispensation granted June 11, A. L. 5856.

Goodwin Council, No. 19, of Royal Super Excellent and Select Masters, held in Lancaster City. Dispensation granted February 26th, A. L., 5864.

The counties of Lancaster and York constitute the Masonic District, No. 1., with Charles M. Howell, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.[1]

Odd Fellowship was introduced into Lancaster county on the 29th of May, 1841, by the institution of Lancaster Lodge, No. 67. The meetings of the lodge were for some time held in a room on the southwest corner of North Queen and Walnut streets, when rooms in the building on the southwest corner of North Queen and Chesnut were leased for the purpose. In 1845 the lodge purchased and remodeled the building known as the Quaker Meeting House, in South Queen street, and in 1846 moved into it, where it has remained to this time. Owing to the strong prejudice which prevailed among a great portion of the citizens of this county against secret societies, the building was not formally dedicated until 1852, when a grand demonstration of the Order took place in Lancaster. Lancaster Lodge at present numbers over four hundred members in good standing, and possesses property valued at $15,000. This lodge has, since its organization, paid out for benefits to sick and disabled members, and for the relief of widows and orphans, $23,118.16. Monterey Lodge, also of Lancaster city, though established some years later than Lancaster Lodge, has nearly four hundred contributing brothers, and over $8,000 invested. The annual report ending May, 1868, showed a membership of 1,674, and that the receipts for that lodge year were $12,347, and the amount paid out during the same period for relief, $7,173, in Lancaster county. Besides the subordinate lodges, there are three Encampments of the patriarchal or higher degrees of the Order—one in Lancaster city, another at Columbia, and a third at Marietta.

The following is a list of the lodges and encampments of Odd Fellows, in Lancaster city and county, with their locations:

No. 67, Lancaster Lodge, Lancaster.
" 80, Susquehanna Lodge, Columbia.
" 128, Elizabethtown Lodge, Elizabethtown.
" 129, Donegal Lodge, Marietta.
" 161, Pequea Lodge, Paradise.
" 242, Monterey Lodge, Lancaster.
" 277, Mount Joy Lodge, Mount Joy.
" 334, Conestoga Lodge, Safe Harbor.
" 361, Strasburg Lodge, Strasburg.
" 374, Kosciusko Lodge, Rawlinsville.
" 408, Cocalico Lodge, Reamstown.
" 413, Earl Lodge, New Holland.
" 420, Little Britain Lodge, Oak Hill.
" 509, Drumore Lodge, Fairfield.

[1]Contributed by Mr. H. A. Rockafield.

No. 544, Colerain Lodge, Kirkwood.
" 599, Hebel Lodge, Lancaster.
" 627, Bainbridge Lodge, Bainbridge.
" 657, Selah Lodge, Manheim.
No. 11, Washington Encampment, Lancaster.
Shawnee Encampment, Columbia.
" 76, Marietta Encampment, Marietta.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

No. 2. Metamora Tribe, Lancaster.
" 22. Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, Lancaster.
" 39. Chiquesalunga Tribe, Columbia.
" 44. Red Jacket Tribe, Lancaster.
" 59. Otsego Tribe, Mount Joy.
" 65. Kishacaquillas Tribe, Conestoga Centre.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

No. 8. Conestoga Council, Lancaster.
" 60. Adamstown Council, Adamstown.
" 64. Millersville Council, Millersville.
" 67. North Star Council, Quarryville.
" 72. Waterford Council, Marietta.
" 116. Ephrata Council, Ephrata.
" 140. Pawnee Council, Churchtown.
" 142. Reamstown Council, Reamstown.
" 154. Manheim Council, Manheim.
" 156. Lancaster Council, Lancaster.
" 160. Riverside Council, Columbia.
" 162. Aurelia Council, Mount Joy.
" 165. Earl Council, New Holland.
" 173. Strasburg Council, Strasburg.
" 180. Manoga Council, Safe Harbor.
" 192. Octoraro Council, Little Britain-twp.
" 196. Marticville Council, Marticville.

JUNIOR O. U. A. M.

No. 22. Conestoga Council, Lancaster.
" 29. Ephrata Council, Ephrata.
" 32. Manheim Council, Manheim.
" 34. Shawnee Council, Columbia.
" 50. Conoy Council, Elizabethtown.
" 53. Niagara Council, New Holland.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

No. 6. Susquehanna Lodge, Marietta.
" 8. Hope Lodge, Columbia.
" 9. Lancaster Lodge, Lancaster.
" 12. Keystone Lodge, Mount Joy.
" 13. Spring Valley Lodge, Drumore-twp.
" 14. Samaritan Lodge, Millersville.
" 18. Strasburg Lodge, Strasburg.
" 20. Chestnut Level Lodge, Chestnut Level.

No. 26. Fair Hill Lodge,
" 35. Union Lodge, Lancaster.
" 52. Christiana Lodge, Christiana.
" 80. Little Britain Lodge, Little Britain-twp.
" 86. Colerain Lodge, Colerain-twp.
" 98. Plymouth Lodge, Elizabethtown.
" 109. Georgetown Lodge, Bart-twp,
" 233. Enterprise Lodge, Enterprise.
" 292. New Holland Lodge, New Holland.
" 306. Hygiene Lodge, Marietta.
" 442. Terre Hill Lodge, Terre Hill.
" 640. Manheim Lodge, Manheim.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.

2d German Society, Lancaster.
St. Joseph's Society, Lancaster.
St. Joseph's Society, Columbia.

ANCIENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.

No. 12. Schiller Lodge, Lancaster.
" 28. Hancock Lodge, Lancaster.
" 31. Union Lodge, Millersville.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

No. 8. Mount Moriah Grove, Lancaster.
Columbia.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SEVEN WISE MEN.

No. 9. Washington Conclave, Lancaster.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

No. 68. Lancaster Lodge, Lancaster.
" 81. Evergreen Lodge, Columbia.
" 88. Inland City Lodge, Lancaster.
" 108. Donegal Lodge, Marietta.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SONS OF MALTA.

No. —. ———, Columbia.

Besides the Lodge at Columbia, other Lodges may be in the county, although statistics failed to come to hand.

FEMALE SOCIETIES.

There are three female Beneficiary Societies at Lancaster, viz: "The Daughters of Temperance," "The Daughters of America," and "The Philozotheans."

DIVISION IX.

PHYSICAL.

INTRODUCTORY.[1]

It was at first thought to give a short descriptive history of the natural objects found within the limits of Lancaster County, but this was soon found to be impracticable. The species and varieties are too numerous to be described in detail, except in a work specially devoted to that purpose. Moreover, comparatively few of them have received common names, except the quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and a few of the fishes. Therefore, the work has been chiefly confined to giving lists of the names of species, their classes, orders and families, with the leading characteristics of their main divisions, and occasionally of some of their sub-divisions. Objections may be made to a long array of Latin names, as of little or no use to the general reader, but if those who are at all interested in these matters, have a desire to form any acquaintance with the subject, they will ultimately have to learn the import of these names, in order that they may be enabled to take an intelligent view of the objects they comprehend. It is true, that the value of common names, among the common people, ought, perhaps, not be entirely ignored; but these, in the greater number of instances, are so confused, and so local in their significance, that they cannot be depended upon in their general application; moreover, the time will eventually come in the history of our scientific literature and educational systems, when this apparently objectionable feature of Natural history, will no longer be regarded as a stumbling block, but as an efficient means to facilitate its progress. These catalogues, therefore, published as part of the History of Lancaster County, may come before a greater number of people, and in a cheaper form than is usual through the publications of Scientific associations. They may contain many errors and omissions, and may also include some species that have not been fully identified with their assumed locality; but these may be corrected, supplied, or eliminated by the student of our local history, as he acquires the necessary proficiency to do so, without effecting any special scientific demoralization.

CLASS MAMMALIA.[1]

This class includes the four-footed animals or *quadrupeds.* The females bring forth their young alive, and suckle them until they are old enough to provide for themselves. The very name implies that the females have teats and secrete milk, and the term "mamma," for mother, among human beings, is derived from the name of this class. If an aboriginal naturalist had been called upon to make out a catalogue of the animals of this class, when he roamed in undisturbed possession of the domain of our county, and had transmitted it to successive generations, it no doubt would have contained many species that are now extinct in the county. Although the deer, the bear, the wolf, and perhaps also the panther and the beaver, were found in this county within my lifetime—a period of some fifty years—yet at the present time these animals are unknown to our territory. Others, in the following list, are also becoming rare, perhaps

1 Contributed by Mr. S. S. Rathvon.

before another fifty years many of these will have passed beyond our borders, never to return. Of the smaller species of animals, belonging to other classes, and especially of the *Insecta*, there is a redundancy, and civilization and cultivation seem rather to increase their numbers than to diminish them. But whether this state of things existed when the dense primitive forests of Lancaster county were inhabited by the Redman and his animal contemporaries—the quadrupeds and birds—is a matter gravely to be doubted. The "Canada Lynx" or wild cat, has been shot in this county within the last ten years, and it is barely possible that a very few individuals may still be found in the woody regions. Thirty years ago a stray panther was seen, or supposed to have been seen, within the county; but it needed a further corroboration to redeem the assumption from passing into a mere myth, and that corroboration was never secured. Civilization has, however, vastly increased the numbers of a few mammals, especially of those called rats and mice. Domestic mammals, such for instance as the horse, the ox kind, the sheep and the pig, are of course not included in this list, because it is too manifest that they have been introduced and moreover are only found in a domestic state.

ORDER CARNARIA.

FAMILY I—CHEIROPTERA.

VESPERTILIO. *Lin.*

noveboracensis. *Lin.* Red-Bat.
pruinosa. *Say.* Hoary-Bat.
carolinensis. *Geof.* Brown-Bat.
subulatus(?) *Say.* Subulate-Bat.

FAMILY II—INSECTIVORA.

SOREX. *Lin.*

brevicaudus. *Say.* Shrew.

SCALOPS. *Cuv.*

canadensis. *Cuv.* Mole.

CONDYLURA. *Ill.*

cristata. *Ill.* Star-nose.

FAMILY III—CARNIVORA.

PROCYON. *Str.*

lotor. *Lin.* Raccoon.

MUSTELA. *Lin.*

lutreola. *Lin.* Mink.
vulgairs. *Lin.* Weasel.
erminea.[1] *Lin.* Ermine.
pennanti.[1] *Erc.* Marten.

MEPHITIS. *Cuv.*

americana. *Des.* Skunk.

LUTRA. *Brs.*

brasiliensis. *Ray.* Otter.

CANIS. *Lin.*

fulvus. *Des.* Red-Fox.
cinereo-argentatus. *Gml.* Gray-Fox.

FELIS. *Lin.*

canadensis.[1] *Geof.* Wild-Cat.

FAMILY IV—MARSUPIALIA.

DIDELPHIS. *Lin.*

virginiana. *Pen.* Opossum.

ORDER RODENTIA.

FAMILY I—CLAVICULATA.

FIBER. *Ill.*

zibethicus. *Lin.* Musk-Rat.

ARVICOLA. *Lacp.*

xanthognatus. *Lch.* Meadow Mouse.
riparius. *Ord.* Short-tailed Mouse.

MUS. *Lin.*

decumanus. *Pal.* Common Rat.
rattus.[2] *Lin.* Black Rat.
musculus. *Lin.* Com. Mouse.
agrarius. *Gml.* Field Mouse.

GERBILLUS. *Des.*

canadensis. *Des.* Jumping Mouse.

ARCTOMYS. *Gml.*

monax. *Gml.* Ground Hog.

SCIURUS. *Gml.*

cinereus. *Lin.* Cat Squirrel.
carolinensis. *Gml.* Gray Squirrel.
hudsonius. *Frs.* Red Squirrel.
niger(?) *Lin.* Black Squirrel.

TAMIAS.

striatus. *Kln.* Ground Squirrel.

PTEROMYS. *Ill.*

volucella. *Lin.* Flying Squirrel.

FAMILY II—INCLAVICULATA

LEPUS. *Lin.*

americanus.[3] *Lin.* Common Hare.

1 Very rare, if at all in existence in this county at the present time.

2 This animal is also becoming rare in this county, and a very few years may chronicle its total extinction.

3 This animal, according to authors, is very improperly called the *Rabbit.* It appears, however, that excepting the "English Rabbit," which has been introduced and domesticated here, we have not a *true rabbit* in this county, or even in North America.

ORNITHOLOGY.[1]

It will be seen that the synopsis comprises both the scientific and common names. The scientific name is followed by the name (in brackets) of the author who first described and named the species, properly, and then by the name of the author, who referred them to the genus, under which they are found, and then by the vulgar or common name. It will also be seen that the more important species, either in an economical point of view or as of value in determining their habits and migratory limits, have been noticed by remarks warranted by my own observations and those of others on whose judgment I could rely. In regard to those species that are noticed as breeding in the County, it is to be understood that only those are thus designated which are known positively to do so, by their nests and eggs having been found; and it must not be inferred that others, not thus indicated, do not, for it is reasonable to suppose that those species which remain with us during the spring and summer months, do so for the purpose of incubation.

The Ornithology of this great County, a commonwealth in itself, may be regarded as very extensive, possessing nearly half the entire ornithology of Eastern North America. Those speecies that are wanting, being natives either of the extreme north or south; many of the species, it is true, are only migratory, and a few accidental, a consequence always attending limited districts of country; but the proportion is, perhaps, less than would be found in almost any other territory of the same size, lying farther north or south, where the species crowd annually to rear their young or spend the winter, whose severity is too great even for the most hardy to endure, or pick up a scanty subsistence. It is owing to the circumstance that our county occupies a middle position, that those species peculiarly southern or arctic, are met with only as stragglers or occasional visitants.

The instinctive wants of birds seem to be met when they reach a climate which has a middle temperature, subject neither to arctic cold nor tropical heat. Another reason for the large number of species found in our fauna, is the great variety of country within our limits. The noble Susquehanna, bordering our territory for nearly sixty miles on our southwestern line, reaching down to near tidewater; the Conestoga and Octoraro coming down from the north; their reedy and marshy shores and islands affording suitable food and breeding places for the Anatidæ and the Grallatores; the towering rocky cliffs which bound the river in a portion of its course through the county, afford the Raptores a safe and favorite retreat. The Furnace Hills on our northwestern confines, still clothed with extensive forest and inpenetrable thickets, broken by deeply-shaded glens and rocky ravines of the wildest and most sequestered character, are solitary and secure retreats for secluded and retiring species, and the natural resorts of our only remaining species of Grouse, and where still an occasional specimen of the wild turkey may be met with. Our broad and far-stretching cultivated and grazing fields, interspersed groves and wood abound with the Insessores and summer visiting Grallatores, and with the exception of the streams and their shores, are the chosen resorts of most of our summer and winter visitants.

In an insular district of country of limited extent, where the population has become comparatively dense and the cultivation of the soil rapidly extended by the introduction of agricultural implements, it may be expected that many species, in numbers, have decreased and several have become nearly if not totally extinct. This decline is to be greatly regretted, especially in regard to those species which, by habit, live almost entirely upon insect food, and are therefore to be considered of the utmost importance to the horticultural and agricultural interests of the county. This march of civiliza-

1 Contributed by Hon. J. J. Libhart.

tion is most inimical to the retention of the species in their proper and favorite resorts; they are destroyed on account of the injuries, fancied or real, which they are supposed to commit. Many of the insect-eating birds also feed occasionally on berries; and now, when land owners have destroyed the wild and uncultivated berry-bearing trees and shrubs and vines, such as the wild-cherry, gum-berry and the wild mazzard, formerly common in our woods, the native raspberry, blackberry, whortleberry and grape, they are forced to claim their natural right to a few of the cultivated kinds from our gardens, a visitation that is sure to be met with a greeting of powder and lead by the liberal owners; the wanton destruction of every living thing clothed with feathers, by the town or city gunner; the use of the destructive reaper and mower, which unsparingly destroys the nest, and sometimes even the old birds, that breed on or near the ground. Our beautiful and interesting partridge probably suffers more from this cause than any other. These and similar causes have brought about the fearful diminution which is so much to be regretted by every right thinking person. But from the enaction of our present bird laws, and by the dissemination of information among our agricultural population on this and kindred subjects, and by the institution of societies for the promotion of scientific knowledge, we may reasonably expect their future preservation, if not an increase in numbers.

The progress which American ornithology has made for the last fifty years, is sure and gratifying to its students and investigators. The Brotherhood has just been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most learned and devoted members, *John Cassin.* The results of his genius and learning are a rich legacy to the lovers of the sciences.

Bartram, the Willoughby of America, was probably one of the first who wrote on the subject (1791) and described a limited number of species; he was followed by Alex. Wilson, who described 283 species in 1814; Bonaparte in 1838, increased the number to 471; the indefatigable Audubon figures and describes in 1844, 506 species; Spencer F. Baird, the learned Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, with the co-operation of John Cassin and J. N. Lawrence, enumerates in his system of American ornithology, comprising the discoveries made by the explorations and surveys of the Pacific Railroad, and the previously discovered species, in all 738, including 22 species considered not properly belonging to North America. In our synopsis we have adopted the orders and families used in that complete work on the ornithology of North America, omitting the sub-orders and sub-families as useless for our purpose. It may be thought that it was unnecessary to divide a mere local list of species into orders and families; but our object in doing so, is to exhibit at a glance the number of families we possess of each order, and the number of species of the family, comparatively with those contained in the entire Fauna of North America, as far as known.

We owe acknowledgments to Prof. S. S. Rathvon and to Mr. C. H. Nauman for valuable information, and to Mr. A. C. Libhart for information in regard to those species that breed in the county.

ORDER I. RAPTORES.

Predatory in their habits.

Family Vulturidæ—The Vultures.

Feed on offal and carrion. Known No. of species in N. A., 4—in the county, 1.

1. Cathartes aura, (*Linn.,*) *Illig.;* the Turkey Buzzard. Resident in summer; frequent; breeds in the county.

Family Falconidæ—The Falcons.

Predatory, capture their prey, feed on small quadrupeds, birds, fish and reptiles. Known No. of species in N. A., 41—in the county, 16.

2. Falco, (Falco,) anatum (*Linn,.*) *Bonap.*, Duck Hawk. Resident, common on the Susquehanna, feeds principally on water fowl; bold and daring; often seizing the game, shot down by the gunner; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 1, Mus. Linnæan Society, Lancaster City.
3. F. (Hypotriorchis,) columbarius, *Linn.*, Pigeon Hawk. Not common; one specimen in my collection, captured in the county.
4. F. (Tinnunculus,) sparverius, *Linn.*, Sparrow Hawk. Common summer and winter; feeds on small birds, mice and reptiles; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 2, Mus. Linn. Soc., Lanc.
5. Astur, atricapillus, *Wilson, Bonap.*, Goshawk. Occasionally in winter destructive to partridges.
6. Accipiter cooperii, *Bonap.*, *Baird*, Cooper's Hawk. Rapacious; rare specimen in my collection; shot in the county.
7. A. fuscus, *Gmelin, Baird*, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Common in summer; preys on small birds and mice; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 3, Mus. Linnn. Soc. Lancaster.
8. Buteo (Poecilopternis) borealis, (*Gmel.*,) *Vieill.*, Red-tailed Hawk. Resident, common, powerful and audacious; feeds on poultry, birds and small quadrupeds; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 5, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
9. B. (P.) pennsylvanicus, (*Wils.*,) *Bonap.*, Broad-winged Hawk. Rather rare.
10. B. (P.) lineatus, (*Gmel.*,) *Jardine*, Red-shouldered or Winter Hawk. Bold and rapacious. An incident known to me occurred here, which illustrates the boldness of this species; in which an individual pursued a covey of partridges under a corn-crib, and was killed with a club as he came out, by a boy. Sp'm No. 140, Mus. Linn. Soc.
11. Archibuteo lagopus, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Rough-legged Hawk. Winter; feeds principally on mice.
12. A. sancti johannis, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Black Hawk. Winter resident, not uncommon; Several fine specimens in Mr. Hensel's collection, Lanc.; shot in the county.
13. Nauclerus furcatus, (*Linn.*,) *Vig.*, Swallow-tailed Hawk. Rare, occurs in the southern portion of the county; probably its northern limits. A fine specimen in the old Lanc. Mus.; shot in the county.
14. Circus hudsonius, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill.*, Marsh Hawk. Common in winter; preys principally on mice and reptiles.
15. Aquila canadensis, (*Linn.*,) *Cassin.*, American Golden Eagle, Grey Eagle. This noble species is now rarely met with anywhere. This is the imperial bird of America. There is no other falcon that can at all compare with him in majesty of mien, or energy of character. He never, although pressed by the demands of hunger, stoops to regale himself on tainted flesh or carrion, like the bald eagle, nor exhibits that detestable tyranny and rapacity which is so characteristic of that more ignoble species, which plunders more sagacious and industrious hunters of their hard-earned spoils, but relies on his own power and energy to strike down for himself the quarry, and devours it whilst the flesh still palpitates. The splendid specimen in the collection of the Linnæan Society, No. 124, was shot December 27th, 1867, near Willow Street, in this county, where he had been depredating upon the poultry of the farmers for several weeks. Although fatally wounded, he bravely, while life remained, defended himself against the efforts of his captor to dispatch him. (These facts, in relation to this individual, were communicated by Prof. S. S. Rathvon.)
16. Haliaetus leucocephalus, (*Linn.*,) *Savigny*, Bald Eagle. Frequent on the Susquehanna, especially in the neighborhood of fish pots; tyrannical and rapacious; feeds upon young pigs, lambs, ducks, fish, and carrion if pressed. An incident occurred, which was witnessed by a number of persons, at Marietta, a few years

ago, which strikingly illustrates the great temerity and terrible energy, when aroused, of this powerful and daring bird. An individual of this species was seen in pursuit of a wild duck; the doomed victim tried various manœuvres to escape from its formidable pursuer, by diving and flying alternately; when in the air it was soon overtaken, and to escape his cruel talons had again to dive beneath the water; when it arose to the surface he would drive at it like a thunderbolt; the fast failing strength of the poor victim admonished it that some other mode of escape must be resorted to—it again arose and flew directly into the town—her merciless enemy still pursuing—it alighted upon the pavement of the St. John House and ran into the hall; the next moment the eagle swept past the door. The brave duck thus escaped the maw of her feathered foe: but, alas, she fell into the hands of Const. Emswiler, who was not less rapacious, we are sorry to say. Breeds in the county. Specimen, No. 6, Mus. Linn. Soc.

17. Pandion carolinensis, (*Gmel.*,) *Bonap.*, Osprey, or Fish Hawk. Feeds upon fish; quite common on the Susquehanna; breeds in the count.y Sp'm No. 136, Mus. Linn. Soc.

Family Strigidæ—The Owls.

Predatory; feed on small quadrupeds, birds and reptiles. Known No. of species in N. A., 17; in the county, 8.

18. Strix, flammea, *Linn.;* (S. pratincola, *Bonap.*,) Common, or Barn Owl. Rather rare; feeds upon bats and mice; breeds in the county. The following interesting facts in relation to this species were communicated to me by Prof. S. S. Rathvon: On the 10th of July, 1867, a male and female were captured in the steeple of the Lutheran Church, in Lancaster city, where they had domiciliated themselves. Whilst captives they refused all kind of food that was offered. The female laid an egg and the male died, after which the female was set at liberty. After this interruption of their nuptial relations, the female sought another partner, and the pair again established themselves in the steeple. On the 27th of September I visited their quarters; the old birds were absent, but I found two young owls that could not have been more than a day or two old, and four eggs. I took from one of the eggs a living owl, nearly as large as those already hatched. Four weeks after, I secured one of the young birds, I had left; it was then covered with white down, and had grown from an ounce to a pound in weight and nearly as large as the old ones. This young bird also refused food, and I killed it and had it stuffed; and it, together with the old male, are now in the Linnæan Society's Museum. In August, 1868, two young owls, with the pen-feathers just appearing, were taken from the nest. They were very ferocious when captured; but subsequently, under the care of Mr. G. Hensel and his lady, they became docile and playful, and learned to do some very droll things. They would eat meat of different kind, but refused to eat any part of a fowl, unless deprived of the feathers. In attempting to void a sharp piece of bone, one of them ruptured his gullet, which caused his death, in October, 1868; his companion is still living at the present time, January, 1869, and is quite an object of interest and admiration, for his sedate and quaint deportment, and for his personal cleanliness. Sp'ms Nos. 125, 126, Mus. Linn. Soc.

19. Bubo virginianus, (*Gmel.*,) *Bonap.*, Great-horned Owl. Rapacious and destructive; feeds on poultry and game of all kinds. Sp'm No. —— Mus. Linn. Soc.

20. Scops asio, (*Linn.*,) *Bonap.* Red Owl, Screech Owl. Common; feeds upon mice, small birds and insects; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 8, Mus. Linn. Soc.

21. Otus wilsonianus, *Lesson.* Long-eared Owl. Feeds on mice; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 127, Mus. Linn. Soc.

22. Brachyotus cassinii, *Brewer*, Short-eared Owl. Rapacious; kills partridges occasionally.
23. Syrnium nebulosum, (*Forster,*) *Gray*, Barred Owl. Frequent in winter; kills poultry, rabbits and squirrels. Sp'm No. 137, Mus. Linn. Soc.
24. Nyctale acadica, (*Gmel.,*) *Bonap.*, Little Owl. Smallest of the family; feeds principally upon insects; very rare. A specimen in Mr. Hensel's coll.; shot in the county.
25. Nyctea nivea, (*Daudin,*) *Gray*. Snowy Owl. Rare in summer; sometimes abundant in winter after a storm; powerful and rapacious; feeds upon poultry, small quadrupeds, and is very fond of fish, which to obtain it will visit fish-pots, in the day time. Specm. No. 9, Mus. Linn. Soc.

ORDER II. SCANSORES.

Family Psittacidadæ—Parrotes.

Known No. of spec's in N. A. 2; in county, 1.

26. Conurus carolinensis, *Kuhl.* Carolina Parrot. Accidental; a flock seen near Manheim by Mr. G. W. Hensel.

Family Cuculidadæ—The Cuckoos.

Feed upon insects and berries. Known No. of spec's in N. A., 6; in the county, 2.

27. Coccyzus erythropthalmus, (*Wils.,*) *Bonap.*, Black-billed Cuckoo. Common in summer; breeds in the county. Spec'm No. 9, Mus. Linn. Soc.
28. C. americanus, (*Linn.,*) *Bonap.*, Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Common; breeds in the county. This and the preceding are very similar in appearance and habits. They are accused, probably justly, too, of pilfering the nests of other birds; they however destroy vast numbers of injurious insects; they are, indiscriminately, called by many, the *rain crow* or cow bird, from their peculiar cry.

Family Ficidadæ—The Woodpeckers.

Feed on the larvæ and ova of insects and maize and fruit. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 29; in the county, 7.

29. Picus (Trichopicus) villosus, (*Linn.,*) *Bonap.*, Hairy Woodpecker. Common summer and winter; breeds in the county.
30. P. (T.) pubescens, (*Linn.,*) *Bonap.* Downy Woodpecker. Common in winter; breeds in the county.
31. Phyrapicus varius, (*Linn.,*) *Baird*, Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Breeds in the county.
32. Hylatomus pileatus, (*Linn.,*) *Bd.*, Pileated Woodpecker. This large and elegant species has now become rare and is only met with in old and extensive woods; breeds in the county.
33. Centurus carolinus, (*Linn.,*) *Bonap.*, Red-bellied Woodpecker. Breeds in the county.
34. Melanerpes erythrocephalus, (*Linn.,*) *Swains.*, Red-headed Woodpecker. Once very abundant, now much less frequent; breeds in the county.
35. Colaptes auratus, (*Linn.,*) *Swains.*, Flicker, High Hole. Still common, but decreasing in numbers; breeds in the county.

ORDER III. INSESSORES.

Family Trochilidadæ—The Humming Birds.

Feed upon nectar and minute insects. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 7; in the county, 1.

36. Trochilus colubris, *Linn.*, Humming Bird. Very common; breeds in the county.

Family Cypscelidæ—The Swifts.

Feed upon insects, captured on the wing. Known No. of sps. in the N. A., 4; in the county, 1.

37. Chaetura pelasgia, (*Linn.*,) *Steph.*, Chimney Swallow. Extremely abundant in towns; breeds in the county.

Family Caprimulgidæ—The Goat-suckers.

Feed on winged insects. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 4; in the county, 2.

38. Antrostomus vociferus, (*Wils.*,) *Bonap.*, Whippoorwill. Nocturnal; frequent; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 15, Mus. Linn. Soc.
39. Chordeiles popetue, (*Vieill.*,) *Bd.*, Night Hawk. Common; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. —, Mus. Linn. Soc.

Family Alcedinidæ—The Kingfishers.

Feed upon small fishes and aquatic insects. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 2, in the county, 1.

40. Ceryle alcyon, (*Linn.*,) *Boie*, Belted Kingfisher. Common from March to December along streams and fresh water ponds; breeds in the county.

Family Colopteridæ—The Fly-catchers.

Feed upon insects, and occasionally berries. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 28; in the county, 9.

41. Tyrannus corolinensis, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Kingbird, Bee-eater. Very abundant; breeds in the county.
42. Myiarchus crinitus, (*Linn.*,) *Cab.*, Great Crested Flycatcher. Breeds in the county. No. 16, Mus. Linn. Soc.
43. Sayornis fuscus, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Pewee Flycatcher. Very common, from early spring to late autumn; breeds in the county.
44. Contopus borealis, (*Swains.*) *Bd.*, Olive-sided Flycatcher. Breeds in the county.
45. C, virens, (*Linn.*,) *Cab.*, Wood Pewee. Frequent; breeds in the county.
46. Empidonax traillii, (*Aud.*,) *Bd.*, Trail's Flycatcher. Breeds in the county.
47. E. minimus, *Bd.*, Least Flycatcherr. Fequent in spring.
48. E. acadicus, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Small Green-crested Flycatcher. Frequent; breeds in the county.
49. E. flaviventris, *Bd.*, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Frequent; breeds in the county.

Family Turdidæ—The Thrushes.

Feed on insects and berries. Known No. of species in N. A., 17; in the county, 8.

50. Turdus mustelinus, *Gml.*, Wood Thrush. Common; breeds in the county.
51. T. pallasii, *Cabanis.*, Hermit Thrush. Abundant; breeds in the county.
52. T. fuscescens, (*Wilson,*) *Steph.*, Wilson's Thrush. Summer and early spring; abundant; breeds in the county.
53. T. swainsonii, (*Wilson,*) *Cab.* Olive-backed Thrush.
54. Planesticus migratorius, (*Linn.,*) *Bonap.*, Robin. These universal favorites have perceptibly increased in numbers in our orchards and groves, and resumed their wonted sociability, as though they were apprized of the protection afforded them by the wise enaction, by the Legislature, of the bird laws. Breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 18; Mus. Linn. Soc.
55. Sialia sialis, (*Linn.*,) *Baird*, Blue Bird. Extremely abundant; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 19; Mus. Linn. Soc. L.

56. Regulus calendula, (*Linn.*,) *Licht.* Ruby Crown Wren. Frequent in spring; migrates northward.
57. R. satrapa, *Licht.* Golden-crested Wren. Common in the spring.

Family Silvicolidiæ—The Warblers.

Feed upon insects. Known No. of species in N. A., 60; in the county, 36.

58. Anthus ludoviciana, (*Gmel.*,) *Licht.*, Tit Lark. Occasionally abundant in the autumn and winter.
59. Mniotilta varia, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill.*, Black and White Creeper. Frequent.
60. Parula Americana, (*Linn.*,) *Bonap.*, Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. Migratory; frequent.
61. Parula citrea, (*Boddert*,) *Bd.*, Prothonotary Warbler. Rare; summer.
62. Geothlypis trichas, (*Linn.*,) *Cab.*, Maryland Yellow Throat, Frequent; all summer; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 22, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
63. G. philadelphia (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Mourning Warbler. Summer; very rare.
64. Oporornis agilis, (*Wils*,,) *Bd.*, Connecticut Warbler. Migratory; very rare.
65. O. formosus, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Kentucky Warbler. Migratory; not unfrequent. Sp'm No. 26, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
66. Icteria viridis, (*Gmel.*,) *Bon.*, Yellow-breasted Chat. Summer resident; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 119, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
67. Helmitherus vermivorus, (*Gmel.*,) *Bon.*, Worm-eating Warbler. Migratory; rare.
68. Helminthophaga pinus, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Blue-winged Yellow Warbler. Summer resident; rather rare.
69. H. chrysoptera, (*Linn.*,) *Cab.*, Golden-winged Warbler. Migratory; very rare.
70. H. ruficapilla, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Nashville Warbler. Summer visitant.
71. H. peregrina, (*Wils.*,) *Cab.*, Tennessee Warbler. Seen occasionally on its passage through the county.
72. Seiurus aurocapillus, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Golden-crowned Thrush. Rather common; breeds in the county.
73. S. noveboracensis, (*Gml.*,) *Nutt.*, Water Thrush. Frequent in the migratory season.
74. S. ludovicianus, (*Will*,,) *Bonap.*, Large-billed Water Thrush. Migratory.
75. Dendroica virens, (*Gml.*,) *Bd.*, Black-throated Green Warbler. Migratory.
76. D. canadensis, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Black-throated Blue Warbler. Migratory.
77. D. coronata, (*Linn.*,) Gray, Yellow-rumped Warbler or Myrtle Bird. Quite frequent in migratory season.
78. D. blackburnia, (*Gml.*,) *Bd.*, Blackburnian Warbler. Migratory; in the spring rather frequent. Sp'm. No. 27, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
79. D. castanea, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Bay-brested Warbler. Migratory.
80. D. pennsylvanica, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Chestnut-sided Warbler. Frequent; spring and autumn.
81. D. pinus, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Pine-creeping Warbler. Migratory; spring and autumn.
82. D. cærulea, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Blue Warbler. Migratory.
83. D. striata, (*Forst.*,) *Bd.*, Black-polled Warbler. Migratory; in the spring quite common.
84. D. aestiva, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Yellow Warbler, or Summer Yellow Bird. Common: breeds in the county. Sp'm, No. 28, Mus. Linn. Soc.
85. D. maculosa, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Black and Yellow Warbler. Migratory; spring and autumn, frequent.
86. D. tigrina, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Cape May Warbler. Migratory in spring and autumn; rare.
87. D. palmarum, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Yellow Red-polled Warbler. Migratory; extremely rare.

88. Myiodioctes mitratus, (*Gmel.*,) *Aud.* Hooded Warbler. Summer resident; rather rare.
89. M. pusillus, (*Wils.*,) *Bonap.*, Green Black-cap Flycatcher. I never met this species in the county; I give it as occurring upon the authority of Mr. C. H. Nauman.
90. M. canadensis, (*Linn.*,) *Aud.*, Canada Flycatcher. Frequent; migratory.
91. Setophaga ruticilla, (*Linn.*,) *Swains.*, Red Start. Very common. Sp'm. No. 29, Mus. Linn. Soc.
92. Pyranga rubra, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill.*, Scarlet Tanager. Common; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 31, Mus. Linn. Soc.
93. P. æstivae, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill.*, Summer Red-Bird. Rare; a specimen in my collection; also one in that of Mr. G. W. Hensel; both obtained in the county.

Family Hirundinidæ—The Swallows.

Feed exclusively upon insects which are captured on the wing. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 8; in the county, 6.

94. Hirundo horreorum, *Barton*, Barn Swallow. Summer resident; very abundant; breeds in the county.
95. H. lunifrons, *Say*, Cliff Swallow. Summer resident; rather abundant; breeds in the county.
96. H. bicolor, *Vieill.*, White-bellied Swallow. Summer resident; breeds in the county.
97. Cotyle riparia, (*Linn.*,) *Boie;* Bank Swallow. Summer resident; very abundant; breeds in the county.
98. C. serripennis, (*Aud.*,) *Bonap.*, Rough-winged Swallow; Abundant; makes no excavations like the preceding sps., but builds in crevices of walls and rocks; breeds in the county.
99. Progne purpurea, (*Linn.*,) *Boie*, Purple Martin. Summer resident; abundant where proper accommodations are afforded; breeds in the county.

Family Bombycillidæ—The Cedar Birds.

Feed on berries; occasionally on insects. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 2; in the county, 1.

100. Ampelis cedrorum, (*Vieill.*,) *Bd.*, Cedar Bird. Very frequent; breeds in the county. No. 32, Mus. Linn. Soc.

Family Laniidæ—The Shrikes.

Feed upon insects principally. Known No. of species in N. A., 17; in the county, 6.

101. Collyrio borealis, *Moehring;* Great Northern Shrike. Winter visitant; sometimes destroys small birds; in form and color it resembles the Mocking bird. Sp'm. No. 35, Mus. Linn. Soc.
102. Vireo (vireosylvia) olivaceus, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill*, Red-eyed Flycatcher. Summer; frequent; breeds in the county.
103. V. gilvus, (*Vieill.*.) *Bonap.*, Warbling Flycatcher. Summer; abundant; breeds in the county.
104. V. (Lanivireo) noveboracensis, (*Gmel.*,) *Bonap.*, White-eyed Vireo. Breeds in the county.
105. V. (L.) solitarius, (*Wils.*,) *Vieill.*, Blue-headed Flycatcher. Breeds in the county.
106. V. (L.) flavifrons, *Vieill.*, Yellow-throated Flycatcher.

Family Liotrichidæ.

Fructivorous and insectivorous. Known No. of species in N. A., 22; in the county, 10.

107. Mimus polyglottus, (*Linn.*,) *Boie*, Mocking Bird. Southeastern part of the county; breeds in the county.

108. M. carolinensis, (*Linn.*,) *Gray*, Cat Bird. Extremely abundant; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 37, Mus. Linn. Soc.
109. Harporhynchus rufus; (*Linn.*,) *Cab.*, Brown Thrush. Common; summer resident; breeds in county. Sp'm No. 38, Mus. Linn. Soc.
110. Thriothorus ludovicianus, (*Vieill.*,) *Bonap.*, Great Carolina Wren. Summer; rare.
111. T. bewickii, (*Aud.*,) *Bonap.*, Bewick's Wren. Summer; breeds in the county.
112. Cistothorus palustris, (*Wils.*,) *Cab.*, Long-billed Marsh Wren. Summer; breeds in the county.
113. C. stellaris, (*Licht.*,) *Cab.*, Short-billed Marsh Wren. Summer; breeds in the county.
114. Troglodytes ædon, *Vieill.*, House Wren. Abundant; breeds in the county.
115. T. americanus, *Aud.*, Wood Wren. Extremely rare. We give this species as an inhabitant of the county on the authority of Mr. C. H. Nauman. I have never seen it unless I mistook it for the House Wren.
116. T. (Anorthura) hyemalis, (*Wils.*,) *Vieill.*, Winter Wren. Quite common in winter.

Family Certhiadæ—The Creepers.

Feed upon insects and their larvæ. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 6; in the county, 3.

117. Certhia americana, *Bonap.*, American Creeper. Summer and autumn.
118. Sitta carolinensis, *Gmel.*, White-bellied Nuthatch. Summer and winter.
119. S. canadensis, *Linn.*, Red-bellied Nuthatch. Summer and winter.

Family Paridæ—The Titmice.

Feed upon insects, occasionally on berries. Known No. of species in N. A., 19; in the county, 3.

120. Polioptila cærulea, (*Linn.*,) *Sclat.*, Blue-grey Flycatcher. Frequent in summer.
121. Sophophanes bicolor, (*Linn.*,) *Bonap.*, Tufted Titmouse. Spring, summer and autumn.
122. Parus atricapillus, *Linn.*, Chicadee. Very frequent; summer and winter.

Family Alaudidæ—The Larks.

Feed upon small seeds. Known No. of species in N. A., 1; in the county, 1.

123. Eremophila cornuta, (*Wils.*,) *Boie;* Shore Lark. Common in autumn and winter. Sp'm. No. 39, Mus. Linn. Soc.

Family Fringillidæ—The Finches.

Feed upon seeds of grass weeds and trees; some species occasionally on berries and insects. Known No. of species in N. A., 96; in the county, 26.

124. Pinicola canadensis, *Briss.*, *Cab.*, Pine Grosbeak. Occasionally an autumnal and winter visitant. Sp'm. No. — Mus. Linn. Soc.
125. Carpodacus purpureus, (*Gml.*,) *Gray;* Purple Finch. Summer resident; most abundant in autumn. Sp'm. No. 40, Mus. Linn. Soc.
126. Chrysomitris tristis, (*Linn.*,) *Bonap.*, Yellow Bird. Very frequent; breeds in the county.
127. C. pinus, (*Wils.*) *Bonap.*, Pine Finch. Spring and autumn.
128. Curvirostra leucoptera, (*Gmel.*) *Wils.*, White Wing Cross-bill. Rare. I am informed by Mr. C. H. Nauman that this species was obtained by Mr. W. L. Gill near Lancaster. The C. americana is also said to be an occasional visitant, but I have no reliable authority to that effect.
129. Aegiothus linaria, (*Linn.*) *Cab.*, Red Poll. Winter visitant; rare.

130. Plectrophanes nivalis, (*Linn.*) *Meyer*, Snow Bunting. (Not the common snow bird.) Winter visitant. I obtained this bird in the county several times—always when a cold wintry storm was blowing. Sp'm No. 131, Linn. Soc.
131. Passerculus savanna, *Wils.*, Savannah Sparrow. Common; breeds in the county.
132. Pooecetes gramineus, (*Wils.*) *Bonap.*, Grass Finch. Very frequent; breeds in the county.
133. Coturniculus passerinus, (*Wils.*) *Bonap.*, Yellow-winged Sparrow. Breeds in the county.
134. Zonotrichia leucophrys, (*Fors.*) *Sw.*, White-crowned Sparrow. Spring and winter.
135. Z. albicollis, (*Gmel.*) *Bonap.*, White-throated Sparrow. Resident; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 117, Mus. Linn. Soc.
136. Junco hyemalis, (*Linn.*,) *Sclat.*, Common Snow bird; autumn and winter; very frequent. Sp'm No. 41, Mus. Linn. Soc.
137. Spizella monticola, (*Gmel.*,) *Bd.*, Tree Sparrow. Autumn and winter.
138. S. pusilla, (*Wils.*,) *Bonap.*, Field Sparrow. Spring and autumn.
139. S. socialis, (*Wils.*,) *Bonap.*, Chipping Sparrow. Summer resident; breeds in county.
140. Melospiza melodia, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Song Sparrow. Summer resident; frequent; breeds in the county.
141. M. lincolnii, (*Aud.*,) *Bd.*, Lincoln's Finch. Spring visitant.
142. M. palustris, (*Wils.*,) *Bd.*, Swamp Sparrow. Spring and autumn; frequent about swamps.
143. Passerella iliaca, (*Merr.*,) *Sw.*, Fox-colored Sparrow. Spring, autumn and winter; frequent.
144. Euspiza americana, (*Gmel.*,) *Bonap.*, Black-throated Bunting. Resident; frequent; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 116, Mus. Linn Soc.
145. Guiraca ludoviciana, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Rather rare; affects secluded places. Sp'ms No. 42 and 43, Mus. Linn. Soc.
146. G. caerulea, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Blue Grosbeak. Very rare.
147. Cyanospiza cyanea, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Indigo Bird. Summer resident; frequent; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 44, Mus. Linn. Soc.
148. Cardinalis virginianus, (*Briss.*,) *Bonap.*, Cardinal Grosbeak. Frequent; breeds in the county. In the winter of 1865 I saw this species in considerable numbers about our town gardens. The summer previous a female built her nest in a honey-suckle vine near the kitchen door of a neighbor, who had a male caged, and the cage hung near by. Was it sympathy for the imprisoned that prompted her thus to solace him by her presence? Sp'm No. 45, Mus. Linn. Soc.
149. Pipilo erythropthalmus, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill.*, Ground Robin. Frequent; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 46, M. L. S.

Family Icteridæ.

Known No. of sps. in N. A., 24; in the county, 8.

150. Dolichonyx oryzivorus, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Bobolink, Reed Bird. Migratory; very abundant in autumn; feeds on wild rice, as its name implies, grain and grass seeds. Although small, it is eagerly sought by the gunner, and highly prized by the epicure. In the latter part of August and September they arrive here from the North, and thousands then congregate on the reedy islands in the Susquehanna, in Manor township. Sp'ms. Mus. Linn. Soc., 47, 48 and 49.
151. Molothrus pecoris, (*Gmel.*,) *Sw.*, Cow Blackbird. Frequent; summer resident: omnivorous; breeds in the county. This bird never hatches or rears its young; but lays its eggs in the nest of other species, entrusting the continuance of its race to their maternal instincts.

152. Agelaius phœniceus, (*Sw.*,) *Vieill.*, Red-winged Blackbird. Omnivorous; very abundant, spring and summer; migrates southward in October; breeds in the county. Sp'ms Nos. 51, 52, Mus. Linn. Soc.
153. Sturnella magna, (*Linn.*) *Sw.*, Meadow Lark. Omnivorous; resident, summer and winter; breeds in the county. Sp'ms No. 54, 55, Mus. Linn. Soc.
154. Icterus spurius, (*Linn.*) *Bonap.*, Orchard Oriole. Omnivorous; summer resident; frequently breeds in the county. Sp'ms Nos. 57, 58, Mus. Linn. Soc.
155. I. baltimore, (*Linn.*) *Daud.*, Baltimore Oriole. Omnivorous; summer resident; frequently breeds in the county. Sp'ms Nos. 59, 60, Mus. Linn. Soc.
156. Scolecophagus, (*Gmel.*) *Sw.*, Rusty Blackbird. Migratory; frequent.
157. Quiscalis versicolor, (*Linn.*) *Vieill.*, Crow Blackbird. Omnivorous; destroys the eggs and young of other birds; very abundant; has sensibly increased since the enactment of the bird laws for the protection of insect-eating birds; breeds in the county. Sp'ms Nos. 61, 133, Mus. Linn. Soc.

Family Corvidæ—The Crows.

Omnivorous. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 22; in the county, 4.

158. Corvus carnivorus, *Bart.*, American Raven. I have no authentic information that it now exists in the county; if it does, it is extremely rare.
159. C. americanus, (*Wils.*) *Aud.*, Crow. Exceedingly numerous; having several roosts or rookeries, from which they sally every morning on their forays in detachments over the adjoining country; breeds in the county. Sp'ms Nos. 62, 63 and 64, Mus. Linn. Soc.
160. C. ossifragus, *Wils.*, Fish Crow. Not uncommon along the river, especially where fish pots are.
161. Cyanurus cristatus, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Jay Bird. Very common; resident; breeds in the county.

ORDER IV. RASORES.

Family Columbidæ—The Pigeons.

Granivorous. Known No. of Sps. in N. A., 11; in the county 3.

162. Ectopistes migratora, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Wild Pigeon. Migratory; spring and autumn; feeds on grain, oak and beach, mostly on berries; stragglers sometimes remain and breed in the county. Sp'ms Nos. 66, 67 and 68, Mus. Linn. Soc.
163. Zenaidura carolinensis. (*Linn.*,) *Bonap.*, Turtledove. Common; resident; breeds in the county.
164. Chamaepelia passerina, (*Linn.*,) *Sw.*, Ground Dove. Probably only accidental. I obtained one individual of this species, which was shot 1844, in a field of broom corn, on the seeds of which it was feeding. Now in my collection.

Family Phasianidæ—The Turkeys.

Omnivorous.

165. Meleagris americana, *Bart.*, Wild Turkey. Resident; rare. A few are still met with, occasionally, in the Furnace Hills. Breeds in the county.

Family Tetraonidæ—The Grouse.

Feeds on the buds of various trees, berries and the larvæ of insects. Known No. of species in N. A., 12; in the county 1.

166. Bonasa umbellus, (*Linn.*,) *Steph.*, Ruffed Grouse. In some localities still found in considerable numbers; more frequent this autumn (1868,) than usual; breeds in the county.

Family Perdicidæ—The Partridges.

Feed upon grain, seed of grass and weeds, and the larvæ of insects. Known No. of sps. in N. A., 7; in the county 1.

167. Ortyx virginianus, (*Linn.*,) *Bonap.*, Partridge. Very rare now, in consequence of the severity of last winter, (1867,) in some sections it is almost extinct. All true sportsmen should refrain from killing them until they become plenty again. Breeds in the county. Sp'm Nos. 70 and 75, Mus. Linn. Soc.

ORDER V—GRALLATORES.

Family Ardeidæ—The Herons.

Known No. of species in N. A., 13; in the county, 7.

168. Garzetta candidissima, (*Jacquin.*) *Bon.*, Snowy Heron. Rare on the Susquehanna. Sp'm. No. 135, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
169. Herodias egretta, (*Gmel.*,) *Gray.*, White Heron. Occasionally seen on the Susquehanna.
170. Ardea herodias, *Linn.* Great Blue Heron. Common in the summer and autumn. Sp'm. No. 73, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
171. Ardetta exilis, (*Gml.*,) *Gray.* Least Bittern. This species, although not frequently seen, owing to its secluded habits, is not very rare. Sp'm. No 76, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
172. Botaurus lentiginosus, (*Forster.*,) *Steph.*, American Bittern. Resident, spring to autumn.
173. Butorides virescens, (*Linn.*,) *Bon.*, Fly-up-the-creek. Quite frequent; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 77, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
174. Nyctiardea gardeni, (*Gml.*) *Bd.*, Night Heron. Frequent, breeds in the county. This species like others of the family, breed in communities. I have been informed by R. R. Tshudy, of Litiz, that near that place, in a grove of young chestnut trees, large numbers have congregated for some years past. Sp'm. No. 78, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.

Family Tantalidæ—The Ibises.

Known No. of species in N. A., 4.

175. Tantalus loculator, *Linn.*, Wood Ibis. Accidental. I obtained a fine specimen of this species, shot from a troop of ten, by Mr. M. Ely, on the Susquehanna, July, 1862.

Family Platalidæ—The Spoonbills.

Known No. of species in N. A., 1; in the county, 1.

176. Platalea ajaja, *Wils.*, accidental; shot on the Conestoga. Sp'm No. 120, Mus. Linn. Soc., L.

Family Charadridæ—The Plovers.

Known No. of species in N. A., 8; in the county, 6.

177. Charadrius virginicus, (*Wils.*,) *Borck.*, Golden or Bull-headed Plover. Occasionally abundant in large flocks, August to October. Sp'm No. 80, Mus. Linn. Soc., L.
178. Aegialitis vociferus, (*Linn.*,) *Cassin.*, Kill-deer Plover. Abundant; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 83, Mus. Linn. Soc., L.
179. A. wilsonius, (*Ord.*,) *Cassin.*, Wilson's Plover. Frequent on the beach (Susquehanna) in autumn.

180. A. semipalmatus, (*Bon.*,) *Cab.*, Semipalmated Plover. Frequent, September.
181. A. melodus, (*Ord.*,) *Cab.*, Piping Plover. Autumn.
182. Squatarola helvetica, (*Linn.*,) *Cuv.*, Black-bellied Plover. Autumn; similar to the Golden Plover, but differs in being larger and having a rudimental hind toe. Sp'm No. 84, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.

Family Haematopodidæ—The Oyster Catchers.

Known No. of species in N. A., 5; in the county, 2.

183. Haematopus palliatus, *Temm.*, Oyster Catcher. Occasional stragglers in the autumn.
184. Strepsilis interpres, (*Linn.*,) *Illig.*, Turnstone. Summer and autumn; not unfrequent.

Family Recurvirostridæ—The Stilts.

Known No. of species in N. A., 2; in the county, 2.

185. Recurvirostra americana, *Gml.*, American Avoset. Occasional visitant.
186. Himantopus nigricollis, *Vieill.*, Stilt. Straggling summer visitor.

Family Phalaropodidæ—The Phalaropes.

Known No. of species in N. A., 3; in the county, 1.

187. Phalaropus hyperboreus. (*Linn.*,) *Temm.*, Northern Phalarope. Autumn.

Family Scolopacidæ—The Snipes.

Known No. of species in N. A., 39; in the county, 23.

188. Philohela minor, (*Gml.*,) *Gray*. American Woodcock. In some localities frequent; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 85, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
189. Gallinago wilsonii, (*Temm.*,) *Bonn.*, Wilson's Snipe. Improperly called by gunners, "English Snipe;" sometimes very abundant in marshy situations; March and October.
190. Macroramphus grisens, (*Gml.*,) *Leach*, Gray Snipe.
191. Tringa canutus, *Linn.*, Red-breasted Snipe. Called "Knot," in England.
192. T. (Arquatella) maritima, *Brunn.*, Purple Sandpiper. Rare; August.
193. T. (Schoeniclus) alpina, *Linn.*, Red-backed Sandpiper. Spring and autumn.
194. T. (Actodromus) maculata, *Vieill.*, Jack Snipe. Spring and autumn.
195. T. (A.) wilsonii, *Nutt.*, Least Sandpiper. Very abundant in autumn.
196. Calidris arenaria, (*Linn.*,) *Ill.*, Sanderling. Summer; frequent.
197. Ereunetes petrificatus, *Ill.*, Semipalmated Sandpiper. Abundant; September.
198. Symphemia semipalmata, (*Gml.*,) *Hartl.*, Willet. Occasionally in large flocks; August.
199. Gambetta melanoleuca, (*Gml.*,) *Bon.*, Great Tell Tale. Rare in spring; in autumn frequent.
200. G. flavipes, (*Gml.*,) *Bon.*, Yellow-shanks. Abundant in autumn.
201. Rhyacophilus solitarius, (*Wils.*,) *Bon.*, Solitary Sandpiper. Summer resident; frequent; breeds in county.
202. Tringoides macularius, (*Linn.*,) *Gray.*, Spotted Sandpiper. Summer resident; frequent; breeds in the county.
203. Actiturus bartramius, (*Wils.*,) *Bon.*, Bartram's Tatler, sometimes called "Grass Plover." Frequent in summer; leaves about September 1st; breeds in the county.
204. Limosa fedoa, (*Linn.*,) *Ord.*, Marbled Godwit. Rare. Sp'm No. 87, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
205. Numenius longirostris, *Wils.*, Long-billed Curlew, Rare.

206. Rallus crepitans, *Gml.*, Clapper Rail—Mud Hen. Rare; one specimen obtained on the Conestoga by Mr. G. W. Hensel, now in his collection.
207. R. virginianus, *Linn.*, Virginia Rail. Rather frequent in marshes; breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 88, Mus. Linn. Soc., L.
208. Porzana carolina, (*Linn.*,) *Vieill.*, Sora—Rail. Summer; probably breeds in the county. Sp'm No. 89, Mus. Linn. Soc., L.
209. Fulica americana, *Gml.*, Coot. Common in the autumn.
210. Gallinula galeata, (*Licht.*,) *Bon.*, Florida Gallinule. An occasional visitor. Specimen in Hensel's collection; shot on the Conestoga.

ORDER VI. NATATORES.

Family Anatidæ.

Known No. of species in N. A., 54; in the county, 28.

211. Cygnus (olor) americanus, *Sharpless*, Swan. Migratory, spring and autumn.
212. Anser (chen) hyperboreus, *Pallas*. Snow Goose. Migratory, spring and autumn.
213. Bernicla (Leucoblepharon) canadensis, (*Linn.*,)*Boie*, Wild Goose. Migratory, spring and autumn; becoming less frequent, yearly.
214. B. (Bernicla) brenta, (*Linn.*,) *Steph.*, Brant. Migratory, spring and autumn.
215. Anas boschas, *Linn.*, Mallard. Common, spring, autumn and winter. Sp'm. No. 90, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
216. Anas obscura, *Gml.*, Black Duck. Common spring, autumn and winter.
217. Dafila acuta, (*Linn.*,) *Jenyns*, Pintail. Migratory; called "Gray Duck" on the Susquehanna, when in autumnal plumage. Sp'm. No. 91, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
218. Nettion carolinensis, (*Gml.*,) *Bd.*, Green-winged Teal. Common; migratory, spring and autumn. Sp'm. No. 122, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
219. Querquedula discors, (*Linn.*,) *Steph* , Blue-winged Teal. Common; migratory, spring and early autumn. Sp'm· No. 121, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
220. Spatula clypeata, (*Linn.*,) *Boie*, Shoveller. Rare; migratory, spring and autumn. Sp'm No. —
221. Chaulelasmus streperus, (*Linn.*,) *Gray*, Gadwall. Rather rare; migratory, spring and autumn, Sp'm. No. 98, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
222. Mareca americana, (*Gml.*.) *Steph.*, Bald-pate; Widgeon. Common, spring and autumn; migratory. Sp'm. No. 95, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
223. Aix sponsa, (*Linn.*,) *Boie*, Summer Duck. Resident spring and summer, and breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 96, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
224. Fulix marila, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Large Blue-bill; Black-head or Scaup. Common, spring and autumn; migratory. Sp'm. No. 97, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
225. F. affinis, (*Eyton.*) *Bd.*, Little Blue-bill. Common, spring and autumn; migratory.
226. F. collaris, (*Donovan*,) *Bd.*, Ring-necked Duck. Migratory, spring and autumn. Sp'm. No. 99, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
227. Athya americana, (*Eyton*,) *Bon.*, Red Head. Migratory; spring and autumn.
228. A. vallisneria, (*Wils.*,) *Bon.*, Canvas-back. Migratory; spring and autumn. Sp'm. No. 100, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
229. Bucephala americana, (*Bon.*,) *Bd.*, Whistler; Golden-eye. Migratory, spring and autumn, and in Winter abundant,
230. B. albeola, (*Linn.*,) *Bd.*, Spirit Duck; Butter Ball. Migratory; frequent, spring and autumn. Sp'm. No. 101, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
231. Harelda glacialis, (*Linn.*,) *Leach*, South Southerly; Long-tailed Duck. Migratory; abundant in autumn. Sp'm. No. 105, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
232. Melanetta velvetina, (*Cassin.*,) *Bd.*, Velvet Duck. Migratory; spring and autumn.

233. Pelionetta perspicillata, (*Linn.*,) *Kaup.*, Surf Duck. Migratory; spring and autumn. Sp'm. No. 106, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
234. Oidemia americana, *Swainson*, American Scoter. Migratory; in autumn during stormy weather, this species sometimes arrive in large numbers on the Susquehanna, and seem to pass on with the storm.
235. Erismatura rubida, (*Wils.*,) *Bon.*, Ruddy Duck. Migratory; spring and autumn; some seasons quite abundant for a few days. Sp'm. No. 107, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
236. Mergus americanus, *Cassin*, Fisher Duck; Goosander. Resident; breeds in the county. Sp'm. No. 108, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.
237. M. serrator, *Linn.*, Red-breasted Fisher. Smaller than the preceding; resident; breeds in the county.
238. Lophodytes cucullatus, (*Linn.*,) *Reich.*, Hooded Fisher. Frequent; breeds on the Susquehanna. Sp'm. No. 110, Mus. Linn. Soc. Lanc.

Family Laridæ—The Gulls.

Known No. of species in N. A., 46; in the county, 7.

239. Larus argentatus, *Bruenich*, Herring Gull. Spring and autumn; not unfrequent. Sp'm. No. 111, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
240. L. delawarensis, *Ord*, Ring-billed Gull. Occasional visitant, spring. Sp'm. No. 112, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
241. Chroicocephalus atricilla, (*Linn.*,) *Lawr.*, Laughing Gull. Common in the spring.
242. C. philadelphia, (*Ord.*,) *Lawr.*, Bonaparte's Gull. Common, spring and autumn. Sp'm. No. 113. Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
243. Sterna caspia, *Pallas*, Caspian Tern. Two specimens shot on the Susquehanna at Marietta, September 21st, 1847; now in my collection.
244. S. frenata, *Gamb.*, Least Tern. Spring and autumn. Sp'm No. 114, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
245. Hydrochelidon plumbea, (*Wils.*,) *Lawr.*, The Short-tailed Tern. Late summer; specimen in my collection.

Family Colymbidæ.

Known No. of species in N. A., 12; in the county, 5

246. Colymbus torquatus, *Brunich*, Loon. Frequent; spring and autumn. Sp'm No. — Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
247. Podiceps griseigena, (*Bodd.*,) *Gray*. Red-necked Grebe. Rare; one specimen in my collection. For reference to this individual I quote from my note book: "shot on the Susquehanna, March 25th, 1847; male; length 18 inches; stomach charged with sand, grass and feathers; lower intestines infested with a species of *Tainæ*."
248. P. cornutus, (*Gml*,) *Lath.*, Horned Grebe.
249. P. cristatus, *Linn.*,) *Lath.*, Crested Grebe. Very rare. Sp'm No. 118, Mus. Linn. Soc. L.
250. P. podilymbus, (*Linn.*,) *Lawr.*, Pie-billed Grebe. Abundant.

SUMMARY.

Number of *Orders* represented in N. A., 6; in the county, 6.
Number of *Families* represented in N. A., 56; in the county, 38.
Whole number of *Species* in N. A., 738; in the county, 250.

CONCHOLOGY.[1]

Although this branch of natural history is of sufficient interest to those engaged in its study to attract the attention of some of the best minds of our country, as well as of other enlightened nations, yet it is one in which the public is usually not much concerned, especially not in its scientific details. Waiving entirely the question of its usefulness, it is deemed of sufficient importance, to constitute a part of our history of the natural sciences of the county of Lancaster, as it unquestionably does, in the great kingdom of nature. So little, however, is known of the individual habits of this class of animals of a practical character; and as a general thing, so little do they interfere with the productions of human industry, that a mere list of the names of what has been found within the boundaries of the county, has been deemed sufficient on this occasion; and then only of those that are "shell-bearing." It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that *Conchology* embraces that class of animals usually known under the common name of "shells." So far as the territory of Lancaster county is concerned, they may be divided into *Univalves*, being composed of a single piece or shell, and *Bivalves*, composed of two pieces or shells, united together by a sort of hinge, enclosing the animal between or within them. They are also called *Fluveatile-Shells*, when they inhabit fresh water—the "bivalves" being of this character—and *Land-Shells*, when they inhabit the land. Part of the "univalves" are fluveatile, and part of them land shells. Shells are also divided into *Classes*, *Sub-classes* and *Orders*, but as the number and variety is too limited in our local conchology to attempt such a classification, none will be made in that direction. Both land and water shells—or rather the animals that occupy them—usually feed on vegetation, such vegetation as is indigenous to their respectivs elements. The water shells perform, perhaps, a more important function in purifying their native element than they receive credit for; but some of the land shells, have long been considered as destructive to some species of vegetation, and especially to the productions of the "Truck Gardener."

CLASS MOLLUSCA.

SHELL BEARING MOLLUSCA.
(*UNIVALVES.*)

FAM. SUCCINIDÆ.

SUCCINÆ.
obliqua *Say.*
ovalis *Say.*

FAM. HELICELLIDÆ.

Sub. Fam. Helicellinæ.

MACROCYCLIS.
concava *Say.*

HYALINA.
*fuliginosa *Say.*
indentata *Say.*
arborea *Say.*
electrina *Gld.*

Sub-Fam. Gastrodontinæ.

MESOMPHIX.
ligera *Say.*

CONULUS.
ministrisima *Say.*

GASTRODONTA.
suppressa *Say.*

STRABILA.
labyrinthica *Say.*

Sub-Fam. Patulinæ.

ANGUISPICA.
alternata *Say.*

PATULA.
perspectiva *Say.*
striatella *Ant.*

HELICODISCUS.
lineata *Say.*

FAM. HELICIDÆ.

Sub-Fam. Mesodontæ.

VALLONIA.
minuata *Say.*

MESODON.
thyroides *Say.*
buculenta Gld.
dentata *Var.*
albolabris *Say.*

1 Contributed by Mr. H. G. Bruckhart.

XOLATRIMA.
*paliata *Say.*
TRIODOPSIS.
tridenta *Say.*
fallax *Say.*
STENOTRIMA.
monodon *Rac.*
hirsuta *Say.*

FAM. PUPADÆ.

ZUA.
subcylindrica *Chs.*
LEUCOCHILA.
marginata *Say.*
contracta *Say.*
armifera *Say.*
ISTHMIA.
ovata *Say.*

FAM. AURICULIDÆ.

CARYCHIUM.
exiguum *Say.*

FAM. LIMNÆIDÆ.

LIMNOPHYSA.
*palustris *Mul.*
*elodes *Say.*
desidiosa *Say.*
*cuperata *Say.*
humilis *Say.*
modecella *Say.*, *Var.*
PHYSA.
ancellaria *Say.*
heterastropha *Say.*

FAM. PLANORBINÆ.

PLANORBIS.
leutus *Say.*
HELISOMA.
trivolois *Say.*
bicarinatus *Say.*
GYRANLUS.
deflectus *Say.*
parvus *Say.*

FAM. ANCYLINÆ.

ANCYLUS.
rivularis *Say.*
tardus *Say.*

FAM. VALVATIDÆ.

VALVATA.
tricarinata *Say.*

FAM. VIVIPARIDÆ.

MELANTHO
decisa *Say.*
LIOPLEX.
subcarinata *Say.*

FAM. RASSOIDÆ.

GILLIA.
altilis *Lea.*
AMNICOLA.
sayana *Ant.*
limosa *Say.*
*decisa *Hld.*
granum *Say.*
POMATIOPSIS.
*lastrica *Say.*

FAM. MELANIIDÆ.

GONIOBASIS.
virginica *Say,*
multilineata *Say.*, *Var.*
LEPTOXIS.
dissimilis *Say.*

(*BIVALVES.*)

FAM. UNIONIDÆ.

ANODONTA.
flaviatilis *Lea.*
undulata *Say.*
edentula *Lea.*
STROPHITUS.
undulatus *Say.*
ALASMODONTA.
marginata *Say.*
ELLIPSIS.
viridis *Raf.*
tapanianus *Lea.*
LAMPSILIS.
cariosus *Say.*
radiatus *Lam.*
UNIO.
complanatus *Sol.*

FAM. CORBICULADÆ.

SPHAERIUM.
sulcantum *Lam.*
striatinum *Lam.*
fabalis *Prm.*
transversum *Say.*
PISIDIUM.
compressum *Prm.*
variabile *Prm.*

NOTE.—The species marked with a * are given on the authority of Prof. Haldeman, but all the others have been obtained from this county by Mr. H. G. Bruckhart, of Silver Springs, and are now in his collection.

S. S. RATHVON.

CLASS ARACHNIDA[1]

To this class belong all those animals commonly known under the name of "Spiders," "Ticks," "Mites," "Fals-scorpions," &c., and which are generally distinguished from Insects in having eight feet instead of six—hence they are also called "Octopods"—and in having the head and the thorax united in one piece, called the *cephala thorax.* They are without antennæ, and the legs are seven-jointed, terminating with the two-jointed *tarsi.* At the base of their *mandibles,* or jaws, there are small vesicles filled with poison, which can be poured into the tips of the jaws and thus poison any animal that is bitten by the spider. Unless man, however, is in such a state of health as to render his constitution open to the reception of injury from their bite, there is no species of spider in the county of Lancaster that can do him much harm. Mosquitoes and horse-flies, under similar circumstances, are as capable of inflicting as serious injuries upon the human species as are spiders. The young are produced from eggs, and after they are hatched therefrom, they moult or cast off their skins a number of times before they attain their perfect state. Spiders usually live upon animal food, and are most voracious feeders, and hence they may be regarded as friends to the human family. There are some species, however, of this class, that live upon vegetable substances, especially among the *acaridae,* but the larger number of even these are parasitic upon the bodies of other animals, and especially upon those of insects. Spiders differ very much in their habits, some spinning complex webs and others very simple ones. Some construct their nest high up among shrubbery and trees, and others low down upon the ground, or under stones, or in cavities under the ground, whilst others spin no web at all, but, like a tiger, lie in wait for their prey and suddenly pounce upon it. Some are aquatic in their habits, but the larger number of species are strictly terrestrial. Perhaps there is no other class of animals, of the same size, that has elicited so little systematic attention as that of spiders, and therefore a reliable list of what even Lancaster county contains, cannot be given at the present time. The *Arachnids* are divided into two primary groups, called *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia.*

PULMONARIA.

FAM. ARANIDÆ.

MYGALE.
  Several species.
FILISTATA.
  hibernalis
DYSDERA.
  teterrima
SEGESTRIA.
  pumila
LYCOSA.
  fatifera
  ocreata
  littoralis
  punctulata
    and other species.
DOLOMEDES.
  tenebrosa
  sexpunctatus
  lanceolatus
    and other species.
SPHASUS.
  nitidans
  scalaris
ATTUS.
  insolens
  familiaris
  viridis
  niger
  rufus
  sylvanus
  vittatus
  castaneus
    and several other species
THOMISUS.
  vulgaris
    and other species.
CLUBIONA.
  obesa
  gracilis
  tranquila
    and others.
HERPYLLUS.

1 Contributed by Mr. S. S. Rathvon.

ecclesiasticus
ornatus
bicolor
varigatus
bilineatus.
ANGELENA.
plumbea
naevia
THERIDIUM.
vulgaris
boreale
lineatum
PHOLCUS.
several species.
TEGENARIA.
punctata
EPEIRA.
riparia
obesa
pensylvanicus
vulgaris
caudata
militaris
spinea
rugosa
and several others.
LYNIPHIA.
communis
antumnalis
pumila
ARGYRONETA.
several species.
SYNEMOSYNA.
fomica
EPIBLEMUM.
palmarum
and others.

TRACHEARIA.

PSEUDO-SCORPIONIDÆ.

CHELIFER.
cancroides *Lin.*
and other species.

PHALANGIDÆ.

PHALANGIA.
several species.

ACARIDÆ.

TYROLYPHUS.
ribis *Fch.*
HETEROPUS.
ventircosus *Fch.*
ORIBATA.
quadricolis *Feh.*
TROMBIDIMA.
several species.
ACARUS. (Mites.)
domesticus *De G.*
scabies *Fab.*
saccharinum
farina
telluris
IXODES (Ticks.)
several species.
GAMASUS. (on Beetles.)
several species.
HYDRACHNA.
several species.

The foregoing catalogue of Arachnids is necessariiy very incomplete, and therefore, also very imperfect; its compilation being from very scant and disconnected materials, and rather from recollections, based upon meagre discriptions, than from specimens before me of what the county of Lancaster contains. It may however serve as the basis for a more perfect and extended list hereafter, when the county is more fully explored and the subjects it contains are better understood. The authorities, except in a very few instances, are not given, simply because they are not *certainly* known, but it is presumed that most of them are due to Prof. Hentz and Dr. Harris.

CLASS CRUSTACEA.

Lancaster county being an inland district and its waters all fresh, it therefore contains but few individuals belonging to this class of animals, and those few but little understood.

ORDER DECAPODA.

FAMILY—MACROURA.

ASTACUS.
bartonii *Bosc.* (craw-fish.)

ORDER AMPHIPODA.

This order contains the "water-fleas," of which there are a number of species, but their description and names, if they have ever been described and named, are not accessible to me, and therefore they are necessarily omitted. These animals are found in great abundance upon the bottoms of all our springs and running streams. The most common species is *Asellus aquaticus.*

ENTOMOLOGY.[1]

The subject of Entomology cannot be so localized as to include only the insects of a single county; and therefore all, or nearly all, of that *class* of animals, alluded to in this paper, will also be found in the counties of York, Chester, Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin; territory that environs Lancaster county; and possibly it may include all that inhabit the same belt of latitude, through the State of Pennsylvania—at least in that portion of the aforesaid belt, that is of the same degree of elevation or altitude. There is, however, within the territorial limits of the State of Pennsylvania a marked distinction in the local distribution of insects, the Southern tier of counties producing those that are also common to the Northern tiers of Maryland and Virginia; and the Northern tier those that are common to the Southern portions of the State of New York. Still, there are many species that are common to the entire territory of the States named, and some common to the whole United States. Under any circumstances, we may infer that the local distribution of the entomological fauna of a country, or any part of a country, will be more less in correspondence with the local distribution of its flora; so far at least, as the subjects of the former are dependent upon the latter for their normal food. Insects, moreover, in some instances, become localized through civilization and commercial intercourse. A number of the wood-boring beetles common to the wild pine regions of Pennsylvania—in the North—have become localized in the county of Lancaster; having been brought down the Susquehanna river, in the *larva*, or the *pupa* state, in sticks of timber, or sawed lumber; and then, having betaken themselves to similar trees or timber, in their new locality, have become permanently established.

Nor can the subject be so particularized as to contain a detailed description of the various species that are found in the county and adjacent territory, nor to include a complete catalogue of them. Because, to do the former would involve the production of a book quite as large as the whole history of Lancaster county is proposed to be; and to do the latter, would only be enlarging a list of Latin names, that are perhaps of very little interest to the general reader. Under any circumstances it will be utterly impossible for the most careful observer to form a proper conception of the denizens of the insect realm, without considering them as a whole as well as specifically, and noting the transformations of the various individuals composing that realm, from the *ova* to the *larvæ* and their moultings, and thence through their *pupal* changes, until they arrive at the full and perfect development of the matured *imago.* Insects differ so much in their habits, and are so diverse in their structure and form, during these periods, that, without the most careful observation, they are liable to be mistaken in their specific relations, and their individual identities. Whatever may have been the origin of insects in the beginning, or whatever may be their origin now or hereafter, under extraordinary circumstances, it is pretty well established that their ordinary production is from eggs, deposited by a female parent; except in a few instances, where they are viviparous. The first recognizable state of the insect then, is the *ovum* or egg. Incubation may take place in a few days after deposition, or it may be deferred, through the rigor of an intervening winter, to another season. The eggs are usually deposited in such situations, and the exclusion of the young occurs at such

1 Contributed by Mr. S. S. Rathvon.

periods as will furnish them with the food necessary to their development. Almost immediately after the young emerges from the egg, whatever its form or structure may be, it instinctively seeks and appropriates its accustomed food. In this state it is called a *larva*, in the language of science, but in common parlance, a maggot, a grub, a caterpillar, or a worm. The term *larva* is from the Latin, and means a *mask*, because the future insect is enveloped in, or masked by the body of the larva. Whilst in the larva state, it casts off its external integument or skin, four or five times, before it perfects its condition in that state, and immediately after these several changes or *moultings*, its development, for some time, is very rapid. The next state to which the insect attains, is that of the *pupa*, in which, in the larger number of instances, it bears no resemblance to the state from which it was transformed. The term *pupa* is also from the Latin, and is applied to insects, because in this state some of them resemble an infant in swaddling clothes. The perfectly matured insect may evolve from the pupa in a few days after it has assumed that state, and it may not do so until another entire season has intervened, according to the extrinsic circumstances of the case. A few hours after this last transformation, the insect has acquired its full development, and all the beauty, size and intelligence it ever attains to. In this state it is called the *imago*, which is also from the Latin, and implies that it is then in the image of the parents that fertilized and laid the egg. Their periods of existence, in this state, are very variable; in some instances continuing several months, and in others only a single day, or a few hours. This is the love season, during which the sexes cohabit, the females deposit their eggs, and, in many instances, immediately thereafter, die; for as a general thing, insects have not the protecting and fostering care of a living parent on the one hand, or the satisfaction of beholding their posterity on the other. Although the general routine of development is very similar in all insects, yet, there are various exceptions and modifications in their specific transformations, which can only be pointed out in a specific description of the different *Orders* to which they respectively belong. It is in the *larva* state that all insects are the most voracious feeders, and it is then that they commit the greatest depredations upon vegetation, or any other substances they may feed upon. In the *pupa* state many of them are entirely quiescent, and partake of no food, and many of those that feed at all, in the *imago* state, seek and appropriate quite a different kind of food from that which served them as larvæ. These exceptional cases cannot be detailed here without transcending our limits. But before we proceed to cataloguing, it may be necessary to point out briefly, what animals are comprehended under the term *insects*.

"The term *Entomology*, is derived from the two Greek words *entom*—an insect, and *logos*—a discourse; the former word, as well as the synonymous Latin word, *insectum*, which has been anglicised into *insect*, being themselves compounded of other words, signifying a cutting or dividing into sections or articulations, whence in fact, we arrive at one of the great characteristics of these tribes of animals; namely, the articulated structure of the external parts of their bodies, which may be properly regarded as their skeletons, as it serves as supports of the muscles and other internal organs, just as the internal vertebræ of the higher animals support the same parts."

"Mon. Straus has demonstrated that in the body of an insect not exceeding an inch in length, there are three hundred and six hard pieces, entering into the composition of the outer envelope; four hundred and ninety-six muscles for putting them in motion; twenty-four pairs of nerves to animate them, divided into innumerable fillets; and forty-eight pairs of trachæ, equally ramified, to convey air and life into this inextricable tissue." Although this complication of structure is not recognizable to the unassisted common observer, yet, insects are conspicuously divisible into three parts; namely, the *head*, the *thorax*, and the *abdomen*. In addition to the eyes, the mouth, and other organs, the head has attached to it a pair of appendages, of greater or lesser length called the *antennæ* or feelers. To the thorax are attached three pairs of feet, and two

or four wings; so that it will be observed, that strictly speaking, insects are six-footed, or *hexapods*. The abdomen, besides containing the intestines, the matrix, and in many species the breathing apparatus, is also terminated by the sexual organs and the ovipositor, which in many species is obsolete, or modified into a sting.

CLASS INSECTA.

The hexapodal animals called *Insects*, compose a distinct *Class* in the sub-animal kingdom *Articulata;* but this six-footed characteristic only refers to the perfectly matured adults; for whilst they are in the larva state, many of them are without distinct feet, many of them have a greater or lesser number of abdominal feet, called *prolegs*. The Class *Insecta* is divided into *Orders*, and these orders are sub-divided into Tribes, Families, Genera, Groups and Species, or their equivalents.

ORDER COLEOPTERA.

At the head of the class, usually, is placed the order *Coleoptera*, or the insects commonly called "Beetles." This name is derived from the two Greek words *Coleos*—a sheath or shield, and *pteron*, a wing, or sheath-winged insects. The term was first used by ARISTOTLE, and has been almost universally adopted by subsequent naturalists, although many subjects, originally included in it, have since been eliminated, and formed into new orders.

The order is defined by its subjects, having two membranaceous wings, folded longitudinally and transversely, beneath two horny or leathery *elytræ*, or wing-covers, uniting in the middle by a straight suture down the back; the mouth is provided with *mandibles* or jaws, and the *metamorphosis*, or change from one state to another, is *complete*—that is, not gradual, the *pupa* being quiescent and distinct. The subjects of this order, that have been found in the county of Lancaster, may be divided into the following Sections, Sub-Sections, Families and Genera, of which there are numerous species, and more or less variety:

ORDER COLEOPTERA.

Section PENTAMERA, in which all the *tarsi* are five-jointed.

Sub-section CARNIVORA—Carnivorous Beetles.

CICINDELIDÆ—Tiger-beetles.

CINCINDELA *Linn.*
- vulgaris *Say.*
- punctulata *Oliv.*
- hirticollis *Say.*
- sexguttata *Fab.*
- octoguttata (Var.)
- marginalis *Fab.*
- purpurea *Oliv.*
- patruela *Dej.*
- unicolor *Dej.*
- duodecemguttata *Say.*
- marginipennis *Dej.*
- gravida *Lec.*
- decemnotata *Say.*
- limbata? *Say.*

CARABIDÆ—Predaceous Beetles.

CASNONIA *Latr.*
- pensylvanica *Linn.*

LEPTOTRACHELUS *Lat.*
- dorsalis *Fab.*

LACHNOPHORUS *Dej.*
- subsulcatus *Fab?*
- pubescens *Dej.*

GALERITA *Fab.*
- janus *Fab.*
- bicolor *Dru.*
- americana (Var.)

CYMINDIS *Latr.*
- americana *Dej.*
- pilosa *Say.*
- sinuata *Say.*
- neglecta *Hald.*
- laticollis *Say.*
- limbata *Dej.*
- fuscata *Dej.*
- punctigera *Lec.*
- elegans *Lec.*

piceus *Dej.*
CALLEIDA *Hld.*
viridipennis *Say.*
rubicollis *Dej.*
cyanipennis? *Chaud.*
DROMIUS *Bon.*
piceus *Dej.*
AXINOPALPUS *Lec.*
fusciceps *Lec.*
PLOCHIONUS *Dej.*
timidus *Hald.*
amandus *Newm.*
bonfelsii *Dej.*
LEBIA *Latr.*
ornata *Say.*
atriventris *Say.*
vittata *Fab.*
scapularis *Dej.*
maculicornis *Lec.*
pleuritica *Lec.*
pulchella *Dej.*
abdominalis *Chd.*
quadrivittata.
axalaris *Dej.*
russata *Newm.*
viridis *Say.*
pumila *Dej.*
cyanipennis *Dej.*
tricolor *Say.*
viridipennis *Dej.*
COPTODERA *Dej.*
aerata *Dej.*
BRACHINUS *Webr.*
fumans *Linn.*
alternatus *Dej.*
curticollis *Hld.*?
perplexus *Dej.*
affinus *Lec.*
sufflans *Lec.*
similis *Lec.*
quadripennis *Dej.*
patruelis *Lec.*
libator *Dej.*
medius *Lec.*
cephalotus *Dej.*
strenuus *Lec.*
americanus *Lec.*
ballistarius *Lec.*
lateralis *Dej.*
minuatus *Hld.*
HELLUOMORPHA *Lap.*
laticornis *Dej.*
praeusta? *Dej.*
HAPLOCHILE *Lec.*
pygmæa? *Dej,*
SCARITES *Fab.*
subterraneus *Fab.*
intermedius? *Lec.*
distinctus *Lec.*
affinis? *Lec.*
PASIMACHUS *Bon.*
depressus *Fab.*
CLAVINA *Latr.*
Quadrimaculata *Beaur.*
bipustulata *Fab.*
morio *Dej.*
viridis *Say.*
bisignata *Putz.*
americana *Dej.*
pallida *Say.*
corvina *Putz.*
acuducta *Hld.*
dentipes *Dej.*
SCHIZOGENIUS *Putz.*
amphibius *Hald.*
ARDISTOMIS *Putz.*
obliquata *Putz.*
puncticollis *Dej.*
ASPIDOGLOSSA *Putz.*
subangulata? *Chd.*
DYSCHIRIUS *Bon.*
sphaericollis *Say.*
rusticus *Lec.*
globosus *Say*
tridentatus *Lec.*
integer *Lec.*
SPHAERODERUS *Dej.*
stenostomus *Ku.*
niagarensis *Lap.*
bilobus *Say.*
CALOSOMA *Web.*
scrutator *Fab.*
calidum *Fab.*
externum *Say.*
lepidum? *Lec.*
wilcoxi? *Lec.*
CARABUS *Linn.*
serratus *Say.*
silvosus *Say.*
ligatus *Genn.*
limbatus *Say.*
finitimus *Hald.*
NEBRIA *Lat.*
pallipsis *Say.*
suturalis? *Lec.*
OMOPHRON *Kirb.*

labiatum *Fab.*
tesselatum *Say.*
americanum *Dej.*
ELAPHRUS *Fab.*
ruscarius *Say.*
NOTIOPHILUS *Dum.*
porrectus *Say.*
9-striatus *Lec.*
confusus? *Lec.*
semistriatus *Say.*
PANAGAEUS *Lat.*
faciatus *Say.*
CHLAENIUS *Bon.*
sericeus *Forst.*
aestivus *Say.*
chlorophanus *Dej.*
emarginatus *Say.*
nemoralis *Say.*
tomentosus *Say.*
vicinus *Dej.*
pusillus *Say.*
solitarius? *Say.*
laticollis *Say.*
fuscicornis *Dej.*
rufilabris *Dej.*
impunctifrons *Say.*
niger *Ran.*
posticus *Lec.*
obscurus *Lec.*
rufipes *Dej.*
tricolor *Dej.*
lithophilus *Say.*
laticollis *Say.*
viridifrons *Esh.*
prasinus *Dej.*
pensylvanicus *Say.*
OODES *Bon.*
amaroides *Dej.*
DICAELUS *Bon.*
violaceus *Bon.*
teter *Bon.*
dilatatus *Say.*
ovalis *Lec.*
simplex *Dej.*
furvus *Dej.*
elongatus *Bon.*
confusus *Lec.*
politus *Dej.*
PATROBUS *Dej.*
longicornis *Say.*
angicollis? *Ran.*
CALATHUS *Bon.*
gregarius *Say.*
behrensii *Man.*
ruficollis? *Dej.*
PRISTODACTYLA *Dej.*
impunctata *Say.*
corvina *Lec.*
advena *Lec.*
PLATYNUS *Bon.*
angustatus *Dej.*
erythropus *Dej.*
decens *Hld.*
corvinus? *Dej.*
placidus?
atratus *Lec.*
variolatus *Lec.*
femoratus *Dej.*
quadripunctatus *Geer.*
ANCHOMENUS *Bon.*
extensicollis *Say.*
obscurus *Lec.*
deplanatus *Chaud.*
decorus *Say.*
maurus *Mtch.*
decentis *Say.*
AGONUM.
octopunctatum *Fab.*
cupripenne *Say.*
luctuosum *Dej.*
decorum?
melanarium *Dej.*
elevatum *Hld.*
lenum *Dej.*
luctuosum *Dej.*
bembidioides *Krb.*
ferreum *Hld.*
erythropum *Krb.*
chalceum *Lec.*
moerens *Dej.*
punctiforme *Say.*
excavatum *Dej.*
placidum *Say.*
morosum *Dej.*
POECILUS. *Bon.*
chalcites *Say.*
lucublandus *Say.*
fraternus *Say.*
bicolor? *Lec.*
cursitor *Lec.*
scictulus *Lec.*
OLISTHOPUS *Dej.*
micans *Lec.*
parmatus *Say.*
LOXANDRUS *Lec.*
rectus *Say.*

lucidulus *Lec.*
nitidulus *Lec.*
patruelus *Hld.*
vernalis *Hld?*
sordius *Hld?*
HOLCIOPHORUS *Lec?*
moestus *Say.*
PTEROSTICHUS *Bon.*
flobilis *Lec.*
complanata *Dej.*
adoxa *Say.*
stygicus *Say.*
erythropus *Dej.*
tenuis *Lec.*
morio *Dej.*
divisus *Lec.*
substriatus *Lec.*
proximus? *Nob?*
coracinus *Nwm.*
fastiditus *Dej.*
mutus *Say.*
monedula *Grm.*
unicolor *Say.*
orbatus *Nwm.*
picicomis *Krb.*
rostratus? *Nwm.*
lustrans *Lec.*
sculptus *Lec.*
MYAS *Zeigl.*
coracinus *Say.*
americanus *Lec.*
PERCOSIA *Zimm.*
obesa *Say.*
diffinis *Lec.*
perplexus? *Nob.*
AMARA *Bon.*
splendida *Hald.*
impuncticollis *Say.*
inaequalis *Kirb.*
musculis *Say.*
contempta *Lec.*
communis *Ilg.*
aurata *Dej.*
distincta *Hld.*
convexa *Lec.*
vulgaris *Linn.*
angustata *Lec.*
indistincta *Hld.*
confusa *Lec.*
similata *Gyll.*
anthracina *Hld.*
convexa *Lec.*
basillaris *Say.*
convexa *Lec.*
BRADYTUS *Steph.*
avidus *Say.*
exaratus *Dej.*
GEOPINUS *Lec.*
incressatus *Dej.*
CURTONOTUS *Steph.*
carinatus *Lec.*
NOTHOPUS *Lec.*
zabroides *Lec.*
SPONGOPUS *Lec.*
verticallis *Lec.*
CRATACANTHUS *Dej.*
pensylvanicus *Lec.*
convexus *N. sp.*
dubius *Beauv.*
AGONODERUS *Dej.*
lineola *Fab.*
pallipes *Fab.*
dorsalis *Lec.*
infuscatus *Dej.*
AMPHASIA *Nwm.*
femoratus *Dej.*
interstitialis *Say.*
DICHEIRUS *Mann.*
dilatatus *Dej.*
parallelus *Lec.*
obtusus *Lec.*
oblatatus *Lec.*
ANISODACTYLUS *Dej.*
baltimorensis *Say.*
carbonarius *Say.*
discoideus *Dej.*
pinguis *Hld.*
crassus *Lec.*
merula *Grm.*
coenus *Say.*
nigerrimus *Dej.*
laticollis *Krb.*
nigrita *Dej.*
rusticus *Say.*
musiculus *Say.*
agricola *Say.*
tristis *Dej.*
lugubris? *Hld.*
SELENOPHORUS *Dej.*
paliatus *Fab.*
troglodytus *Dej.*
pedicularius *Dej.*
stigmosus *Grm.*
PANGUS *Ziegl.*
caliginosus *Fab.*
HARPALUS *Latr.*

pensylvanicus *DeG.*
bicolor *Fab.*
faunus *Say.*
herbivagus *Say.*
ochropus *Kirb.*
vulpucellus *Say.*
fraternus *Lec.*
nitidulus *Chd.*
viridæneus *Bvs.*
spadiceus *Dej.*
assimilis *Hld.*
irripennis *Lec.*
dicorus *Hld.*
irricolor *Lec.*?
STENOLOPHUS *Dej.*
ochropezus *Say.*
conjunctus *Say.*
carbonarius *Dej.*
unicolor *Dej.*
fuliginosus *Dej.*
plebejus *Dej.*
dissimilis? *Dej.*
GYNANDROPUS *Dej.*
hylacis *Say.*
BRADICELLUS *Er.*
nitidus *Dej.*
micans *Hld.*
rupestris *Say.*
ruficrus *Krb.*
autumnalis *Say.*
rathuonii *Lec.*
ACUPALPUS *Dej.*
testaceus *Dej.*
longulus *Dej.*
indistinctus *Dej.*
rupestris *Dej.*
lugubris *Hld.*
partiarius *Say.*
minuatus *N. sp.*
BEMBIDIUM *Illig.*
impressum *Fab.*
sigillare *Say.*
paludosum *Ptz.*
inaequale *Say.*
punctatostriatum *Say.*
nigrum *Say.*
chalceum *Dej.*
OCHTHEDROMUS *Lec.*
quadrimaculatus *Linn.*
picipes *Kirb.*
niger *Say.*
affinis *Say.*
coxendix *Say.*
laevigatus *Say.*
patruelus *Dej.*
nitidulus *Dej.*
antiquus *Dej.*
tesselatus *Lec.*
approximatus *Lec.*
planatus *Lec.*
americanus *Dej.*
dilatatus *Lec.*
dorsalis *Say.*
planus *Hld.*
lucidus *Lec.*
basalis *Lec.*
relictus *Lec.*
antiquus *Dej.*
TACHYS.
epiphiatus *Lec.*
tripunctatus *Say.*
inornatus *Say.*
flavicaudus *Say.*
ferrugineus *Dej.*
nigriceps *Dej.*
incurvus *Say.*
bipustulatus *Say?*
proximus *Say.*
xanthopus *Dej.*
pulchellus *Frt.*
pulicomis *Lec.*
mordax *Lec.*
anceps *Lec.*
vorax *Lec.*
scitulus *Lec.*

DYTISCIDÆ—Water-Beetles.

DYTISCUS *Linn,*
confluens *Say.*
fasciventris *Say.*
harrisii *Kirb.*
CYBISTER *Curt.*
fimbriolatus? *Say.*
fenistralis *Lec.*
ACILIUS *Leach.*
fraternus *Har.*
latecinctus *Lec.*
HYDATICUS *Lch.*
liberus *Say.*
COLYMBETES *Clair.*
aquilus? *Fab.*
bipunctatus *Lec.*
AGABUS *Lch.*
punctulatus *Aub.*
obtusatus *Say.*
lutosus *Lec.*

taeniolis *Say.*
erythropterus *Say.*
aeruginosus *Aub.*
LACCOPHILUS *Leh.*
proximus *Say.*
maculosus *Say.*
fasciatus *Aub.*
HYDROPORUS *Clair.*
macularis *Lec.*
affinis *Say.*
fraternus *Lec.*
cuspidatus *Kun.*
HALIPLUS *Latr.*
immaculaticollis *Har.*
concolor *Lec.*
borealis *Lec.*
CNEMIDOTUS *Ill.*
duodecimpunctatus *Say.*
simplex? *Lec.*

GYRINIDÆ—Whirl-beetles.

DINEUTES *Brull.*
americanus *Linn.*
assimilis *Krb.*
labratus *Mels.*
opacus *Mls.*
emarginatus *Say.*
GYRINUS *Linn.*
affinis *Aub.*
picipes *Aub.*
ventralis *Krb.*
lateralis *Aub.*
analis *Say.*
GYRETES *Brrll.*
sinuatus *Lec.*

Sub-section BRACHELYTRA—Short elytrons.

STAPHYILINIDÆ—Rover-beetles.

FALAGRIA *Man.*
bilobata *Say.*
venestula *Ers.*
globosa *Mels.*
HOMALOTA *Man.*
polita *Mels.*
modesta *Mels.*
lateralis *Mels.*
flaveola *Mels.*
plana *Gyl.*
dichroa *Grv.*
picipennis *Man.*
lividipennis *Man.*
aemula *Ers.*
ALEOCHARA *Grv.*
lata *Grv.*
tristis *Frv.*
verna *Say.*
lustrica *Say.*
bimaculata *Grv.*
nitida *Lec.*
castaneipennis *Man.*
laevigatus *Lec.*
TACHYPORUS *Grv.*
jocosus *Say.*
faber? *Say,*
acaudus? *Say.*
bruneus *Ers.*
CONURUS *Stph.*
basalis *Ers.*
GYROPHAENA *Man.*
socia *Ers.*
TACHYNUS *Grv.*
picipes *Ers*
marginalis *Grv.*
propinquus *Man.*
memnonius *Grv.*
puncticollis *Zig.*
luridus *Ers.*
ventriculus *Say.*
scrutator *Mls.*
fumipennis *Say.*
BOLITOBIUS *Lch.*
pygmæus *Linn.*
obsoletus *Say.*
dimidiatus *Ers.*
cinctus *Grv.*
XANTHOLINUS *Dahl.*
obsidianus *Mls.*
emmesus *Grv.*
cephalus *Say.*
hamatus *Say.*
THINOPINUS *Lec.*
pictus *Lec.*
OCYPUS *Krb.*
ater *Grv.*
STAPHYLINUS *Linn.*
cingulatus *Grv.*
villosus *Grv.*
arcticus *Lec.*
vulpinus *Ers.*
tomentosus *Grv.*
violaceus *Grv.*
cinnamopterus *Grv.*
maculosus *Grv.*
femoratus *Fab.*

fossator? *Grv.*
PHILONTHUS *Lch.*
cyanipennis *Fab.*
hepaticus *Ers.*
aterrimus *Grv.*
ater *Zieg.*
thoracicus *Grv.*
viridipennis (Var.)
pulchellus *Mls.*
niger *Mls.*
cautus *Ers.*
æneus *Grv.*
bistriatus *Ers.*
palliatus *Grv.*
umbratilis.
baltimoriensis *Grv.*
lomatus *Ers.*
blandus *Grv.*
sobrinus *Ers.*
melancholicus *Dej.*?
QUEDIUS *Lch.*
iracundus *Say.*
laticollis *Grv.*
CRYPTOBIUM *Man.*
bicolor *Grv.*
badium *Grv.*
cinctum *Say.*
pallipes *Grv.*
carolinum? *Ers.*
LATHROBIUM *Grv.*
puncticollis *Krb.*
lecontii *Hld*?
collare *Ers.*
dimidiatum *Say.*
LITHOCHARIS *Ers.*
confluens *Say.*
corticina *Grv.*
SUNIUS *Lch.*
cinctus *Say.*
longiusculus *Man.*
PÆDERUS *Fab.*
littorarius *Grv.*
riparius *Linn.*
PINOPHILUS *Grv.*
latipes *Grv.*
picipes? *Ers.*
OXYTELUS *Grv.*
pensylvanicus *Ers.*
basalis *Mls.*
parvulus *Mls*
insignatus *Grv.*
nitidulus *Ers.*
TROGOPHLŒUS *Man.*
morio *Ers.*
STENUS *Lat.*
biguttatus *Fab.*
flavicornis *Ers.*
stygicus *Say.*
punctatus *Ers.*
femoratus? *Say.*
BLEDIUS *Lch.*
mandibularis *Ers.*
rubiginosus? *Ers.*
fasciatus *Say.*
STILICUS *Lat.*
angularis *Ers.*
dentatus *Say.*
OLOPHRUM *Ers.*
obtectum *Ers.*
OMALIUM *Grv.*
repandum *Ers.*
SCOPÆUS *Ers.*
exiguus *Ers.*
PLATYSTHETUS *Man.*
americanus *Ers.*
TROGOPHLOEUS *Man.*
morio *Ers.*
APOCELLUS *Ers.*
sphaericollis *Say.*
ANTHOPHAGUS *Grv.*
caesus *Ers.*
brunneus *Say.*
verticalis *Say.*
pensylvanicus *Hld.*
protectus? *Mls?*
ACIDOTA *Lch.*
subcarinata *Ers.*
ANTHOBIUM *Lch.*
dimidiatum *Mls.*

PSELAPHIDÆ.

TYRUS *Aub.*
compar *Lec.*
punctatus *Lec.*
PSELAPHUS *Hbt.*
carinatus *Zieg.*
BRYAXIS *Lch.*
rubicunda *Aub.*
BATRISUS *Aub.*
globosus *Lec.*

Sub-section SERRICORNIA, Saw-horned Beetles.

BUPRESTIDÆ—Boring-beetles.

ACMAEODERA *Esh.*

pulchella *Hbst.*
ornata *Fab.*
tubulus *Fab.*
DICERCA *Esh.*
divaricata *Say.*
obscura *Linn.*
molitor *Mls.*
tenebrica *Krb.*
lurida? *Linn.*
CHALCOPHORA *Srv.*
aurata *Lec.*
virginica *Dru.*
campestris *Say.*
BUPRESTIS *Linn.*
fasciata *Fab.*
sexnotata *Lap.*
decora *Fab.*
aurulenta *Linn.*
MELANOPHILA *Esh.*
longipes *Lec.*
CHRYSOBOTHRIS *Esh.*
femorata *Fab.*
viridiceps *Mls.*
dentipes *Grm.*
rugosiceps *Mls.*
sexsignata *Say.*
luteosignata *Hld.*
TRACHYPTERIS *Krb.*
fulvoguttata *Har.*
ANTHAXIA *Esh.*
gracilis *Mls.*
viridicornis *Say.*
AGRILUS *Lap.*
ruficollis *Fab.*
geminatus *Say.*
lateralis? *Say.*
bilineatus *Web.*
arcuatus *Say.*
quadriimpressus *Zgl.*
BRACHYS *Sol.*
tessellata *Fab.*
terminans *Fab.*
picta *Hld.*
aurulentus *Hld.*
METONIUS *Say.*
ovatus *Say.*
purpureus *Say.*

EUCNEMIDÆ—Click-Beetles.

ANELASTES *Kirb.*
latreillii *Lec.*
FORNAX *Lap.*
bicolor *Mls.*
EUCNEMIS *Aub.*
heterocerus *Lec.*
americanus *Say.*
clypeatus? *Say.*

ELATERIDÆ—"Skip-Jacks," "Hammer-Bugs," "Schnellkaefer," &c.

HEMICREPIDIUS *Grm.*
memnonius *Hbst.*
MONOCREPIDIUS *Esh.*
lobatus *Say.*
finitimus *Say.*
serotinus *Grm.*
bellus *Say.*
vespertinus? *Fab.*
CRATONYCHUS *Dej.*
americanus *Hbst.*
communis *Sch.*
cinerius *Say.*
brevicollis *Hbst.*
testaceus *Mls.*
ochraceipennis *Mls.*
acutipennis?
PEROTHOPS *Esch.*
mucidus *Sch.*
ADRASTUS *Meg.*
peryphes *Hbst.*
testaceus *Mls.*
recticollis *Say.*
ADELOCERA *Lat.*
marmorata? *Say.*
impresicollis *Say.*
pennata *Fab.*
ALAUS *Lat.*
oculatus *Linn.*
myops? *Fab.*
ATHOUS *Lat.*
sulcicollis *Say.*
pyrrhos *Hbst.*
oblongicollis *Mls.*
aereus *Mls.*
soleatus *Say.*
pallidipennis *Say.*
bilobatus? *Say.*
LIMONIUS *Esh.*
quercinus *Say.*
cylindriformis *Say.*
plebejus *Say.*
basilaris *Lec.*
flavipes *Fab.*
definitus *Zgl.*
posticus *Mls.*
CARDIOPHORUS *Esh.*

curiatus *Say.*
cardisce? *Say.*
APHANOBIUS *Esh.*
sulcicollis *Lec.*
ELATER *Linn.*
hepaticus *Mls.*
filius *Rnd.*
rubicollis *Hbst.*
oblivius *Say.*
nigricollis *Hbst.*
areolatus *Say.*
limbalis *Hbst.*
AMPEDUS *Meg.*
sanguinipennis? *Say.*
signaticollis? *Say.*
LUDIUS *Lat.*
attenuatus *Say.*
variagatus? *Nob.*
abruptus *Say.*
CORYMBITES *Lat.*
appressifrons *Say.*
limbatus *Say*?
micans *Grm.*
bivittatus *Hld.*
vernalis *Htz.*
DIACANTHUS *Lat.*
inflatus? *Say.*
HEMIRHIPIS *Lat.*
fascicularis *Fab.*
AGRIOTES *Esh.*
obesus *Say.*
truncatus *Mls.*
DOLOPIUS *Meg.*
macilentus *Rnd.*
oblongicollis *Mls.*
binus *Say.*
PRISTILOPHUS *Lat.*
aethiops *Hbst.*

RHIPICERIDÆ—Feather-horned Beetles.

SANDALUS *Knh.*
niger *Knh.*
petrophya *Knh.*

CEBRIONIDÆ.

CEBRIO *Fab.*
bicolor *Fab.*

ATOPIDÆ.

PTILODACTYLA *Illg.*
elaterina *Illg.*

CYPHONIDÆ.

CYPHON *Fab.*
discoideus *Say.*
pulchella *Guer.*
variabilis *Thu.*
SCIRTES *Illg.*
orbiculatus *Fab.*
suturalis *Dej.*

LYCIDÆ—Leather-wings.

LYCUS *Fab.*
lateralis *Mls.*
DICTYOPTERA *Lat.*
sanguinipennis *Say.*
DIAGRAPHA *Wm.*
discrepans *Wm.*
reticulata *Fab.*
dorsalis *Nwm.*
typica *Wm.*
terminalis *Say.*
CAENIA *Wm.*
dimidiatus *Fab.*
EROS *Wm.*
mundus *Say.*
canaliculatus? *Say.*
humeralis *Fab.*
coccinatus *Say.*
mollis *Lec.*

LAMPYRIDÆ—Fire-flies.

ELLYCHNIA *Lec.*
nigricans *Say.*
corrusca *Linn.*
marginicollis *Lec.*
minuta *Lec.*
neglecta *Lec.*
autumnalis *Mls.*
PHOTINUS *Lap.*
scintillans *Say.*
angustatus *Lec.*
pyralis *Linn.*
flavocincta? *Lec.*
PHOTURIS *Lec.*
pennsylvanica *Geer.*
frontalis? *Lec.*
LAMPYRIS *Linn.*
ruficollis *Say.*
consanguinea? *Lec.*

TELEPHORIDÆ—Soldier-Beetles.

CHAULIOGNATHUS *Hntz.*

pensylvanicus *Geer.*
marginatus *Fab.*
bimaculatus (*Var.*)
POLEMIUS *Lec.*
laticornis *Say.*
brevicollis *Lec.*
SILIS *Char.*
bidentata *Say.*
puncticollis *Lec?*
longicornis? *Lec.*
TELEPHORUS *Geof.*
carolinus *Fab.*
abdominalis *Lec.*
scitulus *Say.*
variens *Mls?*
collaris *Lec.*
ater *Linn.*
divisus *Lec.*
vittatus *Fab.*
lineola *Fab.*
brunicollis *Lec.*
marginellus *Lec.*
tibialis *Lec.*
rotundicollis *Say.*
PODABRUS *Fisch.*
basillaris *Say.*
diadema *Fab.*
flavicollis *Lec.*
tomentosus *Say.*
puncticollis *Lec.*
marginicollis *Lec.*
brunnicollis *Fab.*
MALTHINUS *Lat.*
serraticornis? *Lec.*
cinctiscripta *Dej.*
niger *Lec.*
abdominalis *Dej.*
TRYPHERUS *Lec.*
latipennis *Grm.*
TYTTHONYX *Lec.*
crythrocephalus *Fab.*

MALACHIIDÆ.

COLLOPS *Ers.*
bipunctatus *Say.*
quadrimaculatus *Fab.*
tricolor *Say.*
labiatus *Hld.*
vittatus *Say.*
ANTHOCOMUS *Ers.*
melanopterus *Ers.*
circumscriptus *Say.*
otiosus *Say.*
scincetus *Say.*
EBAEUS *Ers.*
apicalis *Say.*

PTINIDÆ.

PTINUS *Linn.*
fur *Linn.*
humeralis *Say,*
bimaculatus *Mls.*
GIBBIUM *Scop.*
scotias *Obv.*
LYCTUS *Fab.*
americanus *Mls?*
axillaris *Mls.*
striatus *Mls.*
OCHINA *Zieg.*
notatum *Hld.*
nigra *Mls.*
coruscans *Man.*
ANOBIUM *Fab.*
gibbosum *Say.*
notatum *Say.*
carinatum *Say.*
sericans *Mls.*
tenuistriatum *Say.*
DORCATOMA *Hbst.*
oculata *Say.*

LYMEXLYIDÆ.

CUPES *Fab.*
capitata *Fab.*
cinerea *Say.*

Sub-section CLAVICORNIA, Club-horned Beetles.

CLERIDÆ.

TILLUS *Olv.*
collaris? *Spin.*
terminatus *Say.*
CYMATODERA *Grv.*
inornata *Say.*
undulata *Say.*
TRICHODES *Hbst.*
apivorus? *Grm.*
ornatus? *Say.*
CLERUS *Geof.*
ichneumoneus *Fab.*
cordifer *Lec.*
nigrifrons *Say.*
thoracicus *Olv.*

quadrisignatus *Say.*
rufescens *Lec.*
analis? *Lec.*
THANASIMUS *Spn.*
trifasciatus *Say.*
dubius *Fab.*
undulatus *Say.*
THANEROCLERUS *Spn.*
sanguineus *Say.*
HYDNOCERA *Nwm.*
pallipennis? *Say.*
curtipennis? *Man.*
PHYLLOBÆNUS *Spn.*
dislocatus *Say.*
ENOPLIUM *Lat.*
pilosum *Forst.*
laticorne *Hld.*
vestitum *Spn.*
NECROBIA *Lat.*
violaceus *Fab.*
erratus *Mls.*
ruficollis *Fab.*
rufipes *Geer.*
OPETIOPALPUS *Spn.*
luridus *Spn.*

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

SCYDMÆNUS *Lat.*
brevicornis *Say.*

HISTERIDÆ—Mimic-beetles.

TRIBALUS *Ers.*
americanus? *Lec.*
EPEIRUS *Ers.*
nigrellus *Say.*
vicinus *Lec.*
decipiens *Lec.*
minor *Lec.*
HISTER *Linn.*
merdarius *Pyk.*
depurator *Say.*
americanus *Pyk.*
abbreviatus *Fab.*
sexstriatus *Lec.*
subrotundus *Say.*
foedatus *Lec.*
marginicollis *Lec.*
arcautus *Say.*
borealis *Lec.*
bimaculatus? *Linn.*
laevipes *Grm.*
decisus *Lec.*
sexecemstriatus *Say.*
HETAERIUS.
brunneipennis *Lec.*
PAROMALUS *Ers.*
bistriatus *Ers.*
consors *Lec.*
æqualis *Say.*
gilensis *Lec.*
conjunctus *Say.*
seminulum *Ers.*
PLATYSOMA *Lch.*
depressum *Pyk.*
parallelum *Say.*
carolinum *Pyk.*
cylindricum *Pyk.*
complanatum *Lec.*
HOLOLEPTA *Pyk.*
æqualis *Say.*
cacti? *Lec.*
SAPRINUS *Ers.*
assimilis *Pyk.*
sphaeroides *Lec.*
placidus *Ers.*
minutus *Lec.*
pensylvanicus *Pyk.*
imperfectus? *Lec.*
PLEGADERUS *Ers.*
transversus *Say.*

SILPHIDÆ—Carrion-beetles.

NECROPHORUS *Fab.*
americanus *Olv.*
orbicollis *Fab.*
velutinus *Fab.*
tomentosus *Web.*
pustulatus *Ill.*
marginatus *Say.*
mediatus *Fab.*
pygmaeus *Krb.*
NECRODES *Wil.*
surinamensis *Fab.*
OICEOPTOMA *Lch.*
marginata *Fab.*
variagata *Nob.*
THANATOPHILUS *Lch.*
caudatus *Say.*
NECROPHILA *Krb.*
americana *Linn.*
SILPHA *Linn.*
inaequalis *Fab.*
ramosa *Say.*

SCAPHIDIDÆ.

SCAPHIDIUM *Olv.*

quadriguttatum *Say.*
americanum *Hld.*
piceum *Mls.*
convexum *Hld.*
SCAPHIUM *Krb.*
castanipes? *Krb.*

NITIDULIDÆ—Bone-Beetles.

CERCUS *Lat.*
pusillus *Mls.*
abdominalis *Ers.*
COLASTUS *Fab.*
semitectus *Say.*
infirmus *Ers.*
CONOTELUS *Ers.*
obscurus *Ers.*
CARPOPHILUS *Lch.*
punctulatus *Mls.*
hemipterus *Linn.*
niger *Say.*
melanopterus *Ers.*
marginatus *Ers.*
brachypterus *Say.*
unicolor? *Say.*
EPURAEA *Ers.*
helvola *Ers.*
rufa *Say.*
NITIDULA *Fab.*
truncatella *Man.*
ziczac *Say.*
ambigua *Man.*
obscura *Fab.*
bipustulata *Fab.*
rufida *Mls.*
PROMETOPIA *Ers.*
sexmaculata *Say.*
OMOSITA *Ers.*
colon *Fab.*
badia *Mls.*
discoidea *Fab.*
PHENOLIA *Ers.*
grossa *Fab.*
STELIDOTA *Ers.*
geminata *Say.*
PALLODES *Ers.*
silaceus *Fab.*
CRYPTARCHA *Shk.*
ampla *Ers.*
IPS *Fab.*
quadrisignatus *Say.*
confluentus *Say.*
sanguinolentus *Olv.*
faciatus? *Olv.*
bipustulatus *Mls.*
obtusus *Say.*
RHIZOPHAGUS *Hbst.*
erythopterus *Mls.*
TEMNOCHILA *Wst.*
virescens *Olv.*
ALINDRIA *Ers.*
cylindrica *Geof.*
nigella *Mls.*
teres *Mls.*
TROGOSITA *Olv.*
americana *Krb.*
nigripennis *Hld.*
castanea *Mls.*
depressior *Beav.*
nana *Mls.*
dubia *Mls.*
PELTIS.
marginata? *Mls.*

DERMESTIDÆ—Bacon-Beetles.

DERMESTES *Linn.*
lardarius *Linn.*
caninus *Grm.*
marmoratus? *Say.*
ATTAGENUS *Lat.*
ornatus *Say.*
pellio *Linn.*
megatomus *Hld.*
cylindricollis? *Say.*
ANTHRENUS *Geof.*
castaneus *Mls.*
varius *Fab.*
destructor *Mls.*
thoracicus *Mls.*
caudatus *Hld.*
nododendron *Hld.*

BYRRHIDÆ.

NOSODENDRON *Lat.*
americanum *Hld.*
unicolor *Say.*
AMPHICYRTA *Ers.*
dentipes *Ers.*
BYRRHUS *Linn.*
varius *Fab.*
TRINODUS *Meg.*
hispidus *Mls.*
THROSCUS *Lat.*
constrictor *Say.*

PARNIDÆ.

PSEPHENUS *Hld.*

lecontei *Lec.*
ELMIS *Lat.*
quadrinotatus *Say.*

HETEROCERIDÆ.

HETEROCERUS *Bos.*
ventralis *Mls.*
undatus *Mls.*
pallidus *Say.*
limbatus *Keis.*

GEORYSSIDÆ.

GEORYSSUS *Lat.*
pusillus *Lec.*

Subsection PALPICORNIA, Palpi-horned.

HYDROPHILIDÆ—Water-beetles.

HYDROPHILUS *Lch.*
triangularis *Say.*
striolatus *Hld.*
ovalis *Zieg.*
HELOPHORUS *Leh.*
lineatus *Say.*
HYDROCHARIS *Wst.*
nimbatus *Say.*
obtusatus? *Say.*
HYDROBIUS *Lch.*
fuscipes *Linn.*
globosus *Say.*
CYCLONOTUM *Ers.*
subcupreum *Say.*
CERCYON *Lch.*
nigricolle *Say.*
occellatum *Say.*

Subsection LAMELLICORNIA, Book-horned beetles—antennæ laminated.

LUCANIDÆ—Stag-beetles.

LUCANUS *Scp.*
dama *Thb.*
elaphus? *Fab.*
capreolus *Linn*, var.
DORCUS *Mac.*
parallelus *Say.*
CERUCHUS *Mac.*
piceus *Web.*
PLATYCERUS *Geof.*
quercus *Web.*
depressus *Lec.*
PASSALUS *Fab.*
cornutus *Fab.*

SINODENDRON *Fab.*
americanum *Bvr.*

SCARABÆIDÆ—Dung-beetles.

CHŒRIDIUM *Lap.*
capistratum *Fab.*
CANTHON *Ill.*
lævis *Dru.*
chalcites *Hald.*
obsoletus *Say.*
viridis *Bvr.*
nigricornis *Say.*
cuprescans *Hld.*
probus *Grm.*
COPRIS *Geof.*
carolina *Linn.*
bituberculatus *Hld?*
anaglypticus *Say.*
ammon *Fab.*
intermedius *Neb.*
PHANÆUS *Mac.*
carnifex *Linn.*
ONTHOPHAGUS *Lat.*
janus *Ptz.*
hecate *Ptz.*
niger *Mls.*
APHODIUS *Ill.*
fimetarius *Fab.*
maculatipennis *Mls.*
imbricatus *Mls.*
spretulus *Hld.*
strigatus *Say.*
stercorosus *Mels.*
lutulentus *Hld.*
ruricola *Mls.*
terminalis *Say.*
femoralis *Say.*
stercorator *Hld.*
palides *Hld.*
ochoretus *Hld.*
fulvus *Hld.*
vittatus *Hld.*
terrosus *Hld.*
EUPARIA *Lap.*
strigata *Hld.*
SPHAEROMORPHUS *Grm.*
volvox *Grm.*
ACANTHOCERUS *Mac.*
aphodioides *Illg.*
globosus *Say.*
TROX *Fab.*
scutellaris? *Say.*
terrestris *Say.*

tuberculatus *Hbst.*
vagrans *Hld.*
alternatus *Say.*
crenatus *Olv.*
porcatus *Say.*
capillaris *Say.*
variolatus *Mls.*
GEOTRUPES *Lat.*
splendidus *Olv.*
chalcites *Var.*
excrementi *Say.*
miarophagus *Say.*
blackburnii *Fab.*
HYBOSORUS *Mac.*
carolinus *Lec.*
BOLBOCERUS *Krb.*
farctus *Pnz.*
lazarus *Pnz.*
ferrugineus *Bvr.*

DYNASTIDÆ—Horned-beetles.

DYNASTES *Mac.*
tityus[1] *Linn.*
XYLORYCTES *Hope.*
satyrus *Fab.*
HETERONYCHUS *Brm.*
tumulosus *Bvr.*
PODALGUS *Brm.*
juvencus *Fab.*
CHALEPUS *Mac.*
trachypygus *Brm.*
PELIDNOTA *Mac.*
punctata *Linn.*
variolata *Nob.* var.
AREODA *Mac.*
lanigera *Linn.*

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

MELOLONTHA *Lat.*
variolosa? *Htz.*
TRICHESTES *Ers.*
pilosicollis *Kn.*
PHYLLOPHAGA *Hrs.*
quercina *Kn.*
ilicis *Kn.*
hirsuta *Kn.*
fraterna *Har.*
longitarsa *Say?*
balia *Say.*
OMALOPLIA *Muls.*
sericea *Ilg.*
micans *Kn.*
SERICA *Mac.*
vespertina *Shn.*
lauta *Hld.*
atricapilla *Krb.*
DICHELONYCHA *Hrs.*
hexagona *Grm.*
linearis *Shn.*
MACRODACTYLUS *Lat.*
subspinosus *Linn.*
ANISOPLIA?
lineola *Linn.*
ANOMALA *Meg.*
lucicola *Fab.*
binotata *Schn.*
pinicola *Mls.*
rufiventris *Hld.*
marginata *Fab.*
maculata *Lap.*
minuta *Brm.*
variens *Fab.*

CETONIIDÆ.

HOPLIA *Illg.*
trifasciata *Say.*
primoria *Brm.*
helvola *Mls.*
mucorea *Grm.*
VALGUS *Scrb.*
seticollis *Bvr.*
canaliculatus *Fab.*
TRICHIUS *Fab.*
bibens *Fab.*
lunulatus *Fab.*
piger *Fab.*
affinis *Gor.*
delta? *Frst.*
GNORIMUS *Lap.*
maculosus *Kn.*
CREMASTOCHILUS *Kn.*
variolosus *Krb.*
castaneae *Kn.*
hentzii *Har.*
harrisii *Krb.*
OSMODERMA *Lap.*

1 This is the largest coleopterous insect known to the United States, and is frequently found in the County of Lancaster. Its color is a light greenish-gray, blotched or irregularly spotted with dark brown or black. In 1856 a large willow tree was cut down at Safe Harbor, in the heart of which were found about fifty specimens in a living state. It has also been found at New Holland, and in Drumore township. I have two of the Safe Harbor specimens in my collection at the present time.

eremicola *Knh.*
scabra *Bvr.*
rugosa? *Nob.*
GYMNETIS *Mac.*
nitidua *Linn.*
CETONIA *Fab.*
inda *Linn.*
vestita *Say.*
fulgida *Fab.*
ERIRHIPIS *Brm?*
melancholica *Ger.*
cernii *Hld.*
sepulcralis *Fab.*
pubera *Lch.*

Section HETEROMERA—the four anterior *tarsi* having five, and the two posterior, having only four joints.
Sub-section MELOSOMA—Grave-beetles.

BLAPTIDÆ.

BLAPSTINUS *Sol.*
moestus *Mls.*
brevicollis *Lec.*
pullus ?
EURYMETOPHON *Esh.*
atrum *Lec.*
POLYPLEURUS *Sol.*
geminatus *Srv.*
perforatus *Grm.*
PEDINUS *Lat.*
suturalis *Say.*
OPATRINUS *Dej.*
notus *Say.*
TRACHYCELIS *Lat.*
flavipes *Mls.*
OPLOCEPHALA *Lat.*
collaris *Lap.*
bicornis *Olv.*
viridipennis *Fab.*
chalybea *Lap.*
PLATYDEMA *Lap.*
americana *Lap.*
clypeatus *Hld.*
rufa *Mls.*
ruficornis *Strm.*
laevipes *Hld.*
basalis *Hld.*
analis *Hld.*
ventrata *Hld.*

TENEBRIONIDÆ—Meal-Beetles.

TENEBRIO *Linn.*
molitor *Linn.*
castaneus *Kch.*
rufinasus *Say.*
elongatus *Bvr.*
obscurus *Fab.*
depressus *Fab.*
variolus *Bvr.*
badius *Say.*
CENTRONIPUS *Dej.*
calcaratus *Fab.*
ANIARIA *Dej.*
picea *Mls.*
IPHTHINUS *Dej.*
pensylvanicus *De G.*
femoratus *Fab.*
intermedius *Hld.*
barbatus *Knh.*
saperdoides *Olv.*
STENOCHIA *Krb.*
tenuicollis *Say.*
terminata *Say.*
crenata *Lec.*
coracina *Lec?*

Sub-section—TAXICORNIA.

DIAPERIDÆ.

DIAPERIS *Geof.*
hydni *Fab.*
BOROS *Hbst.*
unicolor *Say.*
HYPOPHLŒUS *Fab.*
coniferum *Hld.*
PHALERIA *Lat.*
testacea *Say.*
varia *Nob.*
ULOMA *Aug.*
culinaris *Linn.*
marginata *Lec.*
impressa *Mls.*
ferruginea *Say.*
depressa *Fab?*

Sub-section STENELYTRA.

HELOPIDÆ.

MERACANTHA *Krb.*
canadensis *Say.*
HELOPS *Fab.*
americanus *Bvr.*
tenebrioides *Beav.*
micans *Fab.*
vittata (Var.)

BOLITOPHAGUS *Fab.*
cornutus *Pnz.*
corticola *Say.*
sulcatus *Dej.*

MELANDRYIDÆ.

MELANDRYA *Fab.*
striata *Say.*
labiata *Say.*
excavata *Hld.*
PYTHO *Lat.*
niger *Krb.*
PHAIONA *Hld.*
umbrina *Mls.*
SERROPALPUS *Hel.*
substriatus *Hld.*
DIRCAEA *Fab.*
sericea *Hald.*
decolorata? *Ran.*
HALLOMENUS *Pyk.*
scapularis *Mls.*
luridus *Hld.*
EUSTROPHUS *Ill.*
bicolor *Fab.*
bifasciatus *Say.*
niger *Mls.*
tomentosus *Say.*
pallides *Lec?*
SCRAPTIA *Lat.*
lutea *Hld.*
pallipes *Mls.*

CISTELIDÆ.

PENTHE *Nwm.*
obliquata *Fab.*
pimelia *Fab.*
ALLECULA *Fab.*
obscura *Say.*
sericea *Hld.*
atra *Say.*
MYCETOCHARES *Lat.*
binotata *Say.*
nigra *Mls.*
CISTELA *Fab.*
fuliginosa *Mls.*
erythroptera *Zieg.*
marginata *Zieg.*
sericea *Say.*

SALPINGIDÆ.

MYCTERUS *Clair.*
scaber *Hld.*

Sub-section—TRACHELIDA.

LAGRIDÆ.

STATYRA *Lat.*
resplendens *Mls.*
aenea *Say.*

PYROCHROIDÆ.

PYROCHROA *Geof.*
flabellata *Fab.*
DENDROIDES *Lat.*
canadensis *Lat.*
concolor *Mom.*
megatoma *Dy.*
PEDILUS *Fsh.*
labiatus *Say.*
ruficollis *Zig.*
lugubris *Say.*
collaris *Say.*
elegans *Huz.*

MORDELLIDÆ.

ANASPIS *Geof.*
flavipennis *Hld.*
quadripunctata *Say.*
dimidiata *Mls.*
MORDELLA *Linn.*
atrata *Mls.*
oculata *Say.*
serval *Say.*
aspersa *Mls.*
nigricans *Mls.*
scutellaris *Fab.*
nigripennis *Fab.*
bidentata *Say.*
octopunctata *Fab.*
fuscata *Mls.*
lineata *Mls.*
undulata *Mls.*
RIPIPHORUS *Fab.*
thoracicus *Mls.*
humeratus *Fab.*
pectinatus *Fab.*
cruentus *Grm.*

ANTHICIDÆ.

EURYGENIUS *Fert.*
murinus *Hld.*
MACRATRIA *Mam.*
murina *Fab.*
NOTOXUS *Geof.*
monodon *Fab.*

bicolor *Say.*
cavicornis *Lec.*
anchora *Htz.*
ANTHICUS *Pky.*
formicarius *Frt.*
quadrimaculatus *Frt.*
bifasciatus *Say.*
basilaris *Say.*
haldemani *Lec.*
obscurellus? *Lec.*
XYLOPHILUS *Bon.*
fasciatus *Mls.*
porterii *Nob.*
signatus *Hld.*

MELOIDÆ—Oil-beetles.

MELOE *Linn.*
americana *Lch.*
conferta *Say.*
angusticollis *Say.*

CANTHARIDÆ—Blister-beetles.

EPICAUTA *Red.*
vittata *Fab.*
atrata *Fab.*
cinerea *Fab.*
marginata *Olv.*
TETRAONYX *Lat.*
quadrimaculata *Fab.*
NEMOGNATHA *Ill.*
immaculata? *Say.*
CEPHALOON *Nwm.*
lepturides *Nwm.*
XANTHOCHROA *Schm.*
dorsalis *Mls.*
CANTHARIS *Geof.*
aenea *Say.*

Section—TETRAMERA—in which all the *tarsi* are four-jointed.
Sub-Section—RHINCOPHORA.

BRUCHIADÆ—Pea-Beetles.

ANTHRIBUS *Fab.*
coronatus *Sch.*
albofasciatus *Dej.*
fasciatus? *Oliv.*
variolatus?
quadrinotatus? *Say.*
cornutus? *Say.*
CRATOPARIS *Dej.*
similis *Mls.*
bimaculatus *Olv.*
lunatus *Fab.*
lugubris *Olv.*
BRACHYTARSUS *Sch.*
obsoletus *Sch.*
variegatus *Say.*
SPERMOPHAGUS *Stv.*
robiniæ *Fab.*
BRUCHUS *Linn.*
planatus *Hld.*
striatus *Hld.*
mimus *Say.*
rufescens *Hld.*
ambiguus *Shn.*
cratægi *Har.*
biguttellus *Sch.*
sinuatus? *Sch.*
pisi *Linn.*
STENOCERUS *Sch.*
capillicornis? *Say.*
cordicollis *Say.*

CURCULIONIDÆ—Weevils.

COSSONUS *Clrv.*
platalea *Say.*
corticola *Say.*
SITOPHILUS *Sch.*
granarius *Linn.* Grain-weevil.
remotepunctatus *Gyl.*
oryzae *Linn.* Rice-weevil.
SPHENOPHORUS *Sch.*
pulchella *Lec.*
antiqua *Lec.*
anceps *Sch.*
insculptus *Lec.*
13 punctatus *Hbst.*
placidus? *Say.*
pertinax *Olv.*
zea *Wlh.*
cariosus *Olv.*
BAGOUS *Grm.*
binodulus *Hbst.*
mamillatus? *Say.*
CONOTRACHELUS *Lat.*
nenuphar *Hbst.* Plum-weevil.
anaglypticus *Say.*
posticatus *Shu.*
retentus *Say.*
MONONYCHUS *Grm.*
vulpeculus *Fab.*
CRYPTORHYNCHUS *Ilg.*
luctuosus *Sch.*
fraternus *Say.*
CENTRINUS *Sch.*

confusus *Sch.*
modestus *Chd.*
scutellumalbum *Say.*
pistor? *Sch.*
BARIDIUS *Sch.*
trinotatus *Say.* Potato-Weevil.
scolopax *Say.*
striatus *Say.*
MADARUS *Sch.*
undulatus *Say.*
LAEMOSACCUS *Sch.*
plagiatus *Fab.*
BALANINUS *Grm.*
nasicus *Say.* Chestnut-Weevil.
sayi *Sch.*
sparsus *Sch.*
rostratus *Sch.*
PISSODES *Grm.*
dubius *Rau.*
affinis *Rau.*
nemoralis *Grm.*
LIXUS *Fab.*
concavus *Say.*
marginatus *Say.*
maculosus *Say.*
APHRASTUS *Sch.*
tæniatus *Say.*
HYLOBIUS *Grm.*
pales *Hbst.*
stupidus? *Sch.*
confusus? *Krb.*
PANDELETEJUS *Sch.*
hilaris *Hbst.*
SITONA *Grm.*
lepida *Sch.*
lineola *Fab.*
ARRHENODES *Sch.*
septentrionis *Hbst.*
APION *Hbst.*
nigrum *Hbst.*
segnipes *Say.*
sayi *Sch.*
ITHYCERUS *Dal.*
curculionides *Hbst.*
EUGNAMPTUS *Sch.*
angustatus *Hbst,*
PTEROCOLUS *Sch.*
ovatus *Fab.*
RHYNCHITES *Hbst.*
bicolor *Fab.*
aeratus *Say.*
hirtus *Fab.*
ATTELABUS *Fab.*
analis *Ill.*
bipustulatus *Fab.*
scutellaris *Say.*
nigripes *Ann.*
ARAEOCERUS *Sch.*
coffeæ *Fab.*

Sub-section XYLOPHAGA.

SCOLYTIDÆ.

PLATYPUS *Hbst.*
compositus *Say.*
complex *Hld.*
TOMICUS *Lat.*
pini *Say.*
subdentatus *Hld.*
xylographus *Say.*
politus? *Say.*
SCOLYTUS *Geof.*
pyri *Pck.* Pear-blight.
muticus *Say.*
HYLESINUS *Fab.*
piniperde *Lec.*
aculeatus *Say.*
HYLURGUS *Lat.*
dentatus
HYLUASTES *Ers.*
rufipennis? *Krb.*

BOSTRICHIDÆ.

BOSTRICHUS *Geof.*
serricollis *Grm.*
bicornis *Web.*
aspericollis *Grm.*
APATE *Fab.*
basilaris *Say.*
hispida *Hld.*

CISIDÆ.

CIS *Lat.*
thoracicornis *Zieg.*
obscurus *Hld.*
micans *Fab.*

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

MYCETOPHAGUS *Hld.*
punctatus *Say.*
flexuosus *Say.*
obsoletus *Mls.*
pini *Zieg.*
bimaculatus *Mls.*
TRIPHYLLUS *Zieg.*
sexpunctatus *Say.*

rugosa *Rnd.*
didesmus *Say.*

CUCUJIDÆ.

CATOGENUS *Wst.*
rufus *Fab.*
puncticollis *Nwm.*
CUCUJUS *Fab.*
clavipes *Olv.*
puniceus? *Man.*
LAEMOPHLOEUS *Dej.*
modestus *Say.*
minnatissimus *Hld.*
biguttatus *Say.*
fasciatus *Mls.*
BRONTES *Fab.*
dubius *Fab.*
TELEPHANUS *Ers.*
velox *Hld.*
SILVANUS *Lat.*
dentatus *Say.*
planatus *Grm.*
advena *Hld.*
surinamensis *Linn.*
bidentatus *Gur.*

COLYDIIDÆ.

COLYDIUM *Fab.*
nigripennis *Hld.*
longiusculum *Say.*
DITOMA *Lat.*
quadriguttata *Say.*
singulata *Hld.*
RHAGODERA *Ers.*
tuberculata *Man.*
XYLOPHTERUS *Dej.*
geminatus *Say.*
haematodes *Hld.*
amicollis *Hld.*
SYNCHITA *Hel.*
fuliginosa *Mls.*
parvula *Guer.*
BOTHRIDERES *Ers.*
geminatus *Hld.*
CERYLON *Lat.*
histeroida *Lec.*
unicolor *Zieg.*

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

ANTHEROPHAGUS *Lat.*
ochraceus *Mls.*
CRYPTOPHAGUS *Hbst.*
humeralis *Krb.*
spinicollis *Hld.*
concolor *Krb.*
ATOMARIA *Krb.*
analis *Lec.*
fulvipennis? *Man.*

Sub-section LONGICORNIA—Long-horned Beetles.

PRIONIDÆ.

PARANDRA *Lat.*
glaber *Fab.*
conformis *Hld.*
polita *Say.*
brunnea *Hld.*?
ORTHOSOMA *Ser.*
cylindricum *Fab.*
PRIONUS *Geof.*
brevicornis *Fab.*
laevigatus *Har.*
imbricornis *Linn.*
integer? *Lec.*
fissicornis *Hld.*

CALLICHROMIDÆ.

SPHENOSTETHUS *Hld.*
serripennis *Hld.*
PURPURICENUS *Ser.*
humeralis *Fab.*
axillaris *Hld.*
STENOCORUS *Dal.*
longipes *Say.*
EBURIA *Serv.*
quadrigeminata *Say.*
distincta *Hld.*
CHION *New.*
garganicum *Fab.*
varium *Nob.*

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

ELAPHIDION *Ser.*
atomarium *Dru.*
rufulum *Hld.*
vicinum *Hld.*
villosum *Fab.*
rigidum *Say.*
CRIOCEPHALUS *Mls.*
rusticus *Linn.*
foevicollis *Fab.*
productus? *Lec.*
HYLOTRUPES *Ser.*
bajulus *Linn.*
bullatus *Hld.*

ARHOPALUS *Ser.*
fulminans *Fab.*
CALLIDIUM *Fab*,
ligneum *Fab.*
violaceum *Linn.*
janthinum *Lec.*
paliatum *Lec?*
varium *Nwm.*
collare *Krb.*
TETROPIUM *Brb.*
cinnamopteron *Krb.*
SMODICUM *Hld.*
cucujiforme *Say.*
TYLONOTUS *Hld.*
bimaculatus *Hld.*
STENOSPHENUS *Hld.*
notatus *Olv.*
sobrinus *Nwm.*
CLYTUS *Fab.*
humatus *Say*
flexuosus *Fab.*
pictus *Dru.*
erythrocephalus *Olv.*
campestris *Olv.*
dentipes *Olv.*
gazellula *Hld.*
pygmæus *Hld.*
supernotatus *Say.*
GRACILIA *Muls.*
fusca *Hld.*
HETERACHTHES *Nwm.*
quadrimaculatus *Hld.*
ebenus *Nwm.*
STENOPTERUS *Ill.*
rufus *Linn.*
HELIOMANES *Nwm.*
bimaculatus *Say.*
corni *Hld.*
tenuipes *Hld.*
ACANTHODERES *Srv.*
triangularis *Hld.*
decipiens *Hld.*
quadrigibbus *Say.*
ASTYNOMUS *Hld.*
nodosus *Fab.*
obsoletus *Olv.*
LEPTOSTYLUS *Lec.*
aculiferus *Say.*
variegatus *Hld.*
macula *Say.*
alpha *Say.*
LEIOPUS *Srv.*
spinosus *Say.*
symmetricus *Hld.*
facetus *Say.*
divergens *Hld.*
HYPERPLATYS *Hld.*
maculatus *Hld.*
aspersa *Say.*
EXOCENTRUS *Muls.*
dasycerus *Say.*
vestitus *Say.*
obscurus *Hld.*
AMNISCUS *Dej.*
macula *Say.*
commixtus *Hld.*
MONOHAMMUS *Lat.*
titillator *Fab*,
dentator *Fab.*
pulverulentus *Hld.*
pulcher? *Hld.*

SAPERDIDÆ.

ONCIDERES *Srv.*
singulatus *Say.*
TETRAOPES *Dlm.*
tornator *Fab.*
quadrimaculatus *Hld.*
canteriator *Fab*,
HETOEMIS *Hld.*
cinerea *Old.*
DORCASCHEMA *Lec.*
alternatum *Say.*
nigrum *Say.*
wildyi *Euh.*
HIPPOPSIS *Serv.*
lemniscata *Fab.*
ANAEREA *Muls.*
obliqua *Say.*
calcarata? *Say.*
mutica? *Say.*
COMPSIDEA *Muls.*
tridentata *Olv.*
lateralis *Fab.*
SAPERDA *Fab.*
candida *Fab.*
vestita *Say.*
discoides *Fab.*
OBEREA *Meg.*
ruficollis *Fab.*
tripunctata *Fab.*
amabilis *Hld.*
myops *Hld.*
mandarina *Fab.*

LEPTURIDÆ.

DISTENIA *Sro.*
undata *Fab.*
DESMOCERUS *Srv.*
cyaneus *Fab.*
RHAGIUM *Fab.*
lineatum *Olv.*
varium? *Nob.*
TOXOTUS *Irv.*
vestitus *Hld.*
cylindricollis *Say.*
cinnamopterus *Rnd.*
pictus *Hld.*
ENCYCLOPS *Nwm.*
cæruleus *Say.*
PACHYTA *Meg.*
cyanipennis *Say.*
sexmaculata? *Linn.*
chalybea *Hld.*
STRANGALIA *Srv.*
luteicornis *Fab.*
famelica *Nwm.*
bicolor *Swe.*
unicolor *Hld.*
nigrella *Say.*
zebrata *Fab.*
obsoleta *Hld.*
velutina *Olv.*
fugax *Fab.*
lineola *Say.*
strigosa *Num.*
lugubris *Say.*
emarginata *Fab.*
LEPTURA *Linn.*
erythroptera *Krb.*
rubrica *Say.*
vittata *Olv.*
biforis *Nwn.*
pubera *Say.*
tenuicornis? *Hld.*
ANOPLODERA *Muls.*
quadrivittata *Linn.*
GRAMMOPTERA *Srv.*
ruficollis? *Say.*

Sub-section EUPODA.

CRIOCERIDÆ.

DONACIA *Fab.*
lucida *Lac.*
proxima *Krb.*
sulcicollis *Lac.*
rufa *Say.*
distincta *Lec.*
tuberculata? *Lac.*
HÆMONIA *Meg.*
nigricornis? *Krb.*
SYNETA *Esh.*
tripla *Say.*
rubicunda *Lec.*
LEMA *Fab.*
trilineata *Olv.*
sexmaculata *Say.*

HISPAIDÆ.

ODONTOTA *Chv.*
scapularis *Olv.*
scutellaris *Olv.*
suturalis? *Har.*
UROPLATA *Chv*
inæqualis *Web.*
pallida *Say.*
quadrata *Fab.*
rosea *Web.*
MICRORHOPALA *Chv.*
vittata *Fab.*
porcata *Mls.*
PORPHYRASPIS *Bhm.*
cyanea *Say.*

CASSIDIDÆ.

CHELYMORPHA *Chv.*
cribraria? *Fab.*
ephippum? *Hbst.*
DELOYALA *Chv.*
signifer *Hbst.*
clavata *Fab.*
purpurata *Hld?*
cincta *Hld?*
COPTOCYCLA *Chv.*
bicolor *Fab.*
bivittata *Say.*
bisignata *Hld.*
sexpunctata *Fab.*
CASSIDA *Hbst.*
unipunctata *Soy.*
17 punctata? *Nwm.*

Sub-section CYCLICA.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

LABIDOMERA *Chv.*
trimaculata *Fab.*
confluenta *Var.*
ZYGOGRAMMA *Chv.*
pulchra *Fab.*
festiva? *Fab.*

CALLIGRAPHA *Chv.*
scalaris *Lec.*
decipiens *Web.*
spiræ *Say.*
philadelphica *Linn.*
hybrida *Say.*
bigsbyana *Krh.*
CHRYSOMELA *Linn.*
cribraria *Dej.*
MELASOMA *Dill.*
scripta *Fab.*
basilaris? *Say.*
striata? *Nob.*
BLEPHARIDA *Chv.*
rhois *Frst.*
GASTROPHYSA *Chv.*
cæruleipennis *Say.*
cyanea *Mls.*
dissimilis *Say.*
ænea *Mls.*
COLASPIS *Fab.*
prætexta *Say.*
striata? *Say.*
NODA *Chv.*
tristis *Olv.*
obicolaris *Lec?*
pilula *Grm.*
humeralis *Lec?*
ovata *Say.*
convexa *Say.*
METACHROMA *Chv.*
sexnotata *Say,*
canella *Fab.*
quadrinotata *Say.*
aterrima *Olv.*
lurida *Hld?*
dubiosa *Say.*
flavida? *Say.*
BROMIUS *Chv.*
vitis *Fab.*
CHRYSOCHUS *Chv.*
auratus *Fab.*
HETERASPIS *Dej.*
fumilis?
MYOCHROUS *Chv.*
villosulus *Mls.*
variolatus *Mob.*
plagiatus *Mls.*
CHLAMYS *Kch.*
tuberculata *Klg.*
plicata *Olv.*
CLYTHRA *Lch.*
obsita *Fab.*

BABIA *Lac.*
pulla? *Lac.*
quadriguttata *Say.*
PACHYBRACHIS *Suf.*
carbonarius *Hld.*
trinotatus *Mls.*
subfasciatus *Lec.*
luridus *Fab.*
othonus *Say.*
marginicollis? *Rud.*
CRYPTOCEPHALUS *Geof.*
guttatus *Hld.*
luteipennis *Mls.*
ornatus *Fab.*
punctatus *Hld.*
notatus *Fab.*
laevis *Hld.*
quadrimaculatus *Say.*
hepaticus *Mls.*
simplex? *Hld.*
clathratus *Mls.*
geminatus *Nwm.*
mammifer *Nwm.*

GALERUCIDÆ.

COELOMERA *Chv.*
coryli *Say.*
GALERUCA *Geof.*
puncticollis *Say.*
gelatinariæ *Fab.*
notulata *Fab.*
rufosanguinea *Say.*
tomentosa *Linn.*
marginella? *Krb.*
longicornis? *Say.*
bilineata? *Kib.*
CEROTOMA *Chv.*
carminea *Fab.*
DIABROTICA *Chv.*
vittata *Fab.*
longicornis *Nob.*
12 punctata *Fab.*
tricincta *Say.*
PHYLLOBROTICA *Dej.*
discoidea *Fab.*
OEDIONYCHIS *Lat.*
thoracica *Fab.*
petaurista *Fab.*
scripticollis *Say.*
saturella *Say.*
vians *Ill.*
GRAPTODERA *Chv.*
chalybea *Illg.*

ignita *Illg.*
trivialis *Lec.*
exapta *Say.*
carinata? *Grw.*
DISONYCHA *Chv.*
collata *Fab.*
glabrata *Fab.*
discoidea? *Fab.*
quinquevittata *Say.*
collaris *Fab.*
SYSTENA *Chv.*
frontalis *Fab.*
CREPIDODERA *Chv.*
nana *Say.*
pubescens *Ent.*
ocreata *Say.*
violacea *Mls.*
copalina *Fab.*
PHYLLOTRETA *Chv.*
striolata *Illg.*
vittigera *Dej?*
APHTHONA *Chv.*
subglobosa *Mtch.*
PSYLLIODES *Lat.*
punctulata *Mls.*
denticulata *Illg.*
alternata *Zieg.*

Sub-Section—CLAVIPALPIA.

EROTYLIDÆ.

ENGIS *Payk.*
quadrimaculata *Say.*
DACNE *Lat.*
fasciata *Fab.*
heros *Say.*
ISCHYRUS *Lac.*
quadripunctatus *Olv.*
TRIPLAX *Payk.*
thoracica *Say.*
unicolor *Hald.*
festiva *Lac.*
dimidiata *Fab.*
atriventris *Lec.*
melanoptera *Lec.*
TRITOMA *Geof.*
dimidiata *Lac.*
ruficeps *Lec.*
LANGURIA *Lat.*
mozardi *Lat.*
trifasciata *Say.*
filiforme *Lec.*
JANESSA *Lec?*
thoracica *Olv.*

AGATHIDIIDÆ.

AGATHIDIUM *Illg.*
piceum *Mls.*
exiguum *Mls.*
pallida? *Say.*
minuatum *Linn.*

PHALACRIDÆ.

PHALACRUS *Pyk.*
pencillatus *Say.*
OLIBRUS *Ers.*
pallipes *Say.*
apicalis *Mls.*
nitidus *Mls.*

Section, TRIMERA, in which all the *tarsi* are three-jointed.
Sub-section, FUNGICOLIA.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

ENDOMYCHUS *Pyk.*
biguttatus *Say.*
LYCOPERDINA *Lat.*
angulata *Say.*
lineata *Olv.*
perpulchra *Nwm.*
EPHEBUS *Chv.*
vestitus *Say.*

Sub-section, APHIDIPHAGA.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

NÆMIA *Muls.*
seriata *Mls.*
tridecimpunctata *Linn.*
tibialis *Hald?*
HIPPODAMIA *Muls.*
glacialis *Fab.*
convergens *Guer.*
parenthesis *Say.*
quinquesignata *Krb.*
maculata *Geer.*
COCCINELLA *Linn.*
hyperborea *Pky.*
picta *Randall.*
duodecimmaculata *Geb.*
normata *Say.*
novemnotata *Hbst.*
munda *Say.*
binotata *Say.*

abdominalis *Say.*
MYSIA *Muls.*
mali *Say.*
PSYLLOBORA *Muls.*
20 maculata *Say.*
CHILOCORUS *Lch.*
bivulnerus *Muls.*
BRACHYACANTHA *Muls.*
dentipes *Fab.*
ursina *Fab.*
biguttata *Lec.*
decempustulata *Mls.*
SCYMNUS *Kug.*
terminatus *Say.*
HYPERASPIS *Redt.*
fimbriolata? *Mls.*
EPILACHNA *Red.*
borealis *Thunberg.*

Sub-Section PSELAPHIENA.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

PSELAPHUS *Hbst.*
dentatus *Say.*
BATRISUS *Aub.*
riparius *Say.*
lineaticollis *Aub.*

ORDER ORTHOPTERA.

The insects included in this order are those commonly known under the names of Earwigs, Cockroaches, Grasshoppers, Crickets, &c., and are generally characterized as having two membranaceous wings, furnished with numerous nervures arranged longitudinally, with transverse threads, enabling them to fold them up like a fan. These wings lie beneath two coriaceous or leathery wingcovers, called *elytra*, which are also provided with numerous nervures, and which, when closed, do not unite in a straight suture down the back, but more or less overlap each other. Their mouth is essentially provided with a well developed pair of jaws, called *mandibles*, and accompanying organs, and therefore they are masticatory in their feeding habits. They are active from the time the young are excluded from the eggs, until they reach maturity and death; the *imago* and *pupa* states, being only distinguishable from the *larva* state, by the gradual increase of size, and the development of the wings and wingcovers. In a few species, however, the females are wingless; and in a less number, the wings are much abbreviated in both sexes, or are entirely absent. This order of insects may be divided into four groups or sections, differing from each other very materially in form and manner of locomotion, although retaining more or less of the general characteristics: namely, the *Cursoria*, or Runners; *Raptoria*, or Graspers; *Ambulatoria*, or Walkers; and *Saltatoria* or Leapers. But few species of the first three groups occur within the limits of Lancaster county, or even in the State of Pennsylvania; but the species in the last group are more numerous, some of which are very destructive to vegetation, and include representatives of the true *Locusts* which belong to the grasshopper group, the swarms of which are so destructive in the far West, the Mexican and South American States, and in various parts of Asia, Africa and Europe.

CURSORIA.

All the legs formed for running; wings and wing-covers generally horizontal; ovipositor not exserted.

FORFICULADÆ. "Earwigs."

FORFICULA *Linn.*
americana?
pensylvanica?

BLATTIADÆ. "Cockroaches."

BLATTA *Linn.*
americana *Linn.*
orientalis *Linn.*
pensylvanica *De G.*
parallela *Har?*
bicolor *Pal.*
campestris? *Nob.*

RAPTORIA.

Anterior feet formed for grasping; habits carnivorous.

MANTIADÆ. "Soothsayers."

MANTIS *Linn.*
[1]carolina *Linn.*

AMBULATORIA.

Slow walkers; sometimes wingless; habits herbiverous.

PHASMIADÆ. "Spectres."

SPECTRUM *Stll.*
femoratum *Say.*

SALTATORIA.

Hind limbs formed for leaping; wings and wing-covers generally deflexed; ovipositor generally exserted.

ACHETADÆ. "Crickets."

GRYLLOTALPA *Lat.*
borealis *Wm.*
brevipennis *Srv.*
ACHETA *Fab.*
abbreviata *Har.*
tripunctata *Har?*
nigra? *Nob.*
servilis? *Har?*
[2]domestica *Linn.*
NEMOBIUS *Ser.*
vittata *Har.*
americana? *Nob.*
ŒCANTHUS *Serv.*
niveus *Har?*
bipunctatus *Har?*

GRYLLIADÆ. "Grasshoppers."

PHALANGOPSIS *Bur.*
lapidicola *Bur.*
maculata *Har.*
PLATYPHYLLUM *Har.* "Katy-did."
perspiculatum *Fab.*
concavum? *Har.*
PHYLLOPTERA *Har?*
oblongifolia *DeG.*
angustifolia *Har.*
PHANEROPTERA *DeG.*
curvicauda *DeG.*
fasciata? *DeG.*
agilis? *DeG.*
attenuata? *Nob.*
ORCHILIUM *Har.*
vulgare *Har.*
gracile *Har.*
CONOCEPHALUS. ?
ensiger? *Har.*

LOCUSTIADÆ. "Locusts."

OPSOMALA *Har.*
americana? *Nob.*
TRUXALIS? *Har.*
pensylvanicus? *Nob.*
ACRYDIUM *Lat.*
alutaceum *Har.*
americanum *DeG.*
CALOPTENUS *Euh?*
bivittatus *Say.*
femur-rubrum *DeG.*
differentialis *Uhl.*
obscurus? *Fab.*
sanguinipes? *Fab.*
OEDIPODA *Euh.*
carolina *Linn.*
sulphurea *Fab.*
aequalis *Say.*
latipennis *Har.* (Var.)
marmorata *Har.*
eucerata *Har.*
nebulosa *Har.*
GOMPHOCERUS *Euh.*
infuscata *Har.*
viridifasciata *Har.*
radiata *Har.*
CHLŒALTIS *Har.*
curtipennis *Har?*
abortivis *Har?*
conspersa *Har?*
TETRIX *Lat.*
ornata *Say.*
dorsalis *Har.*
bilineata *Har.*
lateralis *Say.*
sordida *Har.*

1 *Mantis carolina* cannot properly be regarded, perhaps, as native to Lancaster county. It was found alive within the limits of Lancaster city on one or two occasions, the eggs having been introduced from the State of Maryland. After a year or two however the brood seemed to have become extinct. Perhaps it may be found yet in that part of the county which borders on Maryland. It is common in Baltimore city and vicinity, and even as far north as Cecil county, Maryland, which borders on Lancaster county.

2 *Acheta domestica* has been found in this county, but rarely; farther south it seems to more common. This species must have been introduced into this country from Europe, and is the true "cricket of the hearth." In my boyhood, when I lived in the country, I was quite familiar with the chirping of a cricket of the hearth, but I cannot say it was the species under consideration.

Although the foregoing list contains the species usually referred, by the older authors, to the Genus *Locusta*, and although we have quite a number of the family *Locustiadæ* within the county of Lancaster, yet, it now appears that we have not a single species that properly belongs to the foreign genus of that name, either in the county or in the State of Pennsylvania. These insects must, however, not be confounded with the insect commonly called the "seventeen year locust," which belongs to a different *Order*, and is not, properly speaking, the *true Locust.*

Nor does the list contain *all* within the county that properly belong to the order *Orthoptera*, as a number of them are still undescribed and undetermined.

ORDER HEMIPTERA.

The insects included in this order consist of those properly called *Bugs.* It is divisible into two sections, called *Hemiptera Heteroptera* and *Hemiptera Homoptera;* which by many are regarded as two distinct orders. The general characters of the *Heteroptera* are, two membranaceous wings that lie beneath two overlapping horizontal wing-covers or *hemelytra*, which have the basal half coriaceous and the terminal half membranaceous. Mouth *haustellated*,—that is, furnished with a *haustellum*, or sucking tube, instead of jaws, and therefore they suck their food in a liquid state, instead of masticating it. *Antennæ* usually long, and not terminating in a bristle. *Ovipositor* not exserted, or developed. *Scutellum* usually large, in a few species extending over the wings, nearly to the end of the body.

In the *Homoptera*, the body is thick and convexed, instead of flat, and all four of the wings are usually membranaceous, deflexed, and not overlapping each other: *Ovipositor* always exserted, or distinct; *antennæ* short and inconspicuous, and the *haustellum* appears to originate from the lower part of the head, near the breast, instead of directly from the front of the head, as is the case in the heteroptera. The feet of both sections have three *tarsal* joints, and, as in the *Orthoptera*, they are both *active*, from their exclusion from the egg, until they reach maturity, or die. The only distinction between the *larva*, *pupa* and *imago*, being the increase of size, and the development of wings. In a few species the females are *apterous*, or wingless. In the first section, the most familiar and widely known individual, is commonly called a *Bed-bug*, and in the second section, the most conspicuous individual, is erroneously called the *Seventeen-year locust.* It will be seen, however, that the only representatives of the *true locusts* which we have in the county of Lancaster, or State of Pennsylvania, belong to a different order of insects, and are essentially very different in their economy and habits.

HETEROPTERA.

GEOCORISA.

Having the Antemæ long and exposed.

PENTATOMADÆ.

SCUTELLERA *Lam.*
- alternata *Say.*
- cinctipes *Say.*
- histeroides *Har.*

ODONTOCELLIS?
- scaraboides?

CORIMELAENA *Bv.*
- unicolor *Bv.*
- pulicaria *Grm.*

CANOPUS?
- globosus?

PACHYCORIS?
- graminus?

COENUS?
- delia *Say.*

PADOPS?
- dubius *Say.*

PENTATOMA *Olv.*
- lugens *Fab.*
- ligata *Say.*

RAPHIGASTER.
- pensylvanica *De G.*

EUSACORIS?
- carnifex *Fab.*

HYMENARCHIS?
- neriosa *Say.*

LAGRUS?
- cinctus *Har.*

SEHIRUS?
- bilineatus *Say.*
- ligatus *Say.*

AMNESTUS?
spinifrons *Say.*
ARMA?
modesta *Dal.*
macula?
grandis *Dal.*
spinosa *Dal.*
bracteata *Fch.*
NIZARA?
hilaris?
STIRETUS?
dentatus?
bidentatus?
ZIRONA?
clauda *Say.*
BRACHYMENA?
arborea *Say.*
carolinensis *Har.*
EUSCHITUS?
punctipes *Say.*
pustulatus *Bv.*
inconspictus *Har?*

COREIDÆ.

ANISOSCEOLIS *Lat.*
prominulus *Har.*
tibialis *Sch.*
ALYDUS *Fab.*
curius *Say.*
vittinasus *Har.*
BERYTUS *Fab.*
spinosus *Say.*
COREUS *Fab.*
tristis *De G.*
lateralis *Say.*
MENOCORIS?
acridoides?
distinctus?
LYGAEUS *Fab.*
turcicus *Fab.*
aulicus *Say.*
reclivatus *Say.*
trivittatus *Say.*
mediatus *Nob.*
geminatus *Har.*
PACHYMERA *Ser.*
constricta *Har.*
bilobata *Har.*
SALDA *Fab.*
pedunculata *Har?*
MYODOCHA *Lat.*
petiolata *Har.*
serripes?
ASTEMMA *Lat.*
coriacea *Har.*
MIRIS *Fab.*
bivittatus *Har.*
dorsalis *Har.*

CAPSIDÆ.

CAPSIS *Fab.*
vittatus?
insitivus *Har.*
dislocatus?
cardinalis *Har.*
clavatus *Linn.*
PHYTOCORIS?
lineolaris?
famelicus *Har.*
rapidus *Har.*
lugubris *Har.*
ZOSOMENUS?
cinereus *Say.*
PLOCIOMERA?
nodosum *Say.*
OPTHALMICUS?
uliginosus *Say.*

CIMICIDÆ.

SYRTIS *Fab.*
erosa *Fab.*
albus *Nob.*
variolata *Nob.*
CIMEX *Lin.*
lectularius *Linn.*

TINGIDÆ.

TINGIS *Fab.*
marmoratus *Har.*
juglandis *Fch.*

REDUVIIDÆ.

HAMOSTES?
reflexus *Say.*
ARADUS *Fab.*
sanguineus *Far.*
penultimus *Har.*
HARPACTOR?
cinctus?
PIRATES?
abdominalis?
carinatus?
picipes?
REDUVIUS *Fab.*
personatus *Lin.*
multispinosus *De G.*

cinctus *Fab.*
humeralis *Har.*
PRIONOTUS?
novenarius? *Say.*
NABIS *Lat.*
pectoralis *Har.*
PLOIARIUS *Sep.*
brevipennis *Say.*
ZELUS *Fab.*
acanthogonius *Har.*
simplicipes *Har.*
LEPTOPUS *Lat.*
alternatus *Har.*
ACANTHIA *Lat.*
coriacea *Har.*
GALGULUS?
oculatus?
variolatus?

HYDROMETRADÆ.

GERRIS *Fab.*
humilis *Har.*
paludosus?
marginatus *Har.*
VELIA *Lat.*
collaris *Har.*

HYDROCORISA.

Having the antennæ short and concealed.

NEPADÆ.

BELOSTOMA *Lat.*
americana *Fab.*
reversapenne? (Var.)
marginata?
NEPA *Lin.*
apiculata *Har.*
RANATRA *Fab.*
fusca *Bos.*

NOTONECTIDÆ.

NOTONECTA *Lin.*
americana *Fab.*
maculata *Olv.*
undulata *Har.*
CORIXA *Geof.*
alternata *Say.*
interrupta *Say.*

HOMOPTERA.

Divisible into three sections with the following characteristics, viz:

CICADARIA.

Having the *tarsi* three-jointed and the *antennæ* bristled and very short, the bristle being single and very fine.

CICADIDÆ.

CICADA *Olv.*
pruinosa *Say.*
tibicen? *Linn.*
septendecim *Linn.*
tredecim *Riley.*
minor (Var.)

FULGORIDÆ.

OTIOCERUS *Krb.*
coquebertii *Kh.*
amyotii *Fch.*
signoretti *Fch.*
de geerii *Krb.*
ANOTIA.
westwoodii *Fch.*
burnettii *Fch.*
robertsonii *Fch.*
BRUCHYMORPHA.
dorsata *Fch.*
PACILOPTERA.
pruinosa *Say.*
NASO.
robertsonii *Fch.*
CIXUS.
cinctifrons *Fch.*
calaepenne *Fch.*
pini *Fch.*

CERCOPIDÆ.

FLATA *Fab.*
bivittata *Say.*
stigmata *Say.*
pruinosa *Har.*
opaca *Har.*
APHROPHORA *Grv.*
quadrinotata *Say.*
parallela *Say.*
signoretta *Fch.*
saratogensis? *Fch.*
CLASTOPTERA.
obtusa *Say.*
pini *Fab.*
testacea *Fab.*

MEMBRACIDÆ.

MEMBRACIS *Fab.*
binotatus *Say.*
taurinus *Har.*

sinuatus *Say.*
THELIA.
bimaculata *Fab.*
stigmata *Mls.*
quadrivittata?
unaninea?
univittata *Har.*
crataegi *Fch.*
CERASA.
brevicornis *Fab.*
bubalus *Fab.*
concavus *Say.*
dicerea?
ENCHENOPA.
bivittata *Say.*
quadrangularis *Say.*
SMILLIA.
inermis *Fab.*
castanea *Fch.*
univittata *Har.*
inornata *Say.*
URAXIPHUS.
caryæ *Fch.*
TELAMONA.
unicolor *Fch.*
coryli *Fch.*
tristis *Fch.*
ACUTALIS.
dorsalis *Fch.*
OPHIDERMA.
mera *Say.*
ENTILIA.
sinuata *Fab.*
ACOCEPHALUS.
sanguineus?
viridis?

PSYLLIDÆ.

PSYLLA.
pyri *Linn.*
DIRAPHIS.
vernalis *Fch.*
femoralis *Fch.*
calamorum *Fch.*
CARANOTA.
arcauta?
PROCOMA.
costata?

TETTIGONIADÆ.

TETTIGONIA *Olv.*
octolineata *Say.*
quadrivittata *Har.*
coccinea *Hor.*
BYTHOCOPUS.
clitellarius *Say.*
strobei *Say?*
EURYTHRONEURA *Fch.*
vitis *Har.*
tricinctus *Fch.*
vitifex *Fch.*
vulnerata *Fch.*
obliqua *Say.*
ATHYSANUS.
abietis *Fch.*
fenestratus *Fch.*
variabilis *Fch.*
minor *Fch.*
JASSUS *Fab.*
irroratus *Say.*

APHIDIUS.

Having the *tarsi* two-jointed and the *antennæ* longer without a terminal bristle.

APHIDIDÆ.

APHIS *Linn.*
mali *Fab.*
malifolia *Fch.*
persicae *Sul.*
prunifolia *Fch.*
vitis *Fch.*
ribus *Fch.*
humuli *Shrnk.*
brassicæ *Linn.*
berberidis *Fch.*
cerasi *Fab.*
rosea *Linn?*
avenæ *Cur.*
ERIOSOMA.
lanigera *Har.*
querci *Fab.*
aceræ *Nob.*
PAMPHIGUS.
vitifolia *Fch.*
caryaecaulis *Fch.*
caryaevena *Fch.*
pyri *Fch.*
populicaulis *Fch.*
populi-globus *Fch.*
populi-vena *Fch.*
CALIPTERUS.
mucidus *Fch.*
coryellus *Fch,*
punctatellus *Fch.*
maculellus *Fch.*

funipenellus *Fch.*
marginellus *Fch.*
castanea *Fch.*
BRYSOCRYPTA.
ulmicola *Fch.*
PHYLOZERA.
caryaefolia *Fch.*
LACHNUS.
caryae.
strobi *Fch.*
lorifex *Fch.*
PHYLLOXERA.
castanea *Hld.*
CHERMES.
pinifolia *Fch.*
loricifex *Fch.*

THRIPIDÆ.

THRIPS *Linn.*
cerealis? *Nob.*
PHLAEOTHRIPS.
mali *Fch.*
caryæ *Fch.*

GALLINSECTA.

Having the *tarsi* one-jointed, terminated by a single claw; males two wings, and mouth obsolete; females wingless.

COCCIDÆ.

ASPIDIOTIS.
conchiformis *Gml.*
gossipii *Fch.*
furfurus *Fch.*
cerasi *Fch.*
pinifolia *Fch.*
juglanstelis *Fch.*
COCCUS *Linn.*
pinicorticis *Fch.*
harrisii *Wlk.*
LECANIUM.
pyri *Chrk.*
percosia *Fch.*
acericola *Wlch.*
ceracifer *Fch.*
coryabati *Fch.*
caryae *Fch.*
juglandifex *Fch.*
corylifex *Fch.*
quercifex *Fch.*
quercitronis *Fch.*
maclurae *Wlch.*

The larger number of the insects belonging to the two sub-orders *Heteroptera* and *Homoptera* are small and exceedingly fragile, and therefore the preservation of specimens is attended with great difficulty. Probably not more than the one-half of those that inhabit Lancaster county have been described. Moreover, in certain seasons favorable to their increase they will be found in vast numbers, but an unfavorable season intervening, they will disappear and may not be seen again for a number of years. This has particularly been the case with the "Oat-Aphis," or *Aphis avena.* The famous *Cicada septendecim*, or so called "Seventeen year locust," which belongs to this order, only appears once in seventeen years. It is on record that it has appeared regularly every seventeen years, in the County of Lancaster, for one hundred and forty years, or more, and never fails at the proper time. Its last appearance was in the beginning of June, 1868, in numbers far greater than in 1851 or 1834.

ORDER NEUROPTERA.

The insects belonging to this order are commonly called "Dragon Flies," or "Devil's Needles," or "Snake Doctors." One or more of these names are applied to them in different localities, or by different persons in the same locality. It also includes those insects which are known under the common names of May-flies, Day-flies, Ant-Lions, Lace-wings, Caddice-flies, and many others. Perhaps the most perfectly organized insects, so far as concerns sight and flight, are found in this order. They are characterized as having four, naked, membranaceous wings, of equal consistency throughout, very much reticulated, and in the larger number, nearly, or quite, of an equal size. In some species, during repose, the wings are horizontally extended at right angles from the body; in others the inner surfaces are applied against each other, and in others again they are deflexed at the sides. Head frequently of a large size; mouth provided

with *mandibles* for mastication. In the species most characteristic of the order, the eyes conspicuously occupy the greater portion of the head. Abdomen long, cylindrical and compressed, with the segments very distinct. The legs are of moderate size, and not well adapted to locomotion in the mature state. The larger number live in their *larva* and *pupa* state in water, and are carniverous in their habits. Their transformations differ very much in the different tribes. The order may be divided into two primary sections, namely: SULICORNIA, having the *antennæ* minute and *setiform*, with not more than seven joints; eyes large; *ocelli* two or three; *larvæ* aquatic; *pupa* resembling the larvæ, and the *imago* aërial. FILICORNIA, having the antennæ long, and filiform, setaceous, or clavate; eyes moderate; ocelli sometimes wanting; larvæ generally terrestrial. In the family PHRYGANEDÆ, the neurations of the wings are simply branching, and the organs of the mouth are obsolete.

SECT. I. PSEUDONEUROPTERA.

TERMITINA—"White Ants."

TERMES *Lin.*
flavipes *Kol.*
frontalis *Hld.*

PSOCINA.

ATROPOS *Lch.*
pulsatorius *Lch.*
PSOCUS *Lat.*
sparsus *Hag.*
venosus *Brm.*
contaminatus *Hag.*
striatus *Wlk.*

PERLINA—"Pearl Flies."

PTERONARCYS *New.*
regalis *New.*
PERLA *Geof.*
abnormis *New.*
arida *Hag.*
dorsata *Say.*
capitata *Pic.*
xanthenes *New.*
occipitalis *Pic.*
maculata *Pic.*
CAPNIA *Pic.*
pygmaea *Brm.*
TÆNIOPTERYX *Pic.*
fasciata *Brm.*
frigida *Hag.*
maura *Pic.*
similis *Hag.*
LEUCTRA *Stp.*
tenuis *Pic.*

EPHEMERINA—"Day-flies."

EPHEMERA *Linn.*
natata *Wlk.*
PALINGINEA *Brm.*
bilineata *Say.*
BAETIS *Lch.*
interpunctata *Say.*
verticis *Say.*
CLOE *Lch.*
posticata *Say.*
unicolor *Hag.*
vicina *Hag.*
CÆNIS *Stp.*
amica *Hag.*

Tribe AGRIONINA. "Devil's-needles."

CALOPTERYGINA.

CALOPTERYX *Lch.*
apicalis *Brm.*
maculata *Beav.*
virginica *Dru.*
HETÆRINA *Hag.*
americana *Fab.*
tricolor *Brm.*
LESTES *Lch.*
rectangularis *Say.*
congener *Hag.*
eurina *Say.*
unguiculata *Hag.*
PROTONEURA *Sel.*
antennata *Say.*
AGRION *Fab.*
iners *Hag.*
ramburii *Sel.*
hastatum.
exsulans *Hag.*
PYRRHOSOMA *Chrp.*
saucium *Brm.*
durum *Hag.*
civile *Hag.*
violaceum *Hag.*
apicale *Say.*

putridum *Hag.*
aspersum *Hag.*

Tribe ÆSCHNINA. "Dragon-flies."

GOMPHINA.

GOMPHUS *Lch.*
adelphus *Sel.*
fraternus *Say.*
spicatus *Hag.*
exilis *Sel.*
PETALURA.
thoreyi *Hag.*

ÆSCHNINA.

ANAX *Lch.*
junius *Dru.*
ÆSCHNA *Fab.*
verticalis *Hag.*
constricta *Say.*
mutata *Hag.*
grandis *Lin.*
heros *Fab.*
quadriguttata *Brm.*

Tribe LIBELLULINA. "Dragon-flies."

CORDULINA.

MACROMIA *Ram.*
taeniolata *Ram.*
cingulata *Ram.*
EPITHECA *Chrp.*
princeps *Hag.*
DIDYMOPS *Ram.*
transversa *Say.*
obsoleta? *Say.*
CORDULIA *Lch.*
lateralis *Brm.*

LIBELLULINA.

PANTALA *Hag.*
flavescens *Fab.*
hymenaea *Say.*
TRAMEA *Hag.*
carolina *Lin.*
lacerata *Hag.*
CELITHEMIS *Hag.*
eponina *Dru.*
PLATHEMIS *Hag.*
trimaculata *De G.*
LIBELLULA *Lin.*
quadrimaculata *Lin.*
semifasciata *Brm.*
luctuosa *Brm.*
pulchella *Dru.*
auripennis *Brm.*
deplanata? *Ram.*
quadrupla *Say.*
plumbea *Uhl.*
MESOTHEMIS *Hag.*
simplicicollis *Say.*
longipennis *Brm.*
DIPLAX *Chrp.*
assimilata *Uhl.*
semicincta *Say.*
rubicundula *Say.*
berenice *Dru.*
ornata *Rmb.*
PERITHEMIS *Hag.*
domitia *Dru.*

SECT. II. NEUROPTERA.

SIALINA.

SIALIS *Lat.*
infumata *New.*
americana *Rmb.*
CHAULIODES *Lat.*
pectinicornis *Linn.*
serricornis *Say.*
maculosus *Rmb.*
CORYDALIS *Lat.*
cornuta *Linn.*

HEMEROBINA—"Lace-wings."

ALUERONIA *Ftch.*
westwoodii *Fch.*
MICROMUS *Ram.*
insipidus *Hag.*
hamatus *Wlk.*
HEMEROBIUS *Linn.*
castanea *Fch.*
tutatrix *Fch.*
hyalinatus *Fch.*
POLYSTOECHOTES *Brm.*
punctatus *Fab.*
vittatus *Say.*
MANTISPA *Illg.*
brunnea *Say.*
interrupta *Say.*
CHRYSOPA *Lch.*
oculata *Say.*
latipennis *Schn.*
quadripunctata *Brm.*
rufilabris *Brm.*
interrupta *Sch.*

flava *Scop.*
MYRMELEON *Linn.* "Ant-lions."
gratus *Say.*
obsoletus *Say.*
immaculatus *De G.*
ASCALAPHUS *Fab.*
hyalinus *Lat.*
quadripunctatus *Brm.*
limbatus *Brm.*

PANORPINA—"Scorpion-flies."

PANORPA *Linn.*
rufescens *Rmb.*
venosa *Wstw.*
debilis *Wstw.*
maculosa *Hag.*
BITTACUS *Lat.*
stigmaterus *Say.*
occidentis *Wlk.*
MEROPE *Nwm.*
tuber? *Nwm.*

PHRYGANINA—"Caddice-flies."

NEURONIA *Fch.*
semifasciata *Say.*
postica *Wlk.*
PHRYGANEA *Linn.*
cinerea? *Wlk.*

LIMNOPHILIDES.

LIMNOPHILUS *Lch.*
interruptus *Say.*
ENOICYLA *Ram.*
subfasciata *Say.*
lepida *Hag.*

LEPTOCERIDES.

LEPTOCERUS *Lch.*
niger *Linn.*
variegatus? *Hag.*
SETODES *Ram.*
candidus *Hag.*

HYDROPSYCHIDES.

HYDROPSYCHE *Pic.*
phalerata *Hag.*
POLYCENTROPUS *Cur.*
lucidus? *Hag.*

RHYACOPHILIDES.

CHIMARRHA *Lch.*
aterrima? *Hag.*

So little attention has been paid to the *Neuroptera* of Lancaster County, that the foregoing catalogue must necessarily be very imperfect in many respects. In the first place, it may not include all the insects, belonging to this order, that are found within the limits of the county; and in the second place it may include some species that are not localized here, but in the territory immediately North and South of its boundary. The county, however, having the Susquehanna washing its entire Southwestern margin, and being moreover permeated by the Conestogo, Chiquesalunga, Octoraro, Pequea, Cocalico, Hammer, Mill, and Conoy creeks, as well as a multitude of minor streams; and as the largest portion of these insects undergo their transformations in the water, and in fact pass their whole *larva* and *pupa* states there, it will be evident that a thorough entomological canvass of the county may develop as many more species than are here enumerated. This list is based upon the classification of HERMAN HAGEN, in his "Synopsis of the Neuroptera of N. America," and published by the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington city, D. C. The future local student of Neuropterology in Lancaster county, may find this list of some advantage in classifying his collections.

ORDER HYMENOPTERA.

The insects belonging to this order, are known, in part, under the common names of Saw-flies, Gall-flies, Cuccoo-flies, Bees, Bumble-bees, Wasps, Hornets, Yellow-jackets, and others. They are distinguished as having four membranaceous wings, that are ramified by a number of veins, forming cells, but not assuming the appearance of *network*, as in the *Neuroptera*—the anterior pair being larger than the posterior pair. Mouth composed of *mandibles*, *maxillæ*, *labrum* and *labium*, the latter of which is usually elongated, and, together with the maxillæ, forms a kind of tongue, or sucker, capable

of being extended to a considerable length; and is employed in collecting honey from flowers. The females are provided with an ovipositor—either exserted or concealed—which, in some species has the form of a pair of small saws, in others elongated into slender filaments, and in others again, assuming that modification of form called a *sting*. The head is furnished with a pair of antennæ that vary very much in the number of their joints, from five or six to sixty or seventy. The eyes are complex and lateral, and between them are three *ocelli*, or small eyes, commonly disposed in an equilateral triangle, but occasionally almost in a transverse line. The *tarsi*, in most cases, are five-jointed.

Lancaster county contains a larger number of these insects than have been thoroughly studied, or can be enumerated in this catalogue; many of which have been described by foreign Entomologists, and the works in which they are described not of convenient access; therefore, only an approximation can be made to the real number and variety which our territory affords, and that number will be found to include many that are found in adjacent localities.

The order is divisible into the following *Sections*, *Sub-Sections* and *Families;* and these again into numerous Genera, Groups and Species, with their correlations and characteristics, which are too numerous and minute to find a place in a mere catalogue.

SECT. I. TEREBRANTIA.

Abdomen of the females furnished with a saw or borer.

Sub-section, SECURIFERA—abdomen sessile; larvae with feet.

TENTHREDINIDÆ. "Saw-flies."

CIMBEX *Olv.*
- americana *Lch.*
- ulmi *Pck.*
- laportii *Har.*

LOPHYRUS *Lat.*
- americanus *Lch.*
- compar *Lch.*
- abietis *Har.*
- abbottii *Lch.*
- lecontii *Fch.*
- fabricii *Lch.*
- pectoralis *Lch.*
- clavicornis *Fab.*

SELANDRIA *Lch.*
- vitis *Har.*
- rosae *Har.*
- cerasi *Pk.*
- pygmaea *Har?*
- halcyon *Har?*
- pyri? *Nob.*
- barda *Har?*

ALLANTUS *Jur.*
- rufipes *Say.*
- basilaris *Say.*

TENTHREDO *Lin.*
- sericea *Say.*
- arvensis *Say.*
- bicolor *P. de B.*
- inornata *Say.*
- septentrionalis *Fab.*
- mellipes *Har.*
- tarsata *Har.*
- collaris *Say.*
- dorsalis *Har.*

NEMATUS *Jur.*
- integer *Har.*
- ventralis *Har.*
- fulvipes *Har.*
- circumcinctus *Klg.*

JANUS *Fch?*
- fulviventris *Fch.*

ABIA *Fch?*
- cerasi *Fch.*

PHYLLACUS *Fch?*
- trimaculatus *Say.*

LYDA *Fab.*
- scripta *Say.*
- rufofasciata *Har.*

XIPHYDRIADÆ.

CEPHUS *Lat.*
- ferruginea *Say.*
- filicornis.

XIPHYDRIA *Lat.*
- albicornis *Har.*
- mellipes *Har.*

UROCERIDÆ.

TREMEX *Jur.*
- columba *Linn.*

UROCERUS *Fab?*

albicornis *Fab.*
abdominalis *Har.*
cyaneus *Har.*
ORYSSUS *Har.*
maurus *Har.*
affinis *Har.*
haemorrhoidalis *Har.*

Sub-section PUPIVORA—abdomen pedunculated and furnished with a borer; larvæ without feet.

EVANIDÆ.

EVANIA *Fab.*
appendigaster *Lat.*
PELECINUS *Lat.*
polycerator *Fab.*
clavator *Lat.*

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

PIMPLA *Fab.*
atrata *Fab.*
lunator *Fab.*
irritator *Fab.*
CRYPTUS *Fab.*
inquisitor *Say.*
subspinosus *Har.*
palmapectus *Har.*
recurvulus *Har.*
cardinalis *Har,*
versicolor *Har.*
OPHION *Fab.*
geminatus *Say.*
flavicornis *Say.*
morio *Fab.*
analis *Say.*
relictus *Fab.*
glabratus *Har.*
mundus *Har.*
TROGUS *Pan.*
fulvus *Fab.*
atratus *Har.*
pennator *Fab.*
ICHNEUMON *Linn.*
concitator *Say.*
devinctor *Say.*
multor *Say.*
basiator *Say.*
alternator *Say.*
centrator *Say.*
leucaniæ.
cingor *Say.*
residuus *Say.*
unifasciatorius *Say.*
otiosus *Say.*
brevinctor *Say.*
ferrugator *Swe.*
emarginatus *Har.*
leucopterus *Har.*
suturalis *Har.*
exulans *Har.*
famelicus *Har.*
ligatus *Har.*
plantaris *Har.*
SEMIOTELLUS *Fch.?*
destructor *Fch.?*
ALYSIA *Pan?*
menducator *Pan.*

APHIDIIDÆ.

APHIDIUS *Fch.*
lactucaphis *Fch.*
ANTHOPHORABIA?
megachillis?

BRACONIDÆ.

BRACON *Fab.*
populator *Say.*
operculatus *Har.*
rugulosus *Har.*
palpatorius *Har.*
MIEROGASTER *Lat.*
carpata *Har.*
congregata *Say.*
CLEONYMUS *Lat.*
clisiocampæ *Fch.*
TRICHOGRAMMA?
orgyiæ *Feh.*
fraterna *Feh.*
SIGALPHUS *Lat.*
socius *Har.*
patulus *Har.*
pappius *Har.*
CHELONUS *Jur.*
corrugatus *Har.*
sericeus *Har.*
TAXARUS *Fch.*
triticaphis *Fch.*
PRAON *Fch?*
polygonaphis *Fch.*
viburnaphis *Fch.*
avenaphis *Fch.*
TRIOXYS *Fch.*
salicaphis *Fch.*
populaphis *Fch.*
cerasaphis *Fch.*

CYNIPIDÆ. "Gall-flies."

BIARHIZA *Fch.*
nigra *Fch.*
ALLOTRIA *Fch.*
tritici *Fch.*
avena *Fch.*
PHILONIX *Fch.*
fulvicollis *Fch.*
nigricollis *Fch.*
MACROGLENES *Fch.*
quercus-globuli *Fch.*
quercus-pisi *Fch*,
CYNIPS *Linn.*
quercus-tuber *Fch.*
quercus-arbos *Fch.*
quercus-batatus *Fch.*
quercus-globulus *Fch.*
quercus-ficus *Fch.*
quercus-lana *Fch.*
seminator *Har.*
quercus-pilula *Fch.*
CALLASPIDIA *Fch.*
confluenta *Har.*
nubilipennis *Har.*

DIPLOLEPIDIDÆ.

IBALIA *Lat.*
maculipennis *Har.*
figites *Lat.*
chinquipin *Fch.*
melisoma *Har.*
DIPLOLEPIS *Geof.*
confluentus *Say.*
oneratus *Say.*
nubilipennis *Har.*
seminator *Har.*
bicolor *Har.*
impolita *Har.*
SPALANGIA *Fch?*
querci-lanae *Fch.*

CHALCIDIDÆ.

CHALCIS *Fab.*
octonotata *Har.*
TORYMUS *Dal.*
harrisii *Fch.*
EURYTOMA *Ill.*
tritici *Fch.*
hordei *Har.*
fulvipes *Fch.*
secalis *Fch.*
lanulæ *Fch.*
PTEROMALUS *Lat.*
onerati *Fch.*
vanessæ *Har.*
clisiocampæ *Har.*
lepturus *Har.*
obesus *Har*
PERILAMPUS *Lat.*
hyalinus *Har.*

PROCTOTRUPIADÆ.

DIAPRIA *Fch?*
agronomyzæ *Fch.*
PROCTOTRUPES *Lat.*
cordatus *Say.*
PLATYGASTER?
error *Fch.*
POLYMENA?
natans? *Lub*,
TELEOMUS *Fch?*
orgyiæ *Fch.*
PSILUS *Jur.*
terminatus *Har.*

CHRYSIDÆ.

CHRYSIS *Lin.*
pacifica *Say.*
caerulans *Fab.*
speculum *Har.*
viridis? *Nob.*

Sect. II. ACULEATA.

Abdomen of the females and neuters armed with a sting.

Sub-section HETEROGYNA—Females and neuters wingless.

FORMICIADÆ. "Ants."

FORMICA *Lin.*
herculeana *Lat.*
lignivora *Lat.*
noveboracensis *Fch.*
caryale *Fch.*
pensylvanica *De G.*
ligniperda *Fch?*
sanguinea *Lat.*
rufa? *Linn.*
quadrata *Har.*
bilobata *Har.*
petulca *Har.*
subsericea *Har.*
mileneura *Har.*
nigra? *Linn.*
destructor? *Nob.*

MYRMICA *Lat.*
molesta *Say.*
minuta *Say.*
cerasi *Fch.*
implecta *Har.*
TYPHLOPONE? *Hld.*
pallipes *Hld.*

MUTILIADÆ.

MYRMOSA *Lat.*
unicolor *Say.*
METHOCA *Lat.*
pacalis *Har.*
MUTILLA *Linn.*
ferrugata *Fab.*
undulata *Har.*
dislocata *Har.*
occidentalis? *Linn.*

Sub-section FOSSORES—females winged; wings not folded; basal joint of posterior *tarsi* simple.

SCOLIADÆ.

SCOLIA *Fab.*
quadrimaculata *Fab.*
plumipes *Drury.*
TIPHIA *Fab.*
inornata *Say.*
tarda *Har.*
PLESIA *Jur.*
costata *Har.*
MYZENE?
sexcincta *Say.*
SAPYGA *Lat.*
peptica *Har.*
centrata *Har.*

POMPILIADÆ.

CEROPHALES *Lat.*
bipunctata *Say.*
denticulata *Har.*
formosa *Svy.*
cylindricus *Crs.*
mariae *Crs.*
PRIOCNEMUS?
unifasciata.
POMPILUS *Fab.*
biguttatus *Fab.*
marginatus *Say.*
tarsatus *Har.*
tropicus *Fab.*
debilis *Jur.*
MISCUS *Jur.*
stygicus *Har.*
petiolatus *Har.*
CTENOCERUS?
klugii?
ANGOCHLORA?
pursus *Smh.*
PEPSIS?
formosa? *Say.*
cyanea *Lin.*
PROSOPIS?
affinis *Smh.*
elliptica *Krb.*

SPHEGIADÆ.

AMMOPHILA *Kirb.*
subsulcata *Wst.*
cementaria *Smth.*
urnaria *Klg.*
luctuosa *Smth.*
lugubris *Har.*
gryphus *Har.*
fulvicaulis *Har.*
SPHEX *Lin.*
tibialis *St. F.*
ichneumonea *Lin.*
pensylvanica *Pal.*
labrosa *Har.*
apicalis *Har.*
PELOPÆUS *Fab.*
caeruleus *Lin.*
flavipes *Fab.*
affinis *Fab.*
cyanea *Fab.*
SARCOPHAGA.
nudipennis *Low.*

BEMBICIDÆ.

BEMBEX *Fab.*
fasciata *Fab.*
variegata? *Nob.*
MONEDULA *Lat.*
carolina *Fab.*
quadrifasciata *Say.*
ventralis *Say.*

LARRIADÆ.

ASTATA *Fab.*
unicolor *Say.*
LYROPS *Ill.*
aurulenta *Fab.*
LARRADA?
argentata *Bur.*

LARRA *Fab.*
unicincta *Say.*
pensylvanica *Bvs.*
subita *Har.*

NYSSONIDÆ.

NYSSON *Lat.*
laterale *Har.*
TRIPOXYLON *Lat.*
politum *Say.*
frigidum *Smth.*
clavatum *Har.*
atritarse *Har.*
OXYBELUS *Lat.*
emarginatus *Say.*
quodrinotatus *Say.*
MELLINUS? *Fab.*
bimaculatus *Say.*
GORYTES?
flavicornis *Har.*
ALYSON?
oppositus?
STIZUS *Say.*
grandis *Say.*
speciosus *Dru.*

CRABRONIDÆ.

CRABRO *Fab.*
sexmaculatus *Say.*
singularis *Smth.*
decemmaculatus *Say.*
complanatus *Say.*
scutellatus *Say.*
tibialis *Say.*
famelicus *Har.*
pusillus *Har.*
pegasus *Har.*
glauconotatus *Har.*
CEMONUS *Jur.*
concolor *Say.*
inornatus *Say.*
annulatus *Har.*
CERCERIS *Lat.*
tuberculata?
tricincta?
baridius *Har.*
dorsata *Say.*
PSEN?
leucopus *Say.*
STIGMUS?
fraternus *Say.*
THYREOPUS?
latipes *Smth.*
PASSALÆCUS *Cres.*
mandibularis *Cres.*
RAPHOLUM *Pak.*
pediculatum *Pak.*
PHILANTHUS *Fab.*
vertilabris *Say.*
obsoletus *Har.*
viatus *Har.*
impunctatus *Har.*
erratus *Har.*

Sub-section DIPLOTERA—Females and neuters winged; wings folded.

VESPADÆ.

VESPA *Lin.*
maculata *Lin.*
vulgaris *Lin.*
arenaria *Fab.*
fraterna *Har.*
maculifrons *Har.*
cuneata *Fab.*
inaequalis *Har.*
ODYNERUS *Lat,*
quadricornis *Linn.*
pleuricincta *Har.*
oculata *Har.*
daedalus *Har.*
leucomelus?
EUMENES *Lat.*
fraterna *Say.*
flavicornis *Har.*
atricornis *Har.*
POLISTES *Fab.*
fuscata *Fab.*
annularis *Fab.*
canadensis *Linn.*
promethea *Har.*

Sub-section MELLIFERA—Females and neuters winged; wings not folded; posterior *tarsi* compressed into pollinigerous organs.

ANDRENADÆ.

ANDRENA *Fab.*
sericea *Fst.*
nigricornis *Fab.*
vicina *Say.*
frugalis *Har.*
inornata *Har.*
amoena *Har.*
calceata *Har.*

fulviana *Har.*
ligata *Har.*
SPHECODES *Lat.*
dichroa *Har.*
HALICTES?
parallelus *Say.*

APIARIÆ.

XYLOCOPA *Fab.*
carolina *Linn.*
victima *Har.*
virginica?
CERATINA *Lat.*
dupla *Say.*
dubia *Hld.*
MEGACHILE *Lat.*
integer *Say.*
brevis *Say.*
latimana *Say.*
subsinuosum *Har.*
dimidiatum *Har.*
integrum *Har.*
centricularis?
APATHUS?
ashtonii?
ANTHROPHORA *Smth?*
sponsa *Smth.*
abrupta *Fch?*
taurea *Fch.*
OSMIA *Pan.*
lignivora *Pack.*
lignaria *Say.*
semilinea *Smth.*
pacifica *Say.*
STELIS *Pan.*
interrupta *Har.*
CAELIOXYS *Lat.*
octodentata *Say.*
EPEOLUS *Fab.*
donatus *Har.*
mercatus *Har.*
NOMADA *Fab.*
decora *Har.*
vincta *Har.*
interrupta *Har.*
pulchella *Smth.*
imbricata *Smth.*
MELECTA *Lat.*
inermis *Har.*
EUCERA *Lat.*
tibialis *Har.*
pruinosa *Har.*
erratica *Har.*
rustica *Har.*
BOMBUS *Fab.*
americanum *Linn.*
virginicus *Fab.*
muscorum?
dimidiatus *Har.*
elatus *Fab.*
fervidus *Fab.*
impatiens *Har.*
ternarius *Har.*
APIS *Linn.*
mellifica *Lin.*

The foregoing is only a part of the true list of *Hymenoptera*, that may ultimately be found in the county of Lancaster; but many of them have a wide range geographically, and may be found in nearly every State of the Union. The material of the compiler was too meagre to furnish a complete list, or one that reflects the true state of entomological science in this department at the present day. It may serve as an approximation to what Lancaster county contains, of this interesting order of insects, only a few spieces of which are known to belong to the *destructives;* and those chiefly confine themselves to the foliage of vegetation or are wood borers. The parasitic species, of which there are many, may be regarded as the special friends of the human family, and their study is therefore both interesting and useful.

LEPIDOPTERA.

This order includes the "Butterflies" and "Moths," and the name is derived from the two Greek words *lepis* a scale, and *pteron*—a wing, or "scale-winged" insects. The whole order may be brought more or less under the following characteristics. *Wings* four; composed of nervures, and transparent membranes, clothed on the upper and under surfaces with minute colored scales, resembling dust or meal; *eyes* large and

lateral; *antennæ* generally long and many-jointed, and also very variable in form; *mouth* composed apparently of a long and spirally coiled organ, which the insect employs in sipping the sweet substances from flowers, upon which it subsists; when not used, this delicate proboscis is coiled up and defended between two large compressed organs called the *palpi*, which are inserted upon a lip, in front of the head; *abdomen* destitute of a sting; the body very *pilose*, or hairy, and variable in respect to size; legs slender and hairy, but variable in different sexes and species. No kinds of insects are more dissimilar in their different stages of metamorphosis, than those belonging to this order. When they issue from the egg, we recognize their *larvæ* under the familiar form of "caterpillars;" these change into a *chrysalis* or *pupa*, from which the perfect insect is in due time produced. The larvæ are uniformly composed of thirteen *segments*, or sections; the first represents the head, the second, third and fourth the thorax, and the remaining ones the abdomen. They may be all included under the following groups established by Linnæus, namely:

I. Diurnia—or day-fliers.
II. Crepuscularia—or twilight-fliers.
III. Nocturnia—or night-fliers.

These groups are numerously represented in Lancaster county, although the individuals brought under them, respectively, are by no means constant to the general characteristics, but vary more or less from them.

SECT. I. DIURNIA—OR DAY-FLIERS, Includes the insects properly known as Butterflies.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO *Lin.*
turnus *Lin.*
glaucus *Lin.*
troilus *Lin.*
philenor *Lin.*
asterius *Fab.*
ajax *Lin.*
PONTIA *Fab.*
casta *Kir.*
oleracea *Har.*
COLIAS *Fab.*
philodice *God.*
edusa? *Fab.*
PIERIS *Lat.*
nicippe *God.*
lisa? *Boisd.*

DANAIDÆ.

DANAIS *Bois.*
archippus *Fab.*

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ARGYNNIS *Fab.*
idalia *Dru.*
cybele *God.*
myrina *Crm.*
aphrodite *Boi.*
columbina *Boi.*
astarte? *Dou.*
bellona? *God.*
MELITÆA *Fab.*
phaeton *Crm.*
nycteis *Dou.*
tharos *Crm.*
GRAPTA *Dou.*
interrogationis *God.*
comma *Har.*
VANESSA *Fab.*
antiopa *Lin.*
progne *Crm.*
furcillata *Say.*
lintneri *Fch.*
PYRAMEIS *Hub.*
atalanta *Lin.*
cardui *Lin.*
huntera *Sm.*
NYMPHALIS *Lat.*
ursula *Fab.*
disippus *God.*

SATYRIDÆ.

NEONYMPHA *Hub.*
eurythris *Fab.*
acmenis *Hub.*
polixenes *Fab.*
cantheus? *Fab.*
SATYRUS *Fab.*

alope *Fab.*
pegala *Fab.*
DEBIS *Dou.*
portlandia *Fab.*
CŒNONYMPHA *Hub.*
semidea *Say.*

LYCAENIDÆ.

THECLA *Fab.*
pan *Dru.*
favonius *God.*
falacer *God.*
LYCAENA *Fab.*
phleas *God.*
thoe *Boi.*
POLYOMMATUS *Lat.*
acmon *Dou.*
comyntas *God.*
filenus *Poe.*

HESPERIDÆ.

NISONIADES *Hub.*
juvenalis *Sm.*
CYCLOPÆDES *Hub.*
coras *Crm.*
PAMPHILA *Fab.*
pustula? *Hub.*
peckii? *Krb.*
oileus *Linn.*
HESPERIA *Lat.*
proteus *Fab.*
cellus *Boi.*
lycidas? *Enc.*

EPIALIDÆ.

EPIALUS *Fab.*
argento-maculatus *Har.*

SECT. II. CREPUSCULARIA.

Includes those families usually called twilight-flying moths.

COSSIDÆ.

COSSUS *Fab.*
robiniæ *Pck.*
querciperda *Fch.*
plagiatus? *Dou.*
ZEUZERA *Lat.*
pyrinus? *God.*

CONCHILOPODIDÆ.

LIMACODES *Lat.*
cippus *Sm.*
spinuloides *Hen.*
palida? *Wlk.*
PIMELA *Clm.*
lanuginosa *Clm.*
ADONETA *Clm.*
voluta *Clm.*
EMPRETIA *Clm.*
stimulea *Clm.*
paenulata *Clm.*
NOCHELIA *Clm.*
tardigrada *Clm.*

PSYCHIDÆ.

THYRIDOPTERYX *Stp.*
ephemæræformis *Har.*
pensylvanicus *Var.*
PEROPHORA *Har.*
melsheimerii *Har.*

ZYGAENIDÆ.

ALYPIA *Krb.*
octomaculata *Sm.*
PROCRIS *Fab.*
americana *Har.*
falsarius *Clm.*
MALTHACA *Clm.*
perlucidula? *Clm.*
GLAUCOPIS *Fab.*
pholus *Fab.*
semidiaphana *Har.*
latreillana? *Krb.*
epimenis *Dru.*

ÆGERIDÆ.

TROCHILIUM *Scp.*
cucurbitæ *Har.*
caudata *Har.*
exitiosa *Say.*
tipuliformis *Har.*
scitula *Har.*
fulvipes *Har.*
THYRIS *Illg.*
maculata *Har.*

SPHINGIDÆ.

SESIA *Fab.*
diffinis *Boi.*
thysbe *Fab.*
MACROGLOSSA *Och.*
flavofasciata *Wlk.*
THYREUS *Swn.*
abbotii *Swn.*
nessus *Wlk.*

DEIDAMIA *Clm.*
inscripta *Clm.*
DEILEPHILA *Och.*
lineata *Fab.*
chamænerii *Har.*
DARAPSA *Wlk.*
myron *Orm.*
chœrilus *Orm.*
versicolor *Clm.*
PHILAMPELUS *Har.*
satellitia *Lin.*
achemon *Dru.*
MACROSILA *Wlk.*
rustica? *Crm.*
cingulata *Lin.*
carolina *Lin.*
quinquemaculata *Stp.*
brontes *Dru.*
SPHINX *Lin.*
cinerea *Hub.*
plebeia *Fab.*
kalmiæ *Abt.*
drupiferarum *Abt.*
jasminearum *Lec.*
CERATOMIA *Har.*
quadricornis *Hub.*
repentinus *Clm.*
SMERINTHUS *La.*
excæcatus *Abt.*
modesta *Har.*
geminatus *Say.*
opthalmicus *Boi.*
ELLEMA *Clm.*
harrisi *Clm.*

SECT. III. NOCTURNIA.

POMERIDIANA.

Wings crossed upon the body; antennæ pectinated.

SATURNIDÆ.

SATURNIA *Shr.*
io *Smth.*
pica *Wlk.*
ATTACUS *Linn.*
cecropia *Linn.*
promethea *Dru.*
luna *Fab.*
polyphemus *Fab.*
angulifera? *Wlk.*
didyma? *Pal.*
CERATOCAMPA *Har.*
regalis *Fab.*
imperialis *Dru.*
DRYOCAMPA *Har.*
stigma *Fab.*
senatoria? *Fab.*
rubicunda *Fab.*
bicolor? *Har.*

BOMBYCIDÆ.

GASTROPACHA *Och.*
americana *Har.*
laricis *Fch.*
occidentalis *Wlk.*
CLISIOCAMPA *Cur.*
decipiens *Wlk.*
sylvatica *Har.*
americana? *Fab.*

NOTODONTIDÆ.

CERURA *Sch.*
borealis *Har.*
NOTODONTA *Och.*
basistriens *Wlk.*
varia *Wlk.*
biundato *Wlk.*
manteo *Wlk.*
EDEMA *Wlk.*
unicornis *Smith A.*
albifrons *Smith A.*
concinna? *Smith A.*
ICHTHYURA *Hub.*
vau *Fch.*
albosigma *Fch.*
EUDRYAS *Hu.*
grata *Fab.*
unio *Hub.*
DATANA *Wlk.*
ministra *Dru.*
contracta *Wlk.*
NADATA *Wlk.*
gibbosa *Sm. Ab.*

ARCTIIDÆ.

ORGYA *Och.*
leucostigma *Sm. Ab.*
antiqua *Linn.*
DEIOPEIA *Cur.*
bella *Linn.*
SPILOSOMA *Stp.*
acrea *Dru.*
virginica *Fab.*
cunea *Fab?*
egle *Dru.*

ARCTIA *Auc.*
caja *Fab.*
virgo *Linn.*
phalerata *Har.*
virguncula *Krb.*
nais *Dru.*
isabella *Sm.*
rubricosa *Har.*
collaris *Fch.*
CALLIMORPHA *Lat.*
militaris *Har.*
carolina *Har.*
comma *Dou.*
clymene *Esp.*
LOPHOCAMPA *Har.*
caryæ *Har.*
tesselaris *Sm.*

NOCTURNA.

Wings crossed on the body in repose; antennæ setaceous.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

EUSTIXIA *Wlk.*
pupula *Lu.*
CISTHENE *Wlk.*
subjecta? *Wlk.*
CROCOTA *Hub.*
brevicornis? *Wlk.*
rubicundaria? *Hub.*
GNOPHRIA *Stp.*
vittata *Har.*

NOCTUADÆ.

ACRONYCTA *Och.*
lobeliæ *Gue.*
spinigera *Gue.*
innotata *Gue.*
superans *Gue.*
GORTYNA *Och.*
zeæ *Har.*
limpida *Gue.*
LEUCANIA *Och.*
obtusa *Gue.*
commoides *Gue.*
NONAGRIA *Hub.*
inquinata *Gue.*
CISSUSA *Wlk.*
spadix *Crm.*
APATELA *Fab.*
americana *Har.*
MAMESTRA *Och.*
picta *Har.*
impulsa *Gue.*
ordinaria *Dou.*
HADENA *Boi.*
lignicolora *Gue.*
libera *Dou.*
indocilis *Dou.*
CATOCALA *Shr.*
vidua *Sm.*
illecta *Dou.*
ilia *Crm.*
epione *Dru.*
lachrymosa *Gue.*
nuptialis *Dou.*
selecta *Dou.*
desperata? *Gue.*
ACONTIA *Ochs.*
margaritata *Dru.*
AGNONOMIA *Hub.*
anilis *Dru.*
CHAMYRIS *Gue.*
cerinthia *Gue.*
ALARIA *Westw.*
florida *Gue.*
DERRIMA *Wlk.*
stellata *Dou.*
PLUSIA *Ochs.*
ærea *Hub.*
thyatyroides *Gue.*
verruca *Fab.*
u-brevis *Gue.*
ERASTRIA *Ochs.*
cameola *Gue.*
inscripta *Dou.*
ORTHOSIA.
instabilis *Sch.*
CUCULLIA *Och.*
chamomillæ *Fab.*
AGROTIS *Gue.*
spissa *Gue.*
suffusa *Den.*
tritici *Linn.*
ravida *Den.*
clandestina *Har.*
devastator *Har.*
tesselata *Har.*
messoria *Har.*
inermis *Har.*
telifera *Har.*
NOCTUA *Fab.*
pyramidea? *Linn.*
oleracea *Har.*
iota *Crm.*
cingulata *Har.*

lunata *Dru.*
squamularis *Dru.*
libatrix *Fab.*
aceris *Smth. A.*
HYPENA *Sch.*
generalis *Dou.*
erectalis *Gue.*
habitalis *Dou.*
deceptalis *Dou.*

PYRALIDÆ.

PYRALIS *Linn.*
farinalis *Har.*
decoralis *Hub.*
HERMINEA *Lat.*
jacchusalis *Dou.*
clittoralis *Dou.*
BOTYS *Lat.*
oxydalis *Gue.*
licealis *Wlk.*
GALLERIA *Fab.*
cereana *Fab.*
margaronia *Hub.*
quadristigmatis *Gue.*

TORTRICIDÆ.

LOXOTAENIA *Stp.*
rosaceana *Har.*
cerasivorana *Fch.*
TORTRIX *Trei.*
triquetrana *Fch.*
malana *Fch.*
sartena *Hub.*
circulavia *Hub.*
pomona? *Har.*
PENTHINA *Trei.*
pomonella *Har.*
oculana *Har.*
vitivorana *Pack.*
ARGYROLEPIA *Stp.*
quercifoliana *Fch.*
CROESIA *Hub.*
persicana *Fch.*
EPHIPPIPHORA *Dup.*
caryana *Fch.*

TINEADÆ.

ANACAMPSIS *Cur.*
robiniella *Fch.*
CEROSTOMA *Lat.*
brassicella *Fch.*
ARGYROMYGES *Stp.*
quercifoliella *Fch.*
quercialbella *Fch.*
pseudacaciella *Fch.*
morrisella *Fch.*
uhlerella *Fch.*
ostensackenella *Fch.*
TINEA *Fab.*
biflavimaculella *Clm.*
dorsistrigella *Clm.*
crocicapitella *Clm.*
carnariella *Clm.*
flavifrontella?
lanariella *Clm.*
nubilipennella *Clm.*
variatella *Clm.*
ligulella *Hub.*
zeæ *Fch.*
granella *Har.*
pellionella? *Linn.*
vestianella? ?
BUTALIS *Cur?*
cerealella *Olv.*
XYLESTHIA *Clm.*
pruniramiella *Clm.*
AMYDRIA *Clm.*
effrenatella *Clm.*
ANAPHORA *Clm.*
plumifrontella *Clm.*
popeanella *Clm.*
arcanella *Clm.*
INCURVARIA *Haw.*
russatella *Clm.*
acerifoliella *Fch.*
PLUTELLA *Sch.*
vigilaciella *Clm.*
limbipennella *Clm.*
mollipedella *Clm.*
HYPONOMEUTA *Zel.*
multipunctella *Clm.*
EUDARCIA *Clm.*
simulatricella *Clm.*
CHAETOCHILUS *Stp.*
pometellus *Har.*
malifoliellus *Fch.*
trimaculellus *Fch.*
ventrellus *Fch.*
contubernalellus *Fch.*
ARGYRESTHIA *Hub.*
oreasella *Clm.*
GRACILARIA *Zel.*
superbifrontella *Clm.*
fulgidella *Clm.*
venustella *Clm.*
strigifinitella *Clm.*

violacella *Clm.*
ORNIX *Treit.*
trepidella *Clm.*
festinella *Clm.*
crataegifoliella *Clm.*
acerifoliella *Clm.*
COSMOPTERYX? *Hub.*
gemmiferella *Clm.*
COSMIOTES *Clm.*
illectella *Clm.*
maculosella *Clm.*
madarella *Clm.*
COLEOPHORA *Zel.*
laticornella *Clm.*
infuscatella *Clm.*
cretaticostella *Clm.*
coruscipennella *Clm.*

LITHOCOLLETIDÆ.

LITHOCOLLETIS *Zel.*
lucidicostella *Clm.*
robiniella *Clm.*
argentifimbriella *Clm.*
lucetiella *Clm.*
caryæfoliella *Clm.*
guttifinitella *Clm.*
TISCHERIA *Zel.*
solidagonifoliella *Clm.*
zelleriella *Clm.*
citrinipennella *Clm.*
vittiginella *Clm.*
LEUCANTHIZA *Clm.*
amphicarpeæfoliella *Clm.*
BUCCULATRIX *Zel.*
coronatella *Clm.*
ANTISPILA *Sch.*
nyssæfoliella *Clm.*
cornifoliella *Clm.*
ASPIDISCA *Clm.*
splendoriferella *Clm.*

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

PTEROPHORUS *Geo.*
periscelidactylus *Fch.*
lobidactylus *Fch.*
tenuidactylus *Fch.*
cineridactylus *Fch.*
marginidactylus *Fch.*
cretidactylus *Fch.*

ENNOMIDÆ.

CABERODES *Gue.*
remissaria *Gue.*
imbraria *Gue.*
phasianaria *Gne.*
GEOMETRA *Lin.*
siccifolia *Fch.*
vernata? *Pck.*
catenaria *Dru.*
serrata *Dru.*
DYSPTERIS *Hub.*
abortivaria *Heu.*

ASCIDALIDÆ.

ASCIDALIA *Trei.*
ossularia *Gue.*

MACARIDÆ.

AMILAPIS *Gue.*
triplipunctata *Fch.*
unipunctata *Haw.*
MACARIA *Curt.*
granitata *Gue.*
bicolarata *Fab.*

ZERENIDÆ.

ABRAXIS *Lch.*
ribearia *Fch.*

LARENTIADÆ.

MELANIPPE *Dup.*
lacustrata *Gue.*
intermediata *Gue.*

SIONADÆ.

HETEROPHLEPS *Sch.*
triguttaria
ANISOPTERYX *Stp.*
vernata *Pck.*
pometaria *Har.*
hybernia *Lat.*
tiliaria *Har.*

The foregoing, already a long list, excludes still a large number of species, which no doubt are natives of Lancaster county. It however includes many small species, called "*Micro-Lepidoptera*," which are so exceedingly small, that many of them cannot be recognized, except by a person who possesses extraordinary powers of vision, or has access to a good microscope. Many of them have a geographical range far beyond the borders of our county. The number of species is too great to give anything more than a simple list. The time to treat them in detail, in a work of this kind, has not yet arrived.

ORDER DIPTERA.

The name of this order was first used by Aristotle, and is a compound of two Greek words signifying *twice* or *two*, and *wings;* that is, "Two-winged insects," although there are a few species belonging to it that are entirely wingless. The insects included in it are commonly called Crane-flies, Mosquitos, Gnats, Bot-flies, Horse-flies, Ox-flies, Blow-flies, House-flies, &c., &c. They are characterized by having a single pair of wings, which are membranous and usually extended, and affixed to the middle of the sides of the thorax. Near the insertion of the wings are a pair of small appendages called *halterers.* The mouth is provided with a *haustellum* composed of from two to six scaly lancet-like pieces, inclosed in a groove or canal upon the upper surface of a fleshy snout or *proboscis;* or covered by one or more inarticulated plates, forming a sort of sheath. The *antennæ* exhibit various degrees of development, from very short to very long. The *ocelli,* when present, are three in number, and the eyes are large, lateral, and composite—those of the males in many instances being much larger than those of the females. The abdomen is usually attached to the thorax by only a portion of its basal dimeter, and is generally more pointed in the females than the males. The *tarsi* are five-jointed and terminated by a small pair of hooks, and often by a sort of cussion-like process, which enables the insect to walk on a very smooth surface, or with the back downward. The larvæ are usually called "maggots," and there is less diversity in their transformations than there is in some other orders, or than the diversities in the mature insects would seem to imply. Lancaster county, occupying a geographical position intermediately between North and South, has many species within her borders that are common to either of those portions of our territory, but the local Diptera of the county is only very partially developed in history and classification.

CULICIDÆ.

CULEX *Linn.*
- damnosus *Say.*
- pipiens *Linn.*
- cingulatus *Fab.*
- ciliatus *Fab.*
- pungens *Weid.*
- colon *Har.*

ANOPHELES *Mei.*
- granulatus *Har.*
- quadrimaculatus *Say.*

TIPULIDÆ.

TIPULA *Linn.*
- alternata *Say.*
- trivittata *Say.*
- flavicans *Fab.*
- ferruginea *Fab.*
- tricolor *Fab.*
- nubilis *Har.*

CECIDOMYIA *Fab.*
- grossulariæ *Fch.*
- tritici *Krb.*
- robinia *Hld.*
- inimica *Fch.*
- cerealis *Fch.*
- graminis *Fch.*
- destructor *Say.*
- salicis *Fch.*
- culmicola *Mor.*

CTENOPHORA *Mei.*
- abdominalis *Say.*

MOLOBRUS *Fch?*
- mali *Fch.*
- vulgaris *Fch.*
- inconstans *Fch.*
- fuliginosus *Fch.*

PTYCHOPTERA *Mei.*
- clavipes *Linn.*

LIMNOBIA *Mei.*
- rostrata *Say.*
- scutellata *Say.*

RYPHUS *Lat.*
- alternatus *Say.*
- discoidus *Say.*

CHIRONOMUS *Mei.*
- albitarsis *Har.*
- claracollis *Har.*
- lateralis *Har.*
- biplagiatus *Har.*

SIMULIUM *Lai.*
- obscurum *Har.*
- calceatum *Har.*

BIBIO *Geof.*
femorata *Wei.*
brunnipes *Fab.*
albipennis *Say.*
articulosa *Har.*
SCATOPSE *Geof.*
nitida *Har.*
DILOPHUS *Mei.*
fraternus *Har.*
lugubris *Har.*
LEJA *Mei.*
triplagiata *Har.*
ziczac *Har.*
obscura *Har.*
PEDICIA *Lat.*
rostrata? *Say.*

ASILIDÆ.

LAPHRIA *Meig.*
thoracica *Fab.*
tergissa *Say.*
flavibarbis *Har.*
atribarbis *Say.*
posticata *Say.*
fulvicauda *Say.*
flavicollis *Say.*
glabrata *Say.*
sericea *Say.*
saffrana *Say.*
DIOCTRIA *Meig.*
octopunctata *Say.*
ASILUS *Linn.*
sericeus *Say.*
æstuans *Linn.*
apicalis *Weid.*
heros *Weid.*
vorax *Har.*
glauconotatus *Har.*
ansatus *Har.*
EMPIS *Lin.*
atritarsata *Har.*
HYBOS *Meig.*
elevatus *Har.*
ACROCERA *Meig.*
obesa *Har.*
fasciata *Har.*

ANTHRACIDÆ.

BOMBYLIUS *Lin.*
æqualis *Fab.*
fulvis *Weid.*
ANTHRAX *Scop.*
morioides *Say.*
analis *Say.*
lateralis *Say.*
scapularis *Har.*

RHAGIONIDÆ.

THEREVA *Lat.*
nigra *Say.*
notata *Wei.*
frontalis *Say.*
plagiata *Har.*
LEPTIS *Fab.*
ornata *Say.*
plumbea *Say.*
humeralis *Har.*
trifasciata *Har.*

DOLICHOPIDÆ.

DOLICHOPUS *Lat.*
sipho *Say.*
atricornis *Har.*
PORPHYROPS *Meig.*
quadriplagiatus *Har.*
scutellaris *Har.*
PLATYPEZA *Meig.*
appendiculata *Har.*
pallipes *Say.*

TABNIIDÆ.

CHRYSOPS *Meig.*
ferrugatus *Fab.*
vittatus *Wei.*
confusus *Har.*
TABANUS *Linn.*
atratus *Fab.*
cinctus *Fab.*
lineola *Fch.*
ferrugatus *Fch.*
molestis *Say.*
lineatus *Fab.*
divisus *Har.*

XYLOPHAGIDÆ.

MYDAS *Fab.*
filata *Lin.*
clavata? *Dru.*
COENOMYIA *Lat.*
pallida *Say.*
fuscitarsis *Har.*
XYLOPHAGUS *Fab.*
heros *Har.*
fascipennis *Har.*
politus *Har.*

Stratomyidæ.

Stratomys *Geof.*
intermedia *Wei.*
abdominalis *Har.*
quadripunctata *Har.*
Sargus *Fab.*
decorus *Say.*
scutellatus *Har.*
amoenifrons *Har.*
viridicinctus *Har.*
Chlorops?
pumilionis?
glabra?

Syrphyidæ.

Volucella *Geof.*
basalis *Har.*
Sericomyia *Meig.*
tuberculata *Har.*
Eristalis *Meig.*
concavus *Say.*
quadratus *Say.*
cylindricus *Say.*
sincerus *Har.*
posticatus *Fab.*
pterelas *Har.*
fascicollis *Har.*
Syrphus *Lat.*
lachrymosus *Say.*
geminatus *Say.*
marginatus *Say.*
obliquus *Har.*
vittatifrons *Har.*
simulatus *Har.*
angulatus *Har.*
Meromyza?
americana *Fch.*
Siphonella *Meig.*
obesa *Fch.*
vulgaris *Fch.*
autumnalis *Fch.*
Chrysogaster *Meig.*
ruficornis *Har.*
Pyrgota *Weid.*
undata *Har.*
valida *Har.*
Milesia *Lat.*
ornata *Fab.*
excentrica *Har.*
obliqua Har.
analis *Har.*
verbosa *Har.*
Psarus *Lat.*
quadrifasciatus *Say.*
Merodon *Meig.*
bardus *Say.*
tubicornis *Har.*
curvipes *Wei.*
Xylota *Meig.*
ejuncida *Say.*
proxima *Say.*
hæmatodes *Say.*
Rhingia *Scop.*
nasica *Say.*

Œstriidæ.

Grastrus *Meig.*
equi *Linn.*
hæmorrhoides?
veterinus?
Œstris *Linn.*
bovis *Linn.*
Cephalemyia.
ovis *Linn.*
Cuterebra.
buccata *Fab.*

Conopidæ.

Myopa *Fab.*
vesiculosa *Har.*
Conops *Linn.*
sagittarius *Say.*
interruptus *Har.*
Stomoxys *Geof.*
calcitrans *Fab.*
pallida *Har.*

Muscaidæ.

Echinomyia *Dum.*
obesa *Har.*
tessellata *Fab.*
Gonia *Meig.*
vertebrata *Har.*
basalis *Har.*
tarda *Har.*
Acinia.
solidaginis *Fch.*
noveboracensis *Fch.*
Agromyza.
tritici *Fch.*
Lucilia.
ceasar?
Gymnosoma *Meig.*
rotundata *Linn.*
Trichopoda *Lat.*

jugatoria *Say.*
OCYPTERA *Meig.*
lateralis *Har.*
MELANOPHORA *Meig.*
stygia *Har.*
CALLIPHORA.
vomitoria *Linn.*
harpyia *Har.*
MUSCA *Linn.*
domestica *Linn.*
regina *Meig.*
amœna *Har.*
hirticollis *Har.*

TACHINIDÆ.

TACHINA *Fab.*
plagiata *Har.*
vivida *Har.*
futilis *Har.*
algens *Wei.*
noctuæ *Har.*
conica *Har.*
SARCOPHAGA *Meig.*
carnaria *Linn.*
georgina *Wei.*

ANTHOMYIDÆ.

ANTHOMYIA *Meig.*
lunatifrons *Har.*
ceparum *Lin.*
brassica *Bon.*
raphani *Har.*
timida *Har.*
lenis *Har.*
TEPHRITIS *Maq.*
melliginis *Fch.*
quadrifasciatus *Maq.*
trimaculatus *Maq.*
tabellaria *Fch.*
asteris *Har.*
OSCINIS.
tibialis *Fch.*
coxendix *Fch.*
lineatus *Har.*
HOMALOMYIA?
scalaris *Har.*
BORBORUS *Meig.*
planipes *Har.*
CORDYLURA *Fal.*
placida *Har.*

SCATOMYZADÆ.

SCATOPHAGA *Lat.*
furcata *Har.*
postilena *Har.*
PIOPHILA?
casei *Har.*
PYROPA?
furcata *Say.*
LOXOCERA *Lat.*
atricornis *Har.*
LISSOMYIA *Say.*
polita *Har.*

ORTILLIADÆ.

TETANURA *Meig.*
pallida *Har.*
SAPROMYZA *Fal.*
subfasciata *Har.*
TETANOCERA *Dum.*
guttularis *Wei.*
canadensis *Maq.*
saratogensis *Fch.*
cauta *Har.*
cribaria *Har.*
CALOBATA *Meig.*
antennæpes *Say.*
cerasi *Lin.*
agilis *Har.*
DIOPSIS *Linn.*
brevicornis *Say.*
subfasciatus *Fch.*
HYLEMYIA?
deceptiva *Fch.*
similis *Fch.*
ORTALIS *Fall.*
colon *Har.*
SEPSIS *Fal.*
putris *Lin.*
cylindrica *Fab.*
TRYPETA *Meig.*
picta *Fab.*
serpentaria *Har.*
cinctipes *Har.*
albiscutellata *Har.*
LAUXANIA *Lat.*
lapsans *Har.*
PHORA *Lat.*
velox *Har.*

HIPPOBASCIDÆ.

OLFERSIA *Lch.*
americana *Lch.*
HIPPOBOSCA *Lch.*
equina?
ORNITHOMYIA *Lch.*

confluens *Say.*
falconis *Har.*

MELOPHAGUS?
ovinus *Linn.*

My scientific knowledge of the Diptera of Lancaster county is very limited, and therefore the foregoing catalogue of these insects is nothing more than an imperfect compilation from the works of Say, Harris and Fitch—with Harris' classification—as an approximation to what may be presumed to be the dipterous fauna of the county, from its geographical position, and its relation to other portions of the northern and middle States of the Union. S. S. R.

ORDER APHANIPTERA.

This is the order APTERA of Macley, and includes the wingless insects; an example of which is the common "Flea"—*Pulex irritans.* Not *all* insects however, that are destitute of wings, are members of this order; for there are various species, the females of which are wingless, and in some instances *both* sexes, in other orders. As instances of this kind, it may be remarked, that several species of predaceous *Coleoptera* are wings less, although they have wing-covers. There are also wingless species both male and female among the *Orthoptera;* and females among the *Hemiptera;* and among the *Hymenoptera,* and *Lepidoptera,* as well as the *Diptera.* This subject constitutes one of those anomalies in natural history, which can only be solved by the patient and persevering progress of the entomological student. The order *Aphaniptera* might perhaps be properly restricted to a single small family. PULECIDÆ, which includes the various species of fleas, that infest men and animals. The PODURIDÆ, which by some entomologists are regarded as degraded species of *Neuroptera,* may, for the present with some propriety, beplaced in this order. These insects undergo the usual transformations, from the egg to the imago, that all other insects do, but they lack the distinctive divisions of head, thorax and abdomen, that characterizes the other orders, being merely a series of segmental rings, from the head to the caudal termination of the abdomen. In their larva state they are long, distorted, wormlike grubs, which however spin themselves into a sort of silken coccoon, and assume the pupa form, in which the legs, antennæ, and sucking apparatus are visible. Emerging from this state, they assume the mature form, in which the *Pulecidæ* have the hind feet developed into leaping appendages, and the external integument tough and shiny, each segment being fringed with a few stiff bristles. In this form they attack men and animals, living upon the blood they extract from them by means of their powerful piercers.

PULECIDÆ.

PULEX *Lin.*
irritans *Lin.* "Common Flea."

PODURIDÆ.

SYMUTHURUS?
hortensis *Fch.*
juvenilis *Fch.*
dorsalis *Fch.*
apicalis *Fch.*
maturus *Fch.*
arvalis *Fch.*
elegans *Fch.*
noveboracensis *Fch.*
signifer *Fch.*

PODURA.
nivicola *Fch.*
Several other species.

THYSANURA. "Spring-tails."
Several species.

LEPISMA.
Several species.

The *Poduridæ,* as before stated, are regarded by many naturalists as merely degraded forms of *Neuroptera,* allying them with the genera *Ephemera* and *Perla,* and therefore perhaps they cannot properly be classed with the *Order* APTERA, scientifically restricted.

CLASS MYRIAPODA.

As the name implies, this class is composed of oblong or long animals, with many feet, of which there are not a large number of species found within the limits of Lancaster county; and although some of them are very common, yet very little attention has been devoted to their specific history by a resident naturalist. Of this class there are two divisions, very distinct in their structure, form and habits—commonly called *Centipedes* and *Millipedes*. "The Myriapoda are air-breathing apterous articulata, characterized by the distinctness of the head from the body; the strongly marked segmentation of the latter, and its method of development." According to specialists, they constitute two distinct *Orders*. called CHILOPODA, including the centipedes; and DIPLOPODA, including the millipedes. The former are known, in many instances, to be carnivorous in their habits, and some of the latter are equally well known to be herbivorous. The Chilopods comprise those that have the body flattened with a limited number of segmental rings, to each of which is attached a single pair of feet, at the sides. The diplopods on the other hand have the body tube-shaped, or cylindrical, with a double pair of feet attached to each segment, beneath. The former are very swift runners, whilst the latter seem to glide along very slowly, and when interrupted throw themselves over on the side in a spiral coil. There is, however, a subdivision of the Chilopoda called CHILOGNATHA, which seems to be a connecting link between the two orders above named. These possess the flattened bodies, with the legs articulated at the sides; but there are *two* pairs to each segment, and like the diplopoda, they are slow travellers. Large species of the diplopods—from three to four inches in length—are found in the wooded valleys of Lancaster county, especially in the southern tier of townships. These have been detected feeding upon the various species of *fungi* that are common to those localities. Although the common names of *Centipedes* and *Millipedes*, applied to these animals, would seem to indicate that they possess respectively a hundred or a thousand feet; yet there are species that exceed the first number, but none that reach the last.

ORDER CHILOPODA.

FAM. I. CERMATIDÆ.

CERMATIA *Ill.*
forceps *Wood.*
coleoptrata? *Say.*

FAM. II. LITHOBIIDÆ.

LITHOBIUS *Lch.*
americanus *Nwp.*
BOTHROPOLYS *Wood.*
multidentatus *Nwp.*

FAM. III. SCOLOPENDRIDÆ.

OPISTHEMEGA *Wood?*
spinicauda *Wood.*
SCOLOPOCRYPTOPS *Nwp.*
sexspinosa *Nwp.*

FAM. V. GEOPHILIDÆ.

GEOPHILUS *Sch.*
cephalicus *Wood.*
STRIGAMIA *Gray.*
fulva *Sayer.*
walkeri? *Wood.*

SUB-ORDER CHILOGNATHA.

FAM. I. LYSIOPTALIDÆ.

SPIROSTREPHON *Brndt.*
lactarius *Say.*
cæsioannulatus *Wood?*

FAM. II. POLYDESMIDÆ.

POLYDESMUS *Lat.*
setiger *Wood.*
granulatus *Say.*
serratus? *Say.*
canadensis *Mwp.*
erythropygus *Brndt.*
hispidipes *Wood.*
virginiensis *Dru.*
corrugatus *Wood.*
trimaculatus *Wood.*

ORDER DIPLOPODA.

FAM. I. JULIDÆ.

SPIROBOLUS *Brndt.*
marginatus *Say.*
JULUS *Linn.*
pilosicautus *Wood.*
canadensis *Nwp.*
immaculatus? *Wood.*
pensylvanicus *Brndt.*
canaliculatus *Wood.*
liqueatus.
ceruleo-cinctus *Wood.*
hortensis *Wood.*
variegatus *Wood.*
stigmatosus? *Brndt.*
minutus? *Brndt*

The *Chilognatha* perhaps ought rather to be considered a sub-order of the *Diplopoda* than the *Chilopoda.* They are diplopod in their pedal characters, and still have the flattened bodies of the chilopods, with the legs articulated at the sides. The CLASS is cut up into many orders, sub-orders, sub-families and sub-genera, to which, in a limited list, it was not thought necessary to adhere. Nor can it be supposed, from the little that is absolutely known of the local myriapoda of Lancaster county, that this list includes all the local species. Sufficient are however enumerated and arranged, to give some idea of what the county contains. With but limited material, assisted by the excellent paper of Dr. Wood of Philadelphia, this list has been compiled.

HERPETOLOGY.[1]

REPTILIA, CLASS OF REPTILES.

The animals belonging to this class have been long and tolerably well known under the common names of Turtles, Terrapins, Snakes, Frogs, Toads, Lizards, Salamanders, Newts, &c., and although generally harmless, the larger portion of our population regard many of them with feelings of aversion. The class is usually divided into four orders, namely, *CHELONIA*, *SAURIA*, *OPHIDIA* and *BARTRACHIA*, only a small number of species of either of which are known to inhabit Lancaster county.

ORDER I. CHELONIA or TESTUDINATA—TURTLES.

CISTUDA clausa—the common "land tortoise" or "box turtle;" sparsely but widely distributed over the county.

CHELYDRA serpentina—the well-known "snapping turtle;" very much prized by epicures, and found in all our streams, especially in ponds and mill-dams.

EMYS (Graptemys, *Ag.*,) geographica—the peculiar yellow curved map-like lines with which it is marked gave rise to the specific name.

(Chrysemys, *Ag.*,) picta—the scales of the carapace are beautifully bordered with yellow, and the base with red markings, hence the common name of "painted terrapin."

(Nanemys, *Ag.*,) guttata—is distinguished by small yellow spots on the black carapace; numbers are often associated together in the same pond, and sunning themselves on a log, stone or stump, in the water.

(Glyptemis, *Ag.*,) insculpta—A pretty species, scales of the shell deeply grooved in radiating lines from an elevated centre—legs and neck deep-orange colored when young.

(Ptychemys, *Ag.*,) rubriventris—a doubtful species.

megacephela?—the large river terrapin; at one time exceedingly numerous in the Susquehanna river, but now becoming rather scarce. It is considered next in excellence to the snapping turtle.

OZOTHECA, *Ag.*, odorata—commonly called the "stink pot."

Contributed by Mr. J. Stauffer.

THYROSTERNUM pensylvanicum, *Ag.* The two last named species have a musky odor and are called stink pots. The first can readily be distinguished from the second by its more deeply marked scales and the small fleshy warts under the chin.

ORDER II. SAURIA—LIZARDS.

We have but two kinds

TROPIDOLEPUS undulatus—a brownish species with diagonal markings of black stripes and spots.

SCINCUS fasciatus—the five-striped lizard; a specimen from East Florida appears to be identical with ours.

ORDER III. OPHIDIA or SERPENTS.

FAMILY—CROTALIDÆ.

CROTALUS horridus—"Bastard Rattle-snake," without the rattle; venomous; rare. Distinguished from the true rattle-snake mainly by the absence of rattles. Occasionally along the mountain ranges specimens may be found.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS contortrix, *Holb.*,—the "Copperhead"; venomous. This reptile is still found in the county, and especially along its wild southern border, where in some localities, it is by no means rare.

FAMILY—COLUBERIDÆ.

BASCANON constrictor, *B. & G.*—Black-snake—by way of distinction called the racer. Not venomous.

SCOTOPHIS allighaniensis, *B. & G.*—Also a common black snake, but not so slender as the racer.

NERODIA sipedon—common water snake; abundant, but harmless.

fasciata—a very pretty mottled species of water snake.

REGINA lebris—subaquatic in its habits.

ENTAINIA sirtalis—the common garter snake; also resorts to the water in pursuit of tadpoles and other species of aquatic animals.

sauretia—the swift garter snake, also called the "ribbon snake"; is more slender, and the stripes broader and more distinct than in the common species.

OPHIBOLUS eximeus—the common "house snake"; is beautifully mottled with brown spots, with dark margins on a light ground. A specimen three feet long was captured near Lancaster, and is now in the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

HETERODON platyrhines—commonly called the "Viper" or "Blower"; but unlike the true viper, which is a foreign species, it is entirely harmless, although sometimes making a great show of pugnacity.

DIADOPHIS punctatus—the ring-necked snake; is not rare.

STOREYIA deKayi—quite common within the limits of Lancaster city, with small black spots along the dorsal line and sides; color in larger specimens of a brick red.

CELUTA amœna—ground snake, or worm snake.

It may be added in conclusion, that there are persons now living in the county of Lancaster, who verily believe they have seen a species of green-snake within its limits many years ago, but no recent case has occurred in confirmation of such a belief.

IV. ORDER BATRACHIA—FROGS AND SALAMANDERS.

FAMILY—URODELIDÆ.

SALAMANDRA erythronota—the most common species, under stones and logs; dark color with a yellowish dorsal stripe.

conicauda—a beautiful bright yellow species, with black spots and long tail.
symmetrica—a reddish brown species with crimson spots.
rubra—red with black spots.
glutinosa—a glutinous species of a bluish color.

AMBLYSTOMA opaca—terrestrial in their habits, but partial to moist localities.

TRITON millepunctatus—this species is aquatic and has a membrane along the tail, fin-like. There are perhaps other species inhabiting Lancaster county, as such have been captured in adjoining counties.

MENOPOMA allighaniensis—this is the "hell-bender" of the fisherman; it is the largest species known to our county, and within the past few years has become common in the Susquehanna, and has been captured at Safe Harbor, Columbia and Marietta. A specimen in the collection of the Linnæan Society is nearly eighteen inches in length.

FAMILY—RANIDÆ.

RANA pipens—our most common species of frog. This species was at one time very numerous in the county of Lancaster, but being diligently sought by epicures as a delicate edible table relish, is becoming very rare, especially as its favorite haunts are rapidly being drained and giving way to cultivation.
fontinalis—commonly called the "Bull-frog," and is distinguished from the common species by dermal folds along the dorsal line; one taken near Lancaster city.
halecina—the spotted or shad-frog.
sylvatica—the wood-frog.
palustris—the marsh-frog.

HYLODES gryllus—the small cricket-frog.

HYLA versicolor—the northern tree-frog or tree-toad. There seem to be two kinds of tree-frogs in Lancaster county, unless the difference in color is merely sexual; one is a dark faun color, mottled with black; the other has small eyes, more prominent and of a greenish color, with only a large blotch across the shoulders and a dark band on the thighs.

BUFO americanus—the common toad; repulsive to some people, but at the same time harmless and useful in gardens as an insect scavenger.
erythronotus—deemed a southern species, but found in the county.

ICHTHYOLOGY.[1]

ORDER I. ACANTHOPTERYGII.

The fishes belonging to this Order have two dorsal fins, the anterior of which has spiny rays.

FAMILY—PERCIDÆ.

PERCA flavescens, the common American yellow perch, is extensively distributed. They rarely attain a length of 12 to 15 inches. One specimen recorded weighed $2\frac{7}{8}$ pounds. This is the only species we have.

LABRAX lineatus—the striped bass or rock fish; well known, and many are taken at Safe Harbor and elsewhere on the Susquehanna river. They vary greatly in size; specimens weighing 77 pounds have been taken.

LUCIOPERCA, *Cuv.* (Stizostedion, *Raf.*)—the yellow pike-perch of the Susquehanna, 12 to 18 inches long.

POMOTIS—Sunfish.

[1] Contributed by Mr. J. Stauffer.

maculatus, the moccasin; varies in different localities and seasons and resembles P. jibbosus and P. catesbei.

appendix (Ichthelis appendix) has a prolonged rounded point to the operculum.

BRITTUS flavescens—a name suggested by the writer for a butter-yellow species caught at Safe Harbor, apparently undescribed, resembling a Brittus and the butter-fish of Western waters. Prof. Cope saw the specimen and deemed it new and unnamed.

FAMILY ETHEOSTOMIDÆ.

This family, recently established, embraces several genera of small species and appears to be exclusively limited to the fresh waters of the northern portions of the Western Hemisphere.

Prof. S. S. Haldeman describes two species of PERCINA, as a sub-genus. The P. nebulosa and P. minima. The PILEOMA belongs here. The Boleosoma tessellatum, is abundant near Lancaster, in a small stream emptying into the Conestoga below the Railroad Bridge. Having no swimming-bladder it is not seen suspended in the water, but always at the bottom. We have also a species of ETHEOSTOMA, described as new by Prof. E. D. Cope, in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for September and October, 1864, from a specimen sent him from the Conestoga, near Lancaster, which he named, peltatum, *Stauffer*. It is a beautiful little fish, with broad black markings over the opercle, and around the eyes. The only other fish belonging to this order found in the county known to me, is the COTTUS viscosus, *Hald.*, found in a few localities, in clear spring water flowing through meadows, bordered by turf and having a shallow pebbly bottom. This fish is rather slimy, and 3 inches long. The spines are stout. Fishes of this genus are properly called bull-heads. Our species was first described by Prof. S. S. Haldeman, in 1840.

ORDER II. MALACOPTERI.

This order embraces fish having all the fin-rays soft and cartilaginous, with the exception of the first in the dorsal and the first in the pectoral, as in the

FAMILY SILURIDÆ—Cat-fishes.

These have the skin naked, mouth bearded with long filaments and a second adipose or fatty dorsal fin. Our cat-fish were formerly embraced in the genus PIMELODUS, which are all South American fishes. They are now divided into six genera, of which we have the

AMINURUS lynx, a large headed black species with a rounded caudal fin, and fin higher than long at its insertion.

nebulosus. (A. albidus?)—has the anal fin short but broad on the base—a beautiful light colored and gracefully shaped cat-fish frequently taken in the Conestoga. We have two other undescribed cat-fish belonging to the genus

ICHTHÆLURUS, *Raf.* (Ictalurus *Cope*).—J. P. McCaskey, September 9th, 1863, brought me a specimen taken at Shenk's Ferry—nine inches long, of a yellowish or pale olive color, having a silvery reflective and metallic blue on the sides, lateral line straight, dorsal spine serrated, nape of the neck depressed—anal fin wide and long, light colored, with prominent veins or blood vessels ramified over the fins. This I named, Ichthælurus *McCaskei*. The other species, taken by J. B. Kevinski, Sept. 1863. Head moderate, body tapering, tail deeply furcated, color dorsally black, sides slate colored, abdomen whitish. The anal fin long and moderately high. From its gyrating motions when drawn from the water, I should have named it I. gyrans, but this name is appropriated already to a dis-

tinct species so I have named it, Ichthælurus *Kevinskii.* Several specimens of blind cat-fish have been taken in the Conestoga, two sent to Prof. Cope, of which he published a long account in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for 1864, p. 231. Another specimen was taken in November, 1865. This proves to be a new genus and species, named by Prof. Cope, GRONIAS nigrilabris. The stone cat-fish, distinguished by having the supra occipital separated, tail rounded, confluent with the adipose or second dorsal—known as NOTURUS marginatus—(also SILURUS gyrinus,) concludes this Family.

FAMILY SALMONIDÆ—Salmon.

Fish having an adipose fin and scaly bodies, constitute this family. All the rays of the fins are soft. Our common brook trout is the SALMO fontinalis of Mitchill. These are very variable in color, and may embrace various species.

FAMILY CLUPEIDÆ—Herring.

Occasionally caught in the Susquehanna. The green herring is a species which is almost identical with Mitchill's CLUPEA vernalis; but our Susquehanna herring have the upper jaw distinctly notched, (the distinctive mark of the genus ALOSA,)but it differs in some respects from the ALOSA menhaden or moss-bunker, and is more like our Hickory shad, ALOSA tyrannis. The true Susquehanna shad is the ALOSA praestabilis.

FAMILY SAURIDÆ—Gar-pike.

The common hard-scaled gar of the Susquehanna, is the Lepidosteus osseus. There seem to be several species, or at least distinct varieties. The banded or green Gar belongs to the ESOCIDÆ or Pike family, and is the Belone truncata; also, called Bill-fish. The common pike belongs to the genus ESOX. We have variable species; the E. reticulatus and umbrosus.

FAMILY ANGUILLIDÆ—Eels.

ANGUILLA macrocephala, *Lesueur*, the bull-headed, black or winter eel, also short-nosed eel.

tenuirostris, the sharp-nosed eel.

argentea? The silver eel of the fisherman is a variety of this; its white abdomen separated by a lateral line from the color above.

FAMILY CYPRINIDÆ.

Prof. E. D. Cope, has published a synopsis of the CYPRINIDÆ of Pennsylvania, which is full and complete.

EXOGLOSSUM maxillingua is distinguished by its lobed under lip, a common fish which takes the hook readily. The only species.

SEMOTILUS rhotheus, the chub or fall fish. The S. corporalis also called chub, has smaller scales, and a dark shade across the eyes.

CERATICHTHYS biguttatus, abounds in all the streams in the State, except those entering into the Delaware. It is called the horned chub, from the numerous tubercles on the vertex and muzzle. In the breeding season they are often of a lively red and yellow color.

micropogon, taken in Mill creek. Mr. Cope says "I only know this species from specimens sent me by my friend J. Stauffer of Lancaster," whether it occurs in any of the other hydrographic basins is not yet known. The head is shorter, convex, a dark lateral and median dorsal band, caudal peduncle slender.

ARGYREUS nasutus, the Dace, Rhinichthis *Ag;* Chondrostoma *Heck.*, is found in boisterous and rocky streams, and takes the hook with the spring of a trout.

astronasus, the black-nosed Dace, *Mitch.*, is a favorite for Aquaria. In Spring they are brilliantly colored with vermilion red and orange, found in the small stream in the Dillerville swamp. Another, which I suppose to be the A. lunatus, is occasionally met with.

STILBE americana (abramis versicolor, *deKay.*) Its young are the minnows and shiners.

Other small species are the CLINOSTOMUS funduloides and C. margarita.

HYPSILEPIS (Plargyrus, *Raf.*)

kentuckiensis.

cornutus.

HYBOPSIS procne. Prof. Cope has it from the Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, where I originally saw it, but not further westward.

hudsonius, and a specimen closely allied to

FUNDULUS multifasciatus, peculiar in having a series of 13 bluish vertical bands—met with in several localities near Lancaster. Also what I called the CYPRINELLA analostoma, and the MOXOSTOMA oblongum. These latter are without a lateral line, taken in Mill creek.

The Sucker Family comes next in order. The hammer-head, stone-roller or spotted sucker, CATOSTOMUS longirostris, a variety of C. communis or black sucker, of a much lighter color, accords with the description of C. pallidus. The large scaled sucker, C. aureolus, is much like the C. macrolepidotus, which latter I consider the long-finned chubsucker or Susquehanna carp; the other, the golden sucker or common Susquehanna mullet, or mullet sucker. The LABEO cyprinus and CARPIODES cyprinus, are names applied to the Susquehanna carp.

A more extended investigation may reveal other species. This embraces all known to the writer. With respect to the cartilaginous fishes, we have the lamprey, AMMOCŒTUS bicolor. The colored mud-lamprey, and a parasitic species, perhaps PETROMYZON nigricans, which attaches itself to other fishes, and is the bluish lamprey. These are only met with in the Susquehanna river, as far as now known.

FLORA.

An enumeration of indigenous and naturalized Plants found growing in the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

By Thos. C. Porter,
Professor of Botany and Zoology in Lafayette College.

The following catalogue is based upon the results of explorations made during a residence in the city of Lancaster between the years 1853 and 1866. All the plants contained in it were seen and examined by the author, with the single exception of Quercus phellos, *L.*, and specimens of the rarer species, about which there might be any question, are at hand for reference in his own herbarium and in the herbaria of the Linnæan Society and the State Normal School at Millersville.

In the annals of American Botany, Lancaster county is classic ground. It was the home of the distinguished Muhlenberg, who probably collected on her soil, at the beginning of the century, many of the species first described by him and by the German Botanist Willdenou, with whom he carried on a long and active correspondence. He left behind him in manuscript a Flora Lancastriensis, which unfortunately has either been lost, or is no longer accessible.

The only list of the plants of the county heretofore published is the one in Rupp's History. Its preface shows that it was compiled by the late Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester. But, because it is *a compilation*, and because no fewer than 87 of its species are inserted on the strength of *mere conjecture*, it was thought best not to use it in the preparation of the present catalogue. Its 61 undetected phænogams and vascular cryptogams were therefore ruled out—a loss more than compensated by the addition of 225, not including marked varieties.

The aim of the author has been to lay a good foundation upon which any one who may wish to continue the work hereafter can build with confidence, for the field is by no means exhausted. Much remains to be done, and new discoveries may be looked for, especially in the unexplored northern and eastern portions of the county. On the *mosses* and *liverworts*, little attention was bestowed, and by further search their numbers might be largely increased.

In the arrangement and nomenclature, the fifth edition of Dr. Gray's Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, (1868), has been followed. Naturalized and adventive plants are indicated by italics. For the rarer species localities are given and the names of the persons by whom they were communicated.

Easton, Pa., March 12, 1869.

CATALOGUE—SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

	Indig.	Nat.	Total.
Phaenogams.			
Exogens,	694	147	841
Endogens,	293	35	328
Cryptogams.			
Acrogens,	47	—	47
Anophytes,	152	—	152
Whole No. of Species and Varieties,			1368

SERIES I.

PHAENOGAMOUS, OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

CLASS I. DICOTYLEDONOUS, OR EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

Ranunculaceæ.

Clematis *L.*

virginiana *L.* (Virgin's Bower.)

Anemone *L.*

virginiana *L.*

pennsylvanica *L.* Liberty Square, *J. S. Parry;* Little Conestoga.

nemorosa *L.*
HEPATICA *Dill.*
triloba *Chaix.* (Liverwort.)
THALICTRUM *L.*
anemonoides *Michx.* (Anemone.)
dioicum *L.* (Early Meadow Rue.)
cornuti *L.* (Tall Meadow Rue.)
RANUNCULUS *L.*
aquatilis *L.* var. trichophyllus, *Chaix.* Litiz Spring.
alismaefolius *Geyer.* Reinholdsville.
flammula *L.* var. reptans, *Gray.* On the Susquehanna at Turkey Hill, *J. M. Seitz.*
abortivus *L.*
sceleratus L.
recurvatus *Poir.*
pennsylvanicus *L.* On the Susquehanna.
fascicularis *Muhl.* (Early Crowfoot.)
repens *L.*
bulbosus L. (Buttercups.)
CALTHA *L.*
palustris *L.* (Marsh Marigold.)
AQUILEGIA *L.*
canadensis *L.* (Wild Columbine.)
DELPHINIUM *L.*
consolida L. (Larkspur.)
HYDRASTIS *L.*
canadensis *L.* Rich woods near Lancaster; Conoy twp., *Hald.*
ACTAEA *L.*
alba *Bigelow.* Near Marticville.
CIMICIFUGA *L.*
racemosa *Ell.* (Black Snakeroot.)

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

MAGNOLIA *L.*
glauca *L.* Swamps near Smithville.
umbrella *Lam.* First ravine on the Susquehanna above the mouth of the Tucquan.
acuminata *L.* On the road between Lancaster and Litiz stands a single large tree, probably planted there. It may occur wild in the hills around Mt. Hope Furnace.
LIRIODENDRON *L.*
tulipifera *L.* (Tulip Tree.)

ANONACEÆ.

ASIMINA *Adans.*
triloba *Dunal.* (Pa-paw.) Common along the Conestoga and the Susquehanna.

MENISPERMACEÆ.

MENISPERMUM *L.*
canadense *L.* (Moonseed.)

BERBERIDACEÆ.

CAULOPHYLLUM *Michx.*
thalictroides *Michx.* (Blue Cohosh.)
PODOPHYLLUM *L.*
peltatum *L.* (May Apple.)

NYMPHAEACEÆ.

BRASENIA *Schreber.*
peltata *Pursh.* Collins's Ferry.
NYMPHAEA *Tourn.*
odorata *Ait.* Safe Harbor.
NUPHAR *Smith.*
advena *Ait.* (Spatter-dock.)
luteum *Smith.* var. pumilum *Gray.* Collins's Ferry.

SARRACENIACEÆ.

SARRACENIA *Tourn.*
purpurea *L.* Sphagnous swamp between Christiana and Georgetown, *Miss Rakestraw.*

PAPAVERACEÆ.

PAPAVER *L.*
somniferum L. (Poppy.)
dubium L. (Field Poppy.)
ARGEMONE *L.*
mexicana *L.* Escaped from gardens.
CHELIDONIUM *L.*
majus L. Thoroughly naturalized along the Susquehanna.
SANGUINARIA *Dill.*
canadensis *L.* (Bloodroot.)

FUMARIACEÆ.

DICENTRA *Borkh.*
cucullaria *D. C.* (Dutchman's Breeches.)
canadensis *D. C.* (Squirrel Corn.) Liberty Square, *J. S. Parry;* Turkey Hill, *A. P. Garber.*
CORYDALIS.
glauca *Pursh.* Columbia; Mount Hope Furnace.
flavula *Raf.* Common on the Susquehanna.
FUMARIA *L.*

officinalis *L.* Escaped from Gardens.

CRUCIFERÆ.

NASTURTIUM, *R. Br.*
palustre, *D. C.*
palustre *D. C.* var. hispidum, *Gray.*
armoracia Fries. Meadows above Cedar Hill.
DENTARIA *L.*
laciniata *Muhl.* (Toothwort.)
CARDAMINE *L.*
rhomboidea *D. C.*
hirsuta *L.* (Bitter Cress.)
ARABIS *L.*
lyrata *L.*
patens *Sulliv.* Near Columbia. *Herb. S. S. Haldeman.*
laevigata *D. C.*
canadensis *L.* (Sickle Pod.)
BARBAREA *R. Br.*
vulgaris *R. Br.* (Winter Cress.)
ERYSIMUM.
cheiranthoides *L.* Islands and Banks of the Susquehanna.
SISYMBRIUM *L.*
officinale L. (Hedge Mustard.)
thaliana, Gaud.
BRASSICA.
tinapistrum Boiss.
nigra, Gray. (Common Mustard.)
DRABA *L.*
caroliniana *Walt.* Graeff's Landing.
verna L.
CAMELINA *Crantz.*
sativa Crantz.
CAPSELLA *Vent.*
bursa-pastoris Mœnch. (Shepherd's Purse)
LEPIDIUM *L.*
virginicum *L.* (Wild Pepper-grass.)

CAPPARIDACEÆ.

POLANISIA
graveoleus *Raf.* Safe Harbor.

VIOLACEÆ.

SOLEA *Ging, D. C.*
concolor *Ging.* Poor House Hill; Turkey Hill.
VIOLA *L.*
rotundifolia *Michx.* Ravine near Martic Forge.
primulæfolia *L.* New Texas; Smithville.
blanda *Willd.* New Texas; Martic Forge.
cucullata *Ait.*
cucullata *Ait.* Var. palmata, *Gray.*
cucullata *Ait.* Var. cordata, *Gray.*
sagittata *Ait.*
pedata *L.* (Bird-foot Violet.)
pedata *L.* Var. bicolor, *Gray.*
canina *L.* Var. sylvestris, *Regel.*
striata *Ait.*
pubescens *Ait.* Var. eriocarpa, *Nutt.*
pubescens *Ait.* Var. scabriuscula, *T. & G.*
tricolor L.

CISTACEÆ.

HELIANTHEMUM *Tourn.*
canadense *Michx.* Chesnut Hill.
LECHEA *L.*
major *Michx.* On the Conestoga near Eden.
minor *Lam.* (Pin Weed.) Chesnut Hill.

DROSERACEÆ.

DROSERA *L.*
rotundifolia *L.* (Sun Dew.) Swamp near Smithville, New Texas.

HYPERICACEÆ.

ASCYRUM *L.*
crux-andreæ *L.* Below Peach Bottom; mouth of the Tucquan.
HYPERICUM *L.*
pyramidatum *Ait.* Near Kauffman's Mill, on the Little Conestoga, *J. M. Seitz.*
prolificum *L.* Islands and Shores of the Susquehanna.
ellipticum *Hook.* Island at Safe Harbor.
perforatum L. (Common St. John's-wort.)
mutilum *L.*
canadense *L.* Martic Forge, New Texas.
sarothra *Michx.*
ELODEA *Adans.*
virginica *Nutt.* Smithville, New Texas; Mt. Hope Furnace.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

DIANTHUS *L.*
armeria L. (Deptford Pink.)
SAPONARIA *L.*
officinalis L. Thoroughly naturalized along the Susquehanna.
VACCARIA *Medik.*
vulgaris Host. Escaped from Gardens.

SILENE *L.*
stellata *Ait.*
nivea *D. C.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
pennsylvanica *Michx.* Mt. Joy; Chesnut Hill; Martic township.
armeria L. Escaped from Gardens.
antirrhina *L.*
LYCHNIS *Tourn.*
githago Lam. (Corn Cockle.)
ARENARIA *L.*
serpyllifolia L.
stricta *Michx.* Near Hershey's Mill.
lateriflora *L.* Swamp beyond Dillerville; Banks of the Little Conestoga.
STELLARIA *L.*
media, Smith.
pubera, *Michx*; Peach Bottom *J. J. Carter.*
longifolia *Muhl.* Safe Harbor; banks of the Little Conestoga.
HOLOSTEUM *L.*
umbellatum L. Thoroughly naturalized in fields and copses around Lancaster city.
CERASTIUM *L.*
vulgatum L. On the Conestoga; rare.
viscosum L. Very common.
nutans *Raf.*
oblongifolium *Torr.* New Texas, on the serpentine barrens.
arvense *L.*
SAGINA *L.*
apetala *L.* Hill below Safe Harbor.
SPERGULARIA *Pers.*
rubra *Presl*; var. campestris *Gray.* Island at Safe Harbor; scarce.
ANYCHIA *Michx.*
dichotoma *Michx.* Dry Hills.
MOLLUGO *L.*
verticillata *L.* (Carpet Weed.)

PORTULACACEÆ.

PORTULACA *Tourn.*
oleracea L. (Common Purslane.)
Talinum *Adans.*
teretifolium *Pursh.* New Texas, on the serpentine barrens, *J. J. Carter.*
CLAYTONIA *L.*
virginica *L.*

MALVACEÆ.

MALVA *L.*
rotundifolia L. (Mallows.)
sylvestris L.
SIDA *L.*
spinosa L. Sandy banks of streams.
ABUTILON *Tourn.*
avicennæ Gaertn.
HIBISCUS *L.*
moscheutos *L.* Banks of the Conestoga; Shock's Mill above Marietta.
militaris *Cuv.* Islands of the Susquehanna, at Safe Harbor.
trionum L.
syriacus L. Escaped.

TILIACEÆ.

TILIA *L.*
americana *L.* (Linden.)

LINACEÆ.

LINUM *L.*
virginianum *L.*
striatum *Walt.* Swamps near Dillerville and Smithville.
usitatissimum L. (Common Flax.) Along railroad embankments and occasionally in cultivated fields.

GERANIACEÆ.

GERANIUM *L.*
maculatum *L.*
carolinianum *L.*
columbinum L. Safe Harbor.
ERODIUM *L'Her.*
cicutarium L'Her. Near Columbia, *J. Stauffer.*
FLŒRKEA *Willd.*
proserpinacoides *Willd.* Banks of the Conestoga above Cedar Hill.
IMPATIENS *L.*
pallida *Nutt.* (Pale Touch-me-not.)
fulva *Nutt.* (Spotted Touch-me-not.)
OXALIS *L.*
violacea *L.*
stricta *L.* (Yellow Wood-sorrel.)

RUTACEÆ.

XANTHOXYLUM *Colden.*
americanum *Mill.* On the Conestoga.
AILANTHUS *Desf.*
glandulosus Desf. Naturalized at Chickies.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

RHUS *L.*

typhina *L.* (Staghorn Sumach.) River Hills.
glabra *L.* (Smooth Sumach.)
copallina *L.*
venenata *D. C.* Swamps near Dillerville and Martic Forge.
toxicodendron *L.*

VITACEÆ.

VITIS *Tourn.*
labrusca *L.* (Fox Grape.)
æstivalis *Michx.* New Texas.
cordifolia *Michx.* (Summer Grape.)
riparia *Michx.* On the Susquehanna.
AMPELOPSIS *Michx.*
quinquefolia *Michx.* (Virginia Creeper.)

RHAMNACEÆ.

CEANOTHUS *L.*
americanus *L.* (New Jersey Tea.)
CELASTRUS *L.*
scandens *L.*
EUONYMUS *Tourn.*
atropurpurens *Jacq.* (Burning Bush.)
americanus *L.* Peach Bottom.

SAPINDACEÆ.

STAPHYLEA *L.*
trifolia *L.* (Bladder Nut.)
ACER *Tourn.*
saccharinum *Wang.* (Sugar Maple.)
dasycarpum *Ehrh.* (Silver M.)
rubrum *L.* (Red M.)
NEGUNDO *Mœnch.*
aceroides *Mœnch.* Along the Conestoga.

POLYGALACEÆ.

POLYGALA *Tourn.*
incarnata *L.* Near Pleasant Grove, *J. J. Carter.*
sanguinea *L.* Pleasant Grove; Martic Forge.
nuttallii *T. & G.* Smithville; New Texas.
cruciata *L.* Smithville; New Texas.
verticillata *L.*
ambigua *Nutt.*
senega *L.* Mt. Joy, *J. Stauffer.*
paucifolia *Willd.* Bart township.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

LUPINUS *Tourn.*
perennis *L.* Chesnut Hill; New Texas.
CROTALARIA *L.*
sagittalis *L.* (Rattle Box.) Near Willow Street.
TRIFOLIUM *L.*
arvense L. (Rabbit-foot Clover.)
pratense L. (Red C.)
repens L. (White C.)
agrarium L. (Yellow, or Hop C.)
procumbens L. (Low Hop C.)
MELILOTUS *Tourn.*
officinalis Willd. Waste grounds near Lancaster.
alba Lam. Escaped from gardens.
MEDICAGO *L.*
sativa L. (Lucerne.) Fields near Millersville.
lupulina L. Around Lancaster.
ROBINIA *L.*
pseudacacia L. (Locust Tree.)
TEPHROSIA *Pers.*
virginiana *Pers.* Chesnut Hill.
DESMODIUM *D. C.*
nudiflorum *D. C.*
acuminatum *D. C.*
rotundifolium *D. C.*
canescens *D. C.*
cuspidatum *T. & G.*
dillenii *Darlington.*
paniculatum *D. C*
canadense *D. C.* Swamp near Dillerville.
sessilifolium *T. & G.* Mouth of the Tucquan.
rigidum *D. C.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
ciliare *D. C.*
marilandicum *D. C.*
LESPEDEZA *Michx.*
procumbens *Michx.*
repens *T. & G.* Chesnut Hill.
violacea *Pers.* var. divergens, *Gray.*
violacea *Pers.* var. sessiliflora, *Gray.*
violacea *Pers.* var. angustifolia *Gray.*
stuvei? *Nutt.* Chesnut Hill.
hirta *Ell.*
capitata *Michx.* On the Susquehanna.
STYLOSANTHES *Swartz.*
elatior *Swartz.* Chesnut Hill; Willow Street.
VICIA *Tourn.*
sativa L. (Vetch or Tare.)
cracca L.
caroliniana *Walt.* Herb. *S. S. Haldeman.*
americana *Muhl.*
LATHYRUS *L.*
palustris *L.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.

APIOS *Boerhaave.*
tuberosa *Moench.*
PHASEOLUS *L.*
perennis *Walt.* On the Conestoga.
helvolus *L.* On the Susquehanna.
CLITORIA *L.*
mariana *L.* Newtown, Rapho Township, *J. Stauffer;* very rare.
AMPHICARPA *Ell.*
monoica *Nutt.*
GALACTIA *P. Browne.*
glabella *Michx.* Cedar Hill; rare.
Baptisia *Vent.*
tinctoria *R. Br.* (Wild Indigo.)
CERCIS *L.*
canadensis *L.* (Red Bud.)
CASSIA *L.*
marilandica *L.* (Wild Senna.)
chamæcrista *L.*
nictitans *L.*
GLEDITSCHIA *L.*
triacanthos L. Spontaneous around dwellings.

ROSACEÆ.

PRUNUS *Tourn.*
americana *Marshall.* (Wild Plum.)
pumila *L.* Swamp near Smithville; New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
virginiana *L.* (Choke Cherry.) Chestnut Hill.
serotina *Ehrh.* (Wild Cherry.)
SPIRÆA *L.*
opulifolia *L.* (Nine Bark.)
salicifolia *L.* On the Susquehanna.
tomentosa *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
lobata *Mum.* Meadows, New Texas.
GILLENIA *Moench.*
trifoliata *Moench.* River Hills.
POTERIUM *L.*
canadense *Gray.* Swamps near Dillerville and the Gap.
AGRIMONIA *Tourn.*
eupatoria *L.*
parviflora *Ait.*
GEUM *L.*
album *Gmelin.*
virginianum *L.* Chickies.
POTENTILLA *L.*
norvegica *L.*
canadensis *L.* (Cinquefoil.)
canadensis *L.* Var. simplex, *T. & G.*
arguta *Pursh.* Safe Harbor.
FRAGARIA *Tourn.*
virginiana *Ehrh.* (Wild Strawberry.)
vesca *L.* Rocks along the Conestoga.
RUBUS *Tourn.*
odoratus L. Below Binkley's Bridge.
strigosus *Michx.* Collins' Ferry.
occidentalis *L.* (Black Raspberry.)
villosus *Ait.* (Blackberry.)
canadensis *L.* (Dewberry.)
hispidus *L.* (Swamp Blackberry.) Swamps near Smithville and Martic Forge.
cuneifolius *Pursh.* (Sand Blackberry.) Common on the hills south of the Pequea.
ROSA *Tourn.*
carolina *L.* (Swamp Rose.)
lucida *Ehrh.*
rubiginosa L. (Sweet Briar.)
CRATÆGUS *L.*
coccinea *L.*
tomentosa *L.*
crus-galli *L.* (Cockspur Thorn.)
Pyrus *L.*
coronaria *L.* (Crab Apple.) Near Manheim; Mt. Nebo; Conoy twy.
arbutifolia *L.* Var. melanocarpa, *Gray.*
AMELANCHIER *Medic.*
canadensis *T & J.* Var. Botryapium, *Gray.*
canadensis *T. & J.* Var. oblongifolia, *Gray.*

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

RIBES *L.*
hirtellum *Michx.* Chesnut Hill.
floridum *L.*
HYDRANGEA *Gronov.*
arborescens *L.* River Hills.
SAXIFRAGA *L.*
virginiensis *Michx.*
pennsylvanica *L.* Manheim; New Texas; Millersville.
HEUCHERA *L.*
americana *L.* On the Conestoga.
pubescens *Pursh.* Along the Susquehanna.
MITELLA *Tourn.*
diphylla *L.* (Mitre-wort.)
CHRYSOSPLENIUM *Tourn.*
americanum *Schweinitz.*

CRASSULACEÆ.

PENTHORUM *Gronov.*
sedoides *L.*
SEDUM *Tourn.*
ternatum *Michx.* Rocks along the Susquehanna.
telephium L. Escaped in some places.

HAMAMELACEÆ.

HAMAMELIS *L.*
virginica *L.* (Witch Hazel.)

ONAGRACEÆ.

CIRCÆA *Tourn.*
lutetiana *L.*
GAURA *L.*
biennis *L.*
EPILOBIUM *L.*
angustifolium *L.* Christiana; New Texas.
palustre *L.* Var. lineare, *Gray.* Swamp South of Marticville.
molle *Tourn.* Swamp beyond Dillerville.
coloratum *Muhl.*
OENOTHERA *L.*
biennis *L.* (Evening Primrose.)
fruticosa *L.*
LUDWIGIA *L.*
alternifolia *L.*
palustris *Ell.*

MELASTOMACEÆ.

RHEXIA *L.*
virginica *L.* New Texas; Mouth of the Tucquan.

LYTHRACEÆ.

AMMANNIA *Houston.*
humilis *Michx.* Chickies; New Texas.
CUPHEA *Jacq.*
viscosissima *Jacq.*

CACTACEÆ.

OPUNTIA *Tourn.*
vulgaris *Mill.* (Prickly Pear.) On Rocks at the head of an Island above Peach Bottom.

PASSIFLORACEÆ.

PASSIFLORA *L.*
lutea *L.* Safe Harbor; Mouth of the Tucquan.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

SICYOS.
angulatus *L.* (Nimble Kate.)
ECHINOCYSTIS *T. & G.*
lobatus *T. & G.* Near Bainbridge, *A. J. Garber.*

UMBELLIFERÆ.

HYDROCOTYLE *Tourn.*
ranunculoides *L.* Columbia.
americana *L.*
SANICULA *Tourn.*
canadensis *L.*
marilandica *L.*
DAUCUS *Tourn.*
carota L. (Wild Carrot.) Most thoroughly naturalized.
HERACLEUM *L.*
lanatum *Michx.* (Cow Parsnips.)
PASTINACA *Tourn.*
sativa L. (Wild Parsnip.) Fully naturalized.
ARCHEMORA *D. C.*
rigida *D. C.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
ARCHANGELICA *Hoffm.*
hirsuta *T. & G.*
atropurpurea *Hoffm.* Swamps around Lancaster.
THASPIUM *Nutt.*
barbinode *Nutt.*
aureum *Nutt.* Swamp beyond Dillerville.
trifoliatum *Gray.*
ZIZIA *D. C.*
integerrima *D. C.* Poor House Hill.
BUPLEURUM *Tourn.*
rotundifolium L. Escaped in some places.
CICUTA *L.*
maculata *L.* (Spotted Cowbane.)
bulbifera *L.* Collins's Ferry.
SIUM *L.*
lineare *Michx.*
CRYPTOTÆNIA *D. C.*
canadensis *D. C.*
CHÆROPHYLLUM *L.*
procumbens *Lam.* On the Conestoga.
sativum Lam. Near the Poor House.
OSMORRHIZA *Raf.*
longistylis *D. C.* (Sweet Myrrh.)
brevistylis *D. C.*

ARALIACEÆ.

ARALIA *Tourn.*
spinosa L. Escaped from cultivation.
racemosa *L.* (Spikenard.)

hispida *Michx.* Above Columbia, *J. Stauffer.*
nudicaulis *L.*
quinquefolia *Gray.* (Ginseng.) Herb. *Wm. Gill.*
trifolia *Gray.*

CORNACEÆ.

CORNUS *Tourn.*
canadensis *L.* Mt. Hope Hills, *J. Stauffer.*
florida *L.* (Dogwood.)
circinata *L'Hev.* Cedar Hill.
sericea *L.*
paniculata *L'Hev.*
alternifolia *L.*
NYSSA *L.*
multiflora *Wang.* (Sour Gum.)

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

LONICERA *L.*
sempervirens *Ait.* Banks of the Conestoga; New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
parviflora *Lam.* Banks of the Conestoga.
DIERVILLA *Tourn.*
trifida, *Mœnch.* Chesnut Hill; near Safe Harbor.
TRIOSTEUM *L.*
perfoliatum *L.*
angustifolium *L.* Mt. Joy, *J. Stauffer.*
SAMBUCUS *Tourn.*
canadensis *L.* (Common Elder.)
pubens *Michx.* (Red-berried Elder.) Chickies; Turkey Hill.
VIBURNUM *L.*
lentago *L.* New Texas; Bart township.
prunifolium *L.* (Black Haw.)
nudum *L.* Bart township; Smithville.
dentatum *L.* Bart township.
acerifolium *L.*

RUBIACEÆ.

GALIUM *L.*
aparine *L.* (Bedstraw.)
asprellum *Michx.*
concinnum *T. & G.* Near Mt. Joy, *J. Stauffer;* on an island at the mouth of the Tucquan.
trifidum *L.*, var. tinctorium *Gr.*
triflorum *Michx.*
pilosum *Ait.*
circaezans *Michx.*
lanceolatum *Torr.* Below Binkley's Bridge.
boreale *L.* Banks of the Conestoga.
DIODIA *L.*
teres *Walt.* Hills south of the Pequea.
CEPHALANTHUS *L.*
occidentalis *L.* (Butter Bush.)
MITCHELLA *L.*
repens *L.* (Partridge Berry.
HOUSTONIA *L.*
purpurea *L.*, var. longifolia, *Gray.* Chesnut Hill.
cærulea *L.* (Bluets.)

VALERIANACEÆ.

VALERIANA *Tourn.*
pauciflora *Michx.* On the Little Conestoga beyond Millersville, *A. P. Garber.*
FEDIA *Gaertn.*
olitoria Vahl. (Corn Salad.)
radiata *Michx.*

DIPSACEÆ.

DIPSACUS *Tourn.*
sylvestris Mill. (Wild Teasel.)

COMPOSITÆ.

VERNONIA *Schreb.*
noveboracensis *Willd.* (Iron Weed.)
ELEPHANTOPUS *L.*
carolinianus *Willd.* (Elephant's Foot.) Peach Bottom.
LIATRIS *Schreb.*
spicata *Willd.* New Texas; Martic Forge; Island at the mouth of the Tucquan.
KUHNIA *L.*
eupatorioides *L.* Cedar Hill.
EUPATORIUM *Tourn.*
purpureum *L.* (Joe Pye Weed.)
hyssopifolium *L.* Collins's Ferry; above McCall's Ferry on the Susquehanna.
teucrifolium *Willd.* Swamps in Martic township and near New Texas.
rotundifolium *L.* On the Susquehanna below Peach Bottom.
sessilifolium *L.*
perfoliatum *L.* (Boneset.)
ageratoides *L.*
aromaticum *L.* Chesnut Hill.
MIKANIA *Willd.*
scandens *Willd.* Bart township; below Martic Forge.
CONOCLINIUM *D. C.*
cœlestinum *D. C.* (Mist Flower.) On the Conestoga above Lancaster; on the

Susquehanna above McCall's Ferry.
SERICOCARPUS *Nees.*
solidagineus *Nees.* Swamp near Martic Forge; New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
conyzoides *Nees.*
ASTER *L.*
corymbosus *Ait.*
macrophyllus *L.*
radula *Ait.* Swamp west of Smithville.
patens *Ait.*
patens *Ait.*, var. phlogifolius, *Gray.*
lævis *L.* Fruitville; New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
undulatus *L.*
cordifolius *L.*
ericoides *L.*
ericoides *L.*, var. villosus, *Gray.*
ericoides *L.*, var. gracilis. On the serpentine barrens around New Texas.
mutiflorus *Ait.* Islands at Safe Harbor.
dumosus *L.* Martic township.
tradescanti *L.* On the Susquehanna.
miser *L.*, *Ait.*
simplex *Willd.*
puniceus *L.*
prenanthoides *Muhl.*
prenanthoides *Muhl.* Var. scaber, *T.* & *G.*
novæ angliæ *L.*
ERIGERON *L.*
canadense *L.*
bellidifolium *Muhl.*
philadelphicum *L.*
annuum *Pers.*
strigosum *Muhl.*
DIPLOPAPPUS *Cass.*
linariifolius *Hook.* Cedar Hill; Pleasant Grove.
umbellatus *Torr. & Gr.* Island at the mouth of the Tucquan.
amygdalinus *Torr. & Gr.* Swamp near Martic Forge.
cornifolius *Darlington.* Mt. Nebo.
BOLTONIA *L'Her.*
glastifolia *L'Her.* Islands and shores of the Susquehanna.
SOLIDAGO *L.*
bicolor *L.*
latifolia *L.*
cæsia *L.*
virga-aurea *L.* Var. humilis, *Gray.* Rocky islands at McCall's Ferry.
neglecta *Torr. & Gr.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
patula *Muhl.*
arguta *Ait.* Safe Harbor; New Texas.
muhlenbergii *Torr & Gr.* River Hills.
altissima *L.*
ulmifolia *Muhl.*
odora *Ait.* Below Peach Bottom.
nemoralis *Ait.*
canadensis *L.*
canadensis *L.* Var. procera *T. & G.*
serotina *Ait.*
gigantea *Ait.*
lanceolata *L.*
CHRYSOPSIS *Nutt.*
mariana *Nutt.* Pleasant Grove.
INULA *L.*
helenium L. (Elecampane.)
BACCHARIS *L.*
halimifolia *L.* Marsh South of New Texas; very scarce.
POLYMNIA *L.*
canadensis *L.* Above Shenk's Ferry; rare.
uvedalia *L.* (Leaf Cup.)
SILPHIUM *L.*
trifoliatum *L.* On the Susquehanna above McCall's Ferry, *A. P. Garber.*
AMBROSIA *Tourn.*
trifida *L.* (Rag Weed.)
artemisiæfolia *L.* (Hog Weed.)
XANTHIUM *Tourn.*
strumarium *L.*
spinosum L. Washington; New Texas.
ECLIPTA *L.*
procumbens *Michx.* On the Susquehanna.
HELIOPSIS *Pers.*
lævis *Pers.*
RUDBECKIA *L.*
laciniata *L.*
fulgida *Ait.*
hirta *L.*
HELIANTHUS *L.*
giganteus *L.*
strumosus *L.*
strumosus *L.* Var. mollis, *T. & G.* Woodward Hill.
divaricatus *L.*
decapetalus *L.*
doronicoides *Lam.* Along the Susquehanna.
tuberosus L. (Jerusalem Artichoke.) Escaped.
ACTINOMERIS *Nutt.*
squarrosa *Nutt.* Common.

COREOPSIS *L.*
tripteris *L.* On the Susquehanna above McCall's Ferry.
BIDENS *L.*
frondosa *L.*
connata *Muhl.*
cernua *L.* Swamp near Dillerville.
chrysanthemoides *Michx.*
bipinnata *L.* (Spanish Needles.)
HELENIUM *L.*
autumnale *L.*
MARUTA *Cass.*
cotula D. C. (May Weed.)
ANTHEMIS *L.*
arvensis L. Columbia; Lancaster.
ACHILLEA *L.*
Millefolium *L.* (Yarrow.)
LEUCANTHEMUM *Tourn.*
vulgare Lam. Ox-eye Daisy.
parthenium, Godron. (Feverfew.) Escaped.
TANACETUM *L.*
vulgare L. (Tansy.) Escaped.
GNAPHALIUM *L.*
polycephalum *Michx.* (Everlasting.)
uliginosum L.
purpureum *L.*
ANTENNARIA *Gærtn.*
margaritacea, *R. Br.* Gap Hills; Mt. Hope.
plantaginifolia *Hook.*
FILAGO *Tourn.*
germanica L. Bainbridge; New Texas.
ERECHTHITES *Raf.*
hieracifolia *Raf.* (Fire Weed.)
CACALIA L.
suaveolens *L.* Below the mouth of the Pequea; on the Little Conestoga.
reniformis *Muhl.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
atriplicifolia *L.*
SENECIO *L.*
aureus *L.* Var. obovatus, *T. & G.*
ARNICA *L.*
nudicaulis *Ell.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
CENTAUREA *L.*
cyanus L. (Blue Bottle.) Escaped.
CIRSIUM *Tourn.*
lanceolatum, Scop. (Common Thistle.)
discolor *Spreng.*
altissimum *Spreng*
muticum *Michx.*
pumilum *Spreng.*
horridulum *Michx.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.
arvense, Scop. (Canada Thistle.) North and West of Lancaster.
LAPPA *Tourn.*
officinalis All. (Common Burdock.)
CICHORIUM *Tourn.*
intybus L. (Cichory or Chicory.)
KRIGIA *Schreb.*
virginica *Willd.*
HIERACIUM *Tourn.*
scabrum *Michx.* (Rough Hawkweed.)
gronovii *L.*
venosum *L.*
paniculatum *L.*
NABALIS *Cass.*
albus *Hook.*
altissimus *Hook.*
fraseri *D. C.* Near Martic Forge.
fraseri *D. C.* Var. integrifoli, *T. & G.* New Texas.
TARAXACUM *Haller.*
dens-leonis Desf. (Dandelion.)
LACTUCA *Tourn.*
canadensis *L.* (Wild Lettuce.)
canadensis *L.* Var. integrifolius *T. & G.*
MULGEDIUM *Cass.*
acuminatum *D. C.*
floridanum *D. C.*
leucophæum, *D. C.*
SONCHUS *L.*
oleraceus L.
asper, Vill.

LOBELIACEÆ.

LOBELIA *L.*
cardinalis *L.* (Cardinal Flower.)
syphilitica *L.*
puberula *Michx.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
inflata *L.* (Indian Tobacco.)
spicata *Lam.*
kalmii *L.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

CAMPANULA *Tourn.*
rotundifolia *L.* (Hare-bell.) Rocks below Wabank.
aparinoides *Pursh.*
americana *L.* On the Conestoga.
SPECULARIA *Hæster.*
perfoliata *A. D. C.*

Ericaceæ.

Gaylussacia *H. B. K.*
dumosa *T. & G.* Smithville; New Texas.
frondosa *T. & G.* Safe Harbor.
resinosa *T. & G.* (Black Huckleberry.)
Vaccinium *D.*
macrocarpon *Ait.* (Cranberry.) Georgetown.
stamineum *L.*
pennsylvanicum *Lam.* Fruitville.
vacillans *Solander.*
corymbosum *L.*
Epigaæa *L.*
repens *L.* (Trailing Arbutus.)
Gaultheria *Kalm.*
procumbens *L.* (Tea Berry.) Near Smithville; Chestnut Hill.
Leucothoe *Don.*
racemosa *Gray.* Swamps at Smithville; Island at the mouth of the Tucquan.
Andromeda *L.*
mariana *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
ligustrina *Muhl.*
Kalmia *L.*
latifolia *L.* (Common Laurel.)
angustifolia, *L.* (Sheep Laurel.) Smithville; New Texas.
Azalea *L.*
viscosa *L.* Bart Township; Smithville; New Texas.
nudiflora *L.* (Wild Honeysuckle.)
Rhododendron *L.*
maximum L. (Rosebay. Great Laurel.) Ravines along the Susquehanna.
Pyrola *Tourn.*
rotundifolia *L.*
elliptica *Nutt.*
chlorantha *Swartz.* Turkey Hill.
secunda *L.* Herb. *Wm. Gill.*
Chimaphila *Pursh.*
umbellata *Nutt.* (Pipissewa.)
maculata *Pursh.*
Monotropa *L.*
uniflora *L.* (Indian Pipe.)
hypopitys *L.*

Aquifoliaceæ.

Ilex *L.*
opaca *Ait,* (American Holly.) Around McCall's Ferry.
verticillata *Gray.*
lævigata *Gray.* Whitson's Mill, Bart Township.

Ebenaceæ.

Diospyros *L.*
virginiana *L.* (Persimmon.) Common on the Susquehanna.

Plantaginaceæ.

Plantago *L.*
major L. (Common Plantain.)
lanceolata L. (Ripple grass.)
virginica *L.*

Primulaceæ.

Dodecatheon *L.*
meadia *L.* (Hawk's Bill.) Rocks above Graeff's Landing; below Safe Harbor.
Trientalis *L.*
americana *Pursh.* Mt. Hope Furnace.
Lysimachia *Tourn.*
stricta *Ait.* On the Susquehanna.
quadrifolia *L.*
ciliata *L.*
lanceolata *Walt.* On the Susquehanna.
Anagallis *Tourn.*
arvensis L. (Pimpernel.) Near Lancaster.
Samolus *L.*
valerandi *L.* Var. Americanus, *Gray.* On the Conestoga, near Millersville; rare.

Lentibulaceæ.

Utricularia *L.*
vulgaris *L.* Collins's Ferry.
gibba *L.* Collins's Ferry.

Bignoniaceæ.

Tecoma *Juss.*
radicans *Juss.* Trumpet Creeper. On the Octorara, *J. J. Carter.*
Catalpa *Scop., Walt.*
bignonioides Walt.
Martynia *L.*
proboscidea Glox. (Unicorn Plant.) Escaped.

Orobanchaceæ.

Epiphegus *Nutt.*
virginiana *Bart* (Beech Drops.)
Conopholus *Wallroth.*
americana, *Wallroth.* (Cancer Root.) Cedar Hill.

APHYLLON *Mitchell.*
uniflorum *T. & G.*

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

VERBASCUM *L.*
Thapsus L. (Common Mullein.)
blattaria L. (Moth M.)
lychnitis L. Speedwell Forge, *J. Stauffer.*
LINARIA *Tourn.*
canadensis *Spreng.* Near New Texas.
vulgaris, Mill. (Toad Flax.)
SCROPHULARIA *Tourn.*
nodosa *L.*
CHELONE *Tourn.*
glabra *L.* (Turtle Head.)
PENTSTEMON *Mitchell.*
pubescens *Soland.* (Beard Tongue.)
MIMULUS *L.*
ringens *L.* (Monkey Flower.)
alatus *L.*
GRATIOLA *L.*
virginiana *L.*
ILYSANTHES *Raf.*
gratioloides *Benth.*
VERONICA *L.*
virginica *L.*
anagallis *L.* Swamp beyond Dillersville.
americana *Schweinitz.*
scutellata *L.* Collins's Ferry.
officinalis *L.*
serpyllifolia *L.*
peregrina *L.*
arvensis L.
agrestis L. Very rare.
hederæfolia L. On the Conestoga, below Snavely's Mill.
BUCHNERA *L.*
americana *L.* Near Pleasant Grove, *J. J. Carter.*
GERARDIA *L.*
purpurea *L.* Swamp beyond Dillerville; on the Susquehanna.
tenuifolia *Vahl.*
setacea *Walt.* Near New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
flava *L.*
quercifolia *Pursh.* Herb. *Wm. Gill.*
pedicularia *L.*
CASTILLEIA *Mutis.*
coccinea *Spreng.* (Painted Cup.)
PEDICULARIS *Tourn.*
canadensis *L.* (Lousewort.)
lanceolata *Michx.*
MELAMPYRUM *Tourn.*
americanum *Michx.* (Cow Wheat.)

ACANTHACEÆ.

DIANTHERA *Gronov.*
americana *L.* In the Conestoga and Susquehanna.
RUELLIA *L.*
strepens *L.* Banks of the Conestoga; rare.

VERBENACEÆ.

VERBENA *L.*
angustifolia *Michx.* On the Susquehanna.
hastata *L.*
urticifolia *L.*
officinalis L. Near Lancaster; along the Susquehanna.
LIPPIA *L.*
lanceolata *Michx.* Islands and shores of the Susquehanna.
PHRYMA *L.*
leptostachya *L.* (Lopseed.)

LABIATÆ.

TEUCRIUM *L.*
canadense *L.* (Germander.)
TRICHOSTEMA *L.*
dichotomum *L.* (Blue Curls.)
ISANTHUS *Michx.*
cæruleus *Michx.* On the Susquehanna.
MENTHA *L.*
viridis L. (Spear Mint.)
piperita L. (Pepper M.)
sativa L. On the Conestoga, near Lancaster.
canadensis *L.*
canadensis *L.*, var. glabrata, *Benth.* Shores of the Susquehanna.
LYCOPUS *L.*
virginicus *L.*
europæus *L.*
europæus *L.*, var. integrifolius, *Gray.*
europæus *L.*, var. sinuatus, *Gray.*
LUNILA *L.*
mariana *L.* (Dittany.)
PYCNANTHEMUM *Michx.*
incanum *Michx.*
clinopodioides *Torr & Gr.* Head of Reed's Run, above the mouth of the Tucquan.
muticum *Pers.*
lanceolatum *Pursh.*

linifolium *Pursh.*
ORIGANUM *L.*
vulgare L. Roadsides near Smithville.
CALAMINTHA *Mœnch.*
clinopodium Benth. (Basil.)
MELISSA *L.*
officinalis L. (Balm.) Escaped.
HEDEOMA *Pers.*
pulegioides *Pers.* (Pennyroyal.)
COLLINSONIA *L.*
canadensis *L.* (Horse Balm.)
SALVIA *L.*
lyrata *L.* Woods and meadows near Lancaster.
MONARDA *L.*
fistulosa *L.* (Wild Bergamot.)
LOPHANTHUS *Benth.*
nepetoides *Benth.*
scrophulariæfolius *Benth.*
NEPETA *L.*
cataria L. (Catnip.)
glechoma Benth. (Ground Ivy.)
PHYSOSTEGIA *Benth.*
virginiana *Benth.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
BRUNELLA *Tourn.*
vulgaris *L.* (Heal-all.)
SCUTELLARIA *L.*
canescens *Nutt.*
pilosa *Michx.*
integrifolia *L.* New Texas; Smithville.
nervosa *Pursh.* Cedar Hill.
parvula *Michx.* Chesnut Hill; New Texas.
galericulata *L.*
lateriflora *L.*
MARRUBIUM *L.*
vulgare L. (Horehound.)
STACHYS *L.*
palustris *L.* Var. aspera, *Gray.* Safe Harbor.
palustris *L.* Var. glabra. *Gray.*
LEONURUS *L.*
cardiaca L. (Motherwort.)
LAMIUM *L.*
amplexicaule L. (Dead Nettle.)
purpureum L. On the Conestoga, below Witmer's Bridge.

BORRAGINACEÆ.

ECHIUM *Tourn.*
vulgare L. (Blue Weed.)
SYMPHYTUM *Tourn.*
officinale L. (Comfrey.) Escaped.
ONOSMODIUM *Michx.*
virginianum *D. C.* Cedar Hill.
LITHOSPERMUM *Tourn.*
arvense L. (Field Gramwell.)
latifolium *Michx.*
MERTENSIA *Roth.*
virginica *D. C.* (Lungwort.)
MYOSOTIS *L.*
palustris *Withering.* Var. laxa, *Gray.* (Forget-me-not.)
verna *Nutt.*
CYNOGLOSSUM *Tourn.*
officinale L. (Hound's Tongue.)
virginicum *L.*
morisoni *D. C.*

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

HYDROPHYLLUM *L.*
virginicum *L.*
canadense *L.* Turkey Hill; Island above Peach Bottom.
appendiculatum *Michx.* Near Mt. Joy, *J. Stauffer;* Herb. *Wm. Gill.*
ELLISIA *L.*
nyctelea *L.* Along the Susquehanna.
PHACELIA *Juss.*
parviflora *Pursh.* Along the Susquehana.

POLEMONIACEÆ.

POLEMONIUM *Tourn.*
reptans *L.* On the Conestoga.
PHLOX *L.*
paniculata *L.* Peach Bottom; mouth of the Tucquan.
maculata *L.*
pilosa *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
divaricata *L.*
subulata *L.* (Moss Pink.) New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

IPOMÆA L.
purpurea L. Escaped from gardens.
nil, Roth. Fields, New Texas.
lacunosa *L.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
pandurata *Meyer.* (Wild Sweet Potato.)
CONVOLVULUS *L.*
arvensis L. (Bindweed.) Near Lancaster.
CALYSTEGIA *R. Br.*
sepium *R. Br.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
spithamæa *Pursh.* Near Columbia; Manheim, *J. Stauffer.*

CUSCUTA *Tourn.*
epilinum, Weihe. New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
tenuiflora *Engelm.* Shock's Mill, above Marietta.
chlorocarpa *Engelm.* Islands at Safe Harbor.
gronovii *Willd.*

SOLANACEÆ.

SOLANUM *Tourn.*
dulcamara L. (Bitter-sweet.)
nigrum *L.* (Night-shade.)
carolinense *L.* Bart twp.; Millersville.
PHYSALIS *L.*
philadelphica *Lam.* Lancaster.
viscosa L.
pennsylvanica, *L.* Petersville.
NICANDRA *Adans.*
physaloides Gærtn.
LYCIUM *L.*
vulgare, Duval. Escaped in some places.
DATURA *L.*
stramonium L. (Thorn Apple.)
tatula L. (Purple T.)

GENTIANACEÆ.

SABBATIA *Adams.*
angularis *Pursh.* (Am. Centaury.)
ERYTHRAEA *Pers.*
ramosissima, Pers. var. pulchella, Griseb. Abundant near Lancaster.
GENTIANA *L.*
crinita *Froel.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.
ochroleuca *Froel.* New Texas.
andrewsii *Griseb.*
saponaria *L.* Swamp at Smithville.
BARTONIA *Muhl.*
tenella *Muhl.* Swamp near Martic Forge.
OBOLARIA *L.*
virginica *L.* Martic township.
MENYANTHES *Tourn.*
trifoliata *L.* (Buck Bean.) Swamp beyond Dillerville; Long Swamp, below Eden.

APOCYNACEÆ.

APOCYNUM *Tourn.*
androsæmifolium *L.* (Dog Bane.)
cannabinum *L.* (Indian Hemp.)
cannabinum *L.* Var. hypericifolium, *Gray.*

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

ASCLEPIAS *L.*
cornuta *Decaisne.* (Common Milkweed.)
phytolaccoides *Pursh.*
purpurascens *L.*
variegata *L.* Chesnut Hill.
quadrifolia *Jacq.*
incarnata *L.*
incarnata *L.* Var. pulchra, *Gray.* Smithville.
obtusifolia *Michx.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
rubra *L.* Swamps at Smithville and Georgetown.
tuberosa *L.*
verticillata *L.* Cedar Hill.
ACERATES *Ell.*
viridiflora *Ell.*
GONOLOBUS *Michx.*
obliquus *R. Br.* Cedar Hill, above Shenk's Ferry.

OLEACEÆ.

LIGUSTRUM *Tourn.*
vulgare L. (Privet.) On the Conestoga.
CHIONANTHUS *L.*
virginica *L.* (Fringe Tree.) Martic Township; New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
FRAXINUS *Tourn.*
americana *L.* (White Ash.)
pubescens *Lam.* (Red Ash.)
viridis *Michx. f.* (Green Ash.) Island at Safe Harbor.
sambucifolia *Lam.* (Black Ash.)

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

ASARUM *Tourn.*
canadense *L.* (Wild Ginger.)
ARISTOLOCHIA *Tourn.*
serpentaria *L.* (Virginia Snakeroot.)

PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

PHYTOLACCA *Tourn.*
decandra *L.* (Poke.)

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPODIUM *L.*
album L. (Lamb's Quarters.)
album L. Var. boscianum, *Gray.* Safe Harbor.
glaucum L. Streets of Lancaster.
urbicum L. Streets of Lancaster.

hybridum L. Safe Harbor.
botrys L.
ambrosioides L.
ambrosioides L. Var. *anthelminticum, Gr.* (Wormseed.) Columbia.
BLITUM *Tourn.*
capitatum L. (Strawberry Blite.) Escaped from cultivation.

AMARANTACEÆ.

AMARANTUS *Tourn.*
hypochondriacus L.
paniculatus L.
retroflexus L.
retroflexus L. Var. *chlorostachys, Gray.*
albus L.
spinosus L.

POLYGONACEÆ.

POLYGONUM *L.*
orientale L. (Prince's Feather.)
pennsylvanicum *L.*
incarnatum *Ell.* On the Susquehanna.
persicaria L.
hydropiper *L.* (Smartweed.)
acre *H. B. K.*
hydropiperoides *Michx.*
amphibium *L.* Var. aquaticum *Willd.* In the Susquehanna at Safe Harbor.
amphibium *L.* Var. terrestre, *Willd.*
virginianum *L.*
aviculare *L.* Var. erectum, *Roth.*
tenue *Michx.* Chesnut Hill; New Texas.
arifolium *L.*
sagittatum *L.* (Tear Thumb.)
convolvulus L. (Wild Buckwheat.)
dumetorum *L.* Var. scandens *Gray.*
FAGOPYRUM *Tourn.*
esculentum Moench. (Buckwheat.)
RUMEX *L.*
britannica *L.* (Pale Dock.) Safe Harbor.
crispus L. (Curled D.)
obtusifolius L. (Bitter D.)
acetosella L. (Sheep Sorrel.)

LAURACEÆ.

SASSAFRAS *Nees.*
officinale *Nees.*
LINDERA *Thunberg.*
benzoin *Meisner.* (Spice Bush.)

THYMELACEÆ.

DIRCA *L.*
palustris *L.* (Leatherwood.) Near Mt. Joy, *J. Stauffer.*

SANTALACEÆ.

COMANDRA *Nutt.*
umbellata *Nutt.*

LORANTHACEÆ.

PHORADENDRON *Nutt.*
flavescens *Nutt.* (Mistletoe.) On two gum-trees near Martic Forge.

SAURURACEÆ.

SAURURUS *L.*
cernuus *L.* (Lizard's Tail.)

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.

CERATOPHYLLUM *L.*
demersum *L.* (Hornwort.)

CALLITRICHACEÆ.

CALLITRICHE *L.*
verna *L.*

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHORBIA *L.*
maculata *L.*
hypericifolia *L.*
corollata *L.*
dentata *Michx.* On the Conestoga near the railroad-bridge, *E. Diffenbaugh.*
peplus *L.* Fruitville.
commutata, *Engelm.* Safe Harbor.
lathyris L. (Mole Spurge.)
ACALYPHA *L.*
virginica *L.*
PHYLLANTHUS *L.*
carolinensis *Walt.* On the Susquehanna.

URTICACEÆ.

ULMUS *L.*
fulva *Michx.* (Slippery Elm.)
americana *L.* (White E.)
CELTIS *Tourn.*
occidentalis *L.* (Hackberry.)
MORUS *Tourn.*
rubra *L.*
alba L. Along roadsides.
URTICA *Tourn.*
gracilis *Ait.*
dioica L. (Common Nettle.)
LAPORTEA *Gaudichaud.*
canadensis, *Gaudichaud.*

PILEA *Lindl.*
pumila *Gray.*
BŒHMERIA *Jacq.*
cylindrica *Willd.*
PARIETARIA *Tourn.*
pennsylvanica *Muhl.*
CANNABIS *Tourn.*
sativa L.
HUMULUS *L.*
lupulus *L.* (Hop.) On the Conestoga and Susquehanna.

PLATANACEÆ.

PLATANUS *L.*
occidentalis *L.* (Buttonwood.)

JUGLANDACEÆ.

JUGLANS *L.*
cinerea *L.* (Butternut.)
nigra *L.* (Black Walnut.)
CARYA *Nutt.*
alba *Nutt.* (Shellbark Hickory.)
sulcata *Nutt.*
tomentosa *Nutt.*
porcina *Nutt.* (Pig Nut.)
amara *Nutt.*

CUPULIFERÆ.

QUERCUS *L.*
alba *L.* (White Oak.)
obtusiloba *Michx.* (Post Oak.) Kissel Hill; near Marietta; New Texas; rare.
macrocarpa *Michx.* On the Cocalico.
bicolor *Willd.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
prinus *L.* (Chesnut Oak.)
prinus *L.*, var., monticola *Michx.* (Rock Oak.)
prinus *L.*, var. acuminata, *Michx.* (Yellow Chesnut Oak.) On the Conestoga; rare.
prinoides, *Willd.* (Chinquapin Oak.) Smithville.
phellos *L.* (Willow Oak.) Reported on reliable authority as growing on the Pequea near Good's mill.
nigra *L.* (Black Jack.) Near Smithville; New Texas; rare.
ilicifolia *Wang.* (Scrub Oak.) New Texas.
coccinea *Wang.* (Scarlet Oak.)
coccinea *Wang.*, var. tinctoria, *Gray.* (Quercitron, or Black Oak.)
rubra *L.* (Red Oak.)
palustris *Du Roi.* (Pin Oak.) Conewago Hills.
CASTANEA *Tourn.*
vesca *L.* (Chesnut.)
pumila *Michx.* (Chinquapin.) Near Martic Forge.
FAGUS *Tourn.*
ferruginea *Ait.* (Beech.)
CORYLUS *Tourn.*
americana *Walt.* (Common Hazelnut.)
rostrata *Ait.* (Beaked H.) Chesnut Hill.
OSTRYA *Mitchell.*
virginica *Willd.* (Iron Wood.)
CARPINUS *L.*
americana *Michx.* (Hornbeam.)

MYRICACEÆ.

COMPTONIA *Solander.*
asplenifolia *Ait.* (Sweet Fern.)

BETULACEÆ.

BETULA *Tourn.*
lenta *L.* (Sweet Birch.) River Hills.
nigra *L.*
ALNUS *Tourn.*
serrulata *Ait.* (Alder.)

SALICACEÆ.

SALIX *Tourn.*
tristis *Ait.* New Texas.
humilis *Marshall.*
discolor *Muhl.*
sericea *Marshall.*
petiolaris *Smith.*
purpurea L.
cordata *Muhl.* Islands of the Susquehanna.
cordata *Muhl.* Var. myricoides *Gray.*
lucida *Muhl.* Near Washington.
nigra *Marshall.*
nigra *Marsh.* Var. falcata *Carey.* Along the Susquehanna.
fragilis L. Var. russeliana *Carey.* On the Conestoga.
alba L.
POPULUS *Tourn.*
tremuloides *Michx.* (Aspen.)
grandidentata *Michx.*

CONIFERÆ.

PINUS *Tourn.*
rigida *Miller.* (Pitch Pine.)
inops *Ait.* (Scrub Pine)

mitis *Michx.* (Yellow Pine.) A small grove of it near Manheim.
Strobus *L.* (White Pine.)
ABIES *Tourn.*
canadensis *Michx.* (Hemlock Spruce.)
JUNIPERUS *L.*
communis *L.* (Common Juniper.) On the Conestoga near Mill Creek; near Reinholdsville.
canadensis *L.* (Red Cedar.)

CLASS II. MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, OR ENDOGENOUS PLANTS.

ARACEÆ.

ARISÆMA *Martius.*
triphyllum *Torr.* (Indian Turnip.)
dracontium *Schott.*
SYMPLOCARPUS *Salisb.*
foetidus *Salisb.* (Skunk Cabbage.)
ORONTIUM *L.*
aquaticum *L.* (Golden Club.) Swamp beyond Dillerville; Smithville.
ACORUS *L.*
calamus L. (Calamus.)

LEMNACEÆ.

LEMNA *L.*
trisulca *L.* Run near Lancaster.
minor *L.* (Duck Weed.) Collins's Ferry.
polyrrhiza *L.*

TYPHACEÆ.

TYPHA *Tourn.*
latifolia *L.* (Cat Tail.)
SPARGANIUM *Tourn.*
eurycarpum *Engelm.* Collins's Ferry.
simplex *Hudson.* Var. nuttallii *Gr.*
simplex *Hudson.* Var. androcladum *Gr.*

NAIADACEÆ.

NAIAS *L.*
flexilis *All.* In the Susquehanna.
POTAMOGETON *Tourn.*
natans *L.*
claytonii *Tuckerm.* Susquehanna.
hybridus *Michx.* Near Christiana.
lonchitis *Tuckerm.* Susquehanna.
gramineus *L.* Susquehanna.
perfoliatus *L.*
crispus *L.* Conestoga and Susquehanna.
compressus *L.* Near Bainbridge.
obtusifolius *Mertens & Koch.* Run in swamp beyond Dillerville; very rare.
pauciflorus *Pursh.*
pusillus *L.*
pectinatus *L.* Susquehanna at Safe Harbor.
robbinsii *Oakes.* Safe Harbor; Washington.

ALISMACEÆ.

ALISMA *L.*
plantago *L.* Var. americanum, *Gr.*
SAGITTARIA *L.*
variabilis *Engelm.*
heterophylla *Pursh.* Safe Harbor.

HYDROCHARDIACEÆ.

ANACHARIS *Richard.*
canadensis *Planchon.*
VALLISNERIA *Micheli.*
spiralis *L.* (Eel Grass.)

ORCHIDACEÆ.

ORCHIS *L.*
spectabilis *L.* River Hills.
HABENARIA *Willd., R. Br.*
tridentata *Hook.* Mt. Hope Hills; Martic Swamp.
virescens *Spreng.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
viridis *R. Br.* Var. bracteata, *Reichenbach.* Mt. Hope Hills. *J. Stauffer*; Chiques, Herb. *S. S. Haldeman.*
ciliaris *R. Br.* Smithville; New Texas.
lacera *R. Br.* New Texas.
psycodes *Gr.*
fimbriata *R. Br.* Hills east of Georgetown.
peramœna *Gr.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.* Near the mouth of the Pequea.
GOODYERA *R. Br.*
pubescens *R. Br.*
SPIRANTHES *Richard.*
latifolia *Torr.* Meadows near Millersville.
cernua *Richard.*
graminea *Lindl.* Var. walteri, *Gr.*
gracilis *Bigelow.*
ARETHUSA *Gronov.*
bulbosa *L.* Swamps near Smithville and Georgetown.
POGONIA *Juss.*
ophioglossoides *Nutt.* Smithville; New

Texas.
pendula *Lindl.* Near Shenk's Ferry, *E. Diffenbaugh.*
verticillata *Nutt.* Below Willow Street.
CALOPOGON *R. Br.*
pulchellus *R. Br.* Martic Swamp; New Texas.
MICROSTYLIS *Nutt.*
ophioglossoides *Nutt.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
LIPARIS *Richard.*
liliifolia *Richard.* Chesnut Hill.
CORALLORHIZA *Haller.*
innata *R. Br.* House Rock, Martic Township.
odontorhiza *Nutt.*
multiflora *Nutt.*
APLECTRUM *Nutt.*
hyemale *Nutt.* (Adam and Eve.)
CYPRIPEDIUM *L.*
parviflorum *Salisb.* New Texas; Little Conestoga; Reinholdsville.
pubescens *Willd.* Near Martic Forge.
acaule *Ait.* Chicques; Smithville.

AMARYLLADACEÆ.

NARCISSUS *L.*
pseudo-narcissus L. (Daffodil.) Escaped at House Rock, Martic Township; near Millersville, *A. P. Garber.*
HYPOXYS *L.*
erecta *L.* (Star Grass.)

HÆMODORACEÆ.

ALETRIS *L.*
farinosa *L.* Smithville; New Texas.

IRIDACEÆ.

IRIS *L.*
versicolor *L.* (Blue Flag.)
virginica *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
PARDANTHUS *Ker.*
chinensis Ker. Bart township; New Texas.
SISYRINCHIUM *L.*
bermudianum *L.* Var. anceps *Gr.*
bermudianum *L.* Var. mucronatum *G.*

DIOSCOREACEÆ.

DIOSCOREA *Plumier.*
villosa *L.*

SMILACEÆ.

SMILAX *Tourn.*
rotundifolia *L.* (Green Briar.)
glauca *Walt.* Swamp at Smithville.
hispida *Muhl.* On the Conestoga.
herbacea *L.* (Carrion Flower.)

LILIACEÆ.

TRILLIUM *L.*
grandiflorum *Salisb.* Below Peach Bottom, *J. J. Carter.*
erectum *L.* (Wake Robin.)
erectum *L.* Var. album, *Gr.* Liberty Square, *J. S. Parry.*
cernuum *L.* Ravines near Martic Forge; Reinholdsville.
MEDEOLA *Gronov.*
virginica *L.* (Indian Cucumber-root.)
MELANTHIUM *Gronov. L.*
virginicum *L.*
STENANTHIUM *Gray.*
angustifolium *Gr.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
VERATRUM *Tourn.*
viride *Ait.* (White Hellebore.)
AMIANTHIUM *Gray.*
muscætoxicum *Gr.* (Fly Poison.) Hills along the Octoraro.
CHAMÆLIRIUM *Willd.*
luteum *Gr.* (Blazing Star.)
UVULARIA *L.*
perfoliata *L.* (Bellwort.)
sessilifolia *L.*
SMILACINA *Desf.*
racemosa *Desf.*
stellata *Desf.* Silver Spring, *A. P. Garber.*
bifolia *Ker.*
POLYGONATUM *Tourn.*
biflorum *Ell.* (Solomon's Seal.)
giganteum *Dietrich.*
ASPARAGUS *L.*
officinalis L. Escaped from gardens.
LILIUM *L.*
philadelphium *L.* Chesnut Hill.
canadense *L.* Smithville.
superbum *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter;* Reinholdsville.
ERYTHRONIUM *L.*
americanum *Smith.* (Dog's-tooth Violet)
albidum *Nutt.* Turkey Hill. *A. P. Garber.*
ORNITHOGALUM *Tourn.*
umbellatum L. (Star of Bethlehem.)

Escaped.

ALLIUM *L.*

tricoccum *Ait.* Peach Bottom, *J. J. Carter.*

cernuum *Roth.* (Wild Onion.)

vineale L. (Garlic.)

canadense *Kalm.* Swamp near Dillerville.

MUSCARI *Tourn.*

botryoides, Mill. (Grape Hyacinth.) Escaped.

JUNCACEÆ.

LUZULA *D. C.*

pilosa *Willd.* On the Conestoga near Eden.

campestris *D. C.*

JUNCUS *L.*

effusus *L.* (Common Rush.)

balticus *Dethard.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.

marginatus *Rostk.*

bufonius *L.*

tenuis *Willd.*

tenuis *Willd.* Var. secundus, *Engelm.* Safe Harbor; Reigart's Landing.

acuminatus *Michx.* Var. debilis, *Engelm.* Swamp at Smithville; rare.

acuminatus *Michx.* Var. legitimus, *Engelm.*

acuminatus *Michx.* Vor. fraternus *Engelm.*

nodosus *L.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.

SCIRPOIDES *Lam.* Var. macrostemon, *Engelm.* Island at the mouth of the Tucquan.

canadensis *J. Gay.* Var. longicaudatus, *Engelm.*

canadensis *J. Gay.* Var. subcaudatus, *Engelm.* Reinholdsville; rare.

canadensis *J. Gay.* Var. brachycephalus. *Engelm.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.

PONTEDERIACEÆ.

PONTEDERIA *L.*

cordata *L.* Susquehanna at Safe Harbor.

HETERANTHERA *Ruiz & Pav.*

reniformis *Ruiz & Pav.*

SCHOLLERA *Schreb.*

graminea *Willd.*

COMMELYNACEÆ.

COMMELYNA *Dill.*

erecta *L.* Peach Bottom; Reed's Run.

virginica *L.* Safe Harbor.

TRADESCANTIA *L.*

virginica *L.* (Spiderwort.)

XYRIDACEÆ.

XYRIS *L.*

flexuosa *Muhl. Chapm.* Islands of Susquehanna; New Texas.

CYPERACEÆ.

CYPERUS *L.*

flavescens *L.*

diandrus *Torr.*

inflexus *Muhl.* On the Susquehanna.

dentatus *Torr.* On the Susquehanna.

phymatodes *Muhl.*

strigosus *L.*

filiculmis *Vahl.*

lancastriensis *T. C. Porter.* Abundant along the shores of the Susquehanna and on the islands from Safe Harbor to Peach Bottom.

ovularis *Torr.* On the Susquehanna.

DULICHIUM *Richard.*

spathaceum *Pers.*

ELEOCHARIS *R. Br.*

obtusa *Schultes.*

palustris *R. Br.*

intermedia *Schultes.*

tenuis *Schultes.*

acicularis *R. Br.*

SCIRPUS *L.*

planifolius *Muhl.*

pungens *Vahl.* Swamp near Dillerville; along the Susquehanna.

validus *Vahl.*

debilis *Pursh.* Smithville; Pleasant Grove.

fluviatilis *Gray.* Susquehanna at Peach Bottom, *Dr. George Smith.*

atrovirens *Muhl.*

polyphyllus *Vahl.*

eriophorum *Michx.*

ERIOPHORUM *L.*

virginicum *L.*

FIMBRISTYLIS *Vahl.*

laxa *Vahl.* New Texas, on the serpentine, *J. J. Carter.*

autumnalis *Rœm & Schult.*

capillaris *Gray.*

RHYNCOSPORA *Vahl.*

cymosa *Nutt.* Island at the mouth of the Tucquan; Georgetown; New Texas.

alba *Vahl.*
capillacea *Torr.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.
glomerata *Vahl.*
CLADIUM *P. Browne.*
mariscoides *Torr.* Swamp near Dillerville.
SCLERIA *L.*
triglomerata *Michx.* Smithville.
laxa *Torr.* Martic Swamp.
pauciflora *Muhl.* New Texas.
verticillata *Muhl.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.
CAREX *L.*
polytrichoides *Muhl.*
willdenovii *Schk.* Near Binkley's Bridge.
steudelii *Kunth.* On the Conestoga.
bromoides *Schk.*
teretiuscula *Good.*, var. major, *Koch.* Swamp near Dillerville; Long Swamp.
vulpinoidea *Michx.*
stipata *Muhl.*
sparganioides *Muhl.*
cephaloidea *Dew.*, *Boott.*
cephalophora *Muhl.*
muhlenbergii *Schk.*
rosea *Schk.*
retroflexa *Muhl.* Above Reigart's Landing.
sterilis *Willd.* Swamps near Dillerville.
stellulata *Good.*
stellulata *Good.*, var. scirpoides, *Boott.*
scoparia *Schk.*
lagopodioides *Schk.* Safe Harbor.
cristata *Schw.* Near Peach Bottom.
straminea *Schk.*, var. typica, *Boott.*
stricta *Lam.*
stricta *Lam.*, var. strictior, *Boott.*
crinita *Lam.*
buxbaumii *Wahl.* Smithville; New Texas.
panicea *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
tetanica *Schk.*
granularis *Muhl.*
conoidea *Schk.* Swamp beyond Dillerville.
glaucodea *Tuckerm.* Smithville.
grisea *Wahl.*
davisii *Schw. & Torr.*
gracillima *Schw.*
virescens *Muhl.*
triceps *Michx.*
platyphylla *Carey.* On the Conestoga.
digitalis *Willd.* On the Little Conestoga.
laxiflora *Lam.*
laxiflora *Lam.*, var. styloflexa, *Boott.* Swamp near Smithville.
laxiflora *Lam.*, var. blanda, *Boott.*
laxiflora *Lam.*, var. latifolia, *Boott.*
oligocarpa *Schk.* Poor House Hill.
hitchcockiana *Dew.*
pedunculata *Muhl.* Below Eden.
umbellata *Schk.* Below Chicques.
emmonsii *Dew.*
pennsylvanica *Lam.*
varia *Muhl.*
pubescens *Muhl.*
miliacea *Muhl.*
scabrata *Schw.* Turkey Hill; Mt. Hope Hills.
debilis *Michx.* Smithville; Bart township.
debilis *Michx.*, var. pubera, *Gr.* Smithville.
lanuginosa *Michx.*
vestita *Willd.* Smithville.
polymorpha *Muhl.* Smithville; Bart township.
trichocarpa *Muhl.*
comosa *Boott.* Collins's Ferry; Fishing Creek.
hystricina *Willd.*
tentaculata *Muhl.*
intumescens *Rudge.* New Texas; Bart township.
lupulina *Muhl.* Island near the Tucquan.
folliculata *L.* Mt. Hope Furnace; swamp near Smithville.
squarrosa *L.* Island at the mouth of the Tucquan.
monile *Tuckerm.* Swamp near Smithville.
bullata *Schk.* Swamp near Smithville.

GRAMINEÆ.

LEERSIA *Solander.*
virginica *Willd.*
oryzoides *Swartz.*
ZIZANIA *Gronov.*
aquatica *L.* (Indian Rice,) Swamps above Shock's mill, on the Susquehanna.
PHLEUM *L.*
pratense L. (Timothy.)
CRYPSIS *Ait.*
schœnoides, Lam. Near Mountville, *A. P. Garber.*

VILFA *Adans. Beauv.*
aspera *Beauv.*
vaginæflora *Torr.*
AGROSTIS *L.*
perennans *Tuckerm.*
scabra *Willd.*
vulgaris, With. (Red top.)
alba L.
CINNA *L.*
arundinacea *L.* Chiques.
MUHLENBERGIA *Schreber.*
sobolifera *Trin.*
glomerata *Trin.* Swamps beyond Dillerville.
mexicana *Trin.*
sylvatica *T. & G.*
willdenovii *Trin.*
diffusa *Schreb.*
capillaris *Kunth.* Below Safe Harbor; very rare.
BRACHYELYTRUM *Beauv.*
aristatum *Beauv.*
CALAMAGROSTIS *Adans.*
canadensis *Beauv.* Near Georgetown.
nuttalliana *Steud.* Swamps at Smith-
ORYZOPSIS *Michx.*
melanocarpa, *Muhl.* Below Binkley's Bridge.
ARISTIDA *L.*
dichotoma *Michx.*
gracilis *Ell.*
purpurascens *Poir.* On the Susquehanna.
SPARTINA, *Schreb.*
cynosuroides, *Willd.* On the Susquehanna.
BOUTELONA *Lag.*
curtipendula *Gr.* Safe Harbor; Cedar Hill.
ELEUSINE *Gaertn.*
indica, Gaertn. (Crab Grass.)
TRICUSPIS *Beauv.*
seslerioides *Torr.*
DACTYLIS *L.*
glomerata L. (Orchard Grass.)
EATONIA *Raf.*
obtusata *Gr.* Safe Harbor.
pennsylvanica *Gr.*
MELICA *L.*
mutica *Walt.* Var. diffusa, *Gr.* Safe Harbor.
GLYCERIA *R. Br.*
canadensis *Trin.* Martic Swamp; Smithville.
elongata *Trin.* Beyond Reinholdsville.
nervata *Trin.*
fluitans *R. Br.* Georgetown; Willow Street.
POA *L.*
annua L.
compressa L. (Blue Grass.)
pratensis L. (Meadow Grass.)
trivialis L.
sylvestris *Gr.* Little Conestoga beyond Millersville.
alsodes *Gr.* Ravine near Martic Forge.
brevifolia *Muhl.* Rocks on the Conestoga.
ERAGROSTIS *Beauv.*
reptans *Nees.*
poæoides Beauv.
pilosa Beauv.
frankii *Meyer.* Shores of the Susquehanna.
capillaris *Nees.* On the Susquehanna.
pectinacea *Gr.*, Var. spectabilis, *Gr.*
FESTUCA *L.*
tenella *Willd.*
elatior L. (Fescue Grass.)
elatior L., Var. *pratensis, Gr.*
nutans *Willd.*
nutans *Willd.*, Var. palustris. In swamps near Dillerville, Smithville and New Texas.
BROMUS *L.*
secalinus L. (Cheat.)
racemosus L.
ciliatus *L.*
UNIOLA *L.*
latifolia *Michx.* McCall's Ferry; Safe Harbor.
LOLIUM *L.*
perenne L. (Darnel.)
TRITICUM *L.*
repens L. (Couch Grass.)
ELYMUS *L.*
virginicus *L.*
canadensis *L.*
canadensis *L.*, var. glaucifolius, *Gr.*
striatus, *Willd.* Island above Peach Bottom.
GYMNOSTICHUM *Schreb.* (Bottle Brush.)
hystrix, *Schreb.* (Bottle Brush.)
DANTHONIA *D. C.*
spicata *Beauv.*
TRISETUM *Pers.*

palustre *Torr.* Bart Township; near Dillerville.

AIRA *L.*

flexuosa *L.* Rocks near Peach Bottom.

cæspitosa, *L.* Long Swamp below Eden.

ARRHENATHERUM *Beauv.*

avenaceum Beauv. (Oat Grass.)

HOLCUS *L.*

lanatus L. (Velvet Grass.)

ANTHOXANTHUM *L.*

odoratum L, (Sweet Vernal Grass.)

PHALARIS *L.*

canariensis L. (Canary Grass.)

arundinacea *L.*

PASPALUM *L.*

setaceum *Michx.*

læve *Michx.*

PANICUM *L.*

filiforme *L.*

glabrum Gaudin.

sanguinale L.

anceps *Michx.*

agrostoides *Spreng.*

proliferum *Lam.*

capillare *L.*

virgatum *L.* On the Susquehanna.

latifolium *L.*

clandestinum *L.*

microcarpon *Muhl.* Islands of the Susquehanna.

pauciflorum *Ell.* On the Susquehanna.

dichotomum *L.*

depauperatum *Muhl.*

crus-galli L.

SETARIA *Beauv.*

verticillata, Beauv.

glauca, Beauv. (Foxtail.)

viridis Beauv. (Green F.)

CENCHRUS *L.*

tribuloides *L.* (Bur Grass.) On the Susquehanna.

TRIPSACUM *L.*

dactyloides *L.* (Gama Grass.) On the Susquehanna.

ANDROPOGON *L.*

furcatus *Muhl.*

scoparius *Michx.*

virginicus *L.* Chesnut Hill; Susquehanna.

macrourus *Michx.* Martic Swamp; Smithville.

SORGHUM *Pers.*

nutans *Gray.*

SERIES II.
CRYPTOGAMOUS, OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

CLASS III. ACROGENS.

EQUISETACEÆ.

EQUISETUM *L.*

arvense *L.*

arvense *L.*, var. serotinum, *Meyer.* Island at Safe Harbor, June 7, 1865; abundant.

sylvaticum *L.* Long Swamp, below Eden.

hyemale *L.* (Scouring Rush.)

FILICES.

POLYPODIUM *L.*

vulgare *L.*

ADIANTUM *L.*

pedatum *L.* (Maidenhair.)

PTERIS *L.*

aquilina *L.* (Brake.)

CHEILANTHES *Swartz.*

vestita *Swartz.* Rocks on the Susquehanna.

PELLÆA *Link.*

atropurpurea *Link.*

ASPLENIUM *L.*

pinnatifidum *Nutt.* Rocks east of Georgetown.

trichomanes *L.*

ebeneum *L.*

montanum *Willd.* On the Tucquan.

ruta-muraria *L.* Cedar Hill.

augustifolium *Michx.* Turkey Hill.

thelypteroides *Michx.*

filix-fœmina *Bernh.*

CAMPTOSORUS *Link.*

rhizophyllus *Link.* (Walking Leaf.)

PHEGOPTERIS *Fée.*

hexagonoptera *Fée.*

dryopteris *Fée.* Ravine near Martic Forge.

ASPIDIUM *Swartz.*

thelypteris *Swtz.*

noveboracense *Swtz.*

spinulosum *Swtz.*, var. dilatatum, *Gr.*

cristatum *Swtz.* Swamps, Martic town'p.

marginale *Swtz.*

acrostichoides *Swtz.*

CYSTOPTERIS *Bernh.*

bulbifera *Bernh.*

fragilis *Bernh.*
fragilis *Bernh.*, var. dentata, *Hook.*
STRUTHIOPTERIS *Willd.*
germanica *Willd.* (Ostrich Fern.) Islands and banks of the Susquehanna.
ONOCLEA *L.*
sensibilis *L.*
WOODSIA *R. Br.*
obtusa *Torr.*
DICKSONIA *L'Her.*
punctilobula *Kunze.*
OSMUNDA *L.*
regalis *L.*
claytoniana *L.*
cinnamomea *L.*
BOTRYCHIUM *Swartz.*
virginicum *Swtz.*
lunarioides *Swtz.*, var. obliquum, *Gr.*
lunarioides *Swtz.*, var. dissectum, *Gr.*
OPHISGLOSSOM *L.*
vulgatum *L.* (Adder's Tongue.) Near Mountville, *A. P. Garber.*

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

LYCOPODIUM *L. Spring.*
lucidulum *Michx.* Ravine near Martic Forge.
dendroideum *Michx.*
clavatum *L.* New Texas, *J. J. Carter.*
complanatum *L.*
SELAGINELLA *Beauv.*, *Spring.*
rupestris *Spring.* Cedar Hill; shores of the Susquehanna.
apus *Spring.*
ISOETES *L.*
engelmanni *Braun*, var. valida, *Engelm.* Bogs around Smithville.

CLASS IV. ANOPHYTES.

MUSCI.[1]

SPHAGNUM *Dill.*
cymbifolium *Dill.*
acutifolium *Ehrh.*
ARCHIDIUM *Brid.*
ohioense *Schimp.* On the Tucquan.
PHASCUM *L.*
crassinervium *Schwægr.*
WEISSIA *Hedw.*
viridula *Brid.*
DICRANUM *Hedw.*
varium *Hedw.*
rufescens *Turner.*
heteromallum *Hedw.*
schreberi *Hedw.* Swamp beyond Dillerville.
scoparium *L.*
undulatum *Turner.*
CERATODON *Brid.*
purpureus *Brid.*
LEUCOBRYUM *Hampe.*
minus *Hampe.*
glaucum *Hampe.*
FISSIDENS *Hedw.*
minutulus *Sulliv.*
adiantioides *Hedw.*
CONOMITRIUM *Montagne.*
julianum *Mont.*
TRICHOSTOMUM *Br. & Sch.*
tortile *Schrad.*
pallidum *Hedw.*
BARBULA *Hedw.*
unguiculata *Hedw.*
cæspitosa *Schwægr.*
DESMATODON *Brid.*
plinthobius *Sulliv. & Lesqx.* On limestone rocks, below the railroad bridge, near Lancaster.
TETRAPHIS *Hedw.*
pellucida *Hedw.*
ENCALYPTA *Schreb.*
streptocarpa *Hedw.*
ZYGODON *Hook. & Tayl.*
lapponicus *Br. & Sch.*
DRUMMONDIA *Hook.*
clavellata *Hook.*
ORTHOTRICHUM *Hedw.*
cupulatum *Hoffm.*
anomalum *Hedw.*
strangulatum *Beauv.*
canadense *Br. & Sch.*
hutchinsiæ *Smith.*
crispum *Hedw.*
crispulum *Hornsch.*
SCHISTIDIUM *Br. & Sch.*
apocarpum *Br. & Sch.*
confertum *Br. & Sch.*
GRIMMIA *Ehrh.*
pennsylvanica *Schwægr.*
HEDWIGIA *Ehrh.*
ciliata *Ehrh.*
DIPHYSCIUM *Web. & Mohr.*

1 In the determination of the mosses, valuable aid has been received from that excellent bryologist, Thomas P. James, Esq., of Philadelphia.

foliosum *Web. & Mohr.* River Hills.
ATRICHUM *Beauv.*
undulatum *Beauv.*
angustatum *Beauv.*
POGONATUM *Beauv.*
brevicaule *Brid.*
POLYTRICHUM *Brid.*
commune *L.*
formosum *Hedw.*
TIMMIA *Hedw.*
megapolitana *Hedw.*
AULACOMNION *Schwœgr.*
heterostichum *Br. & Sch.*
palustre *Schwœgr.*
BRYUM *Br. & Sch.*
pyriforme *Hedw.*
crudum *Schreb.* On the Conestoga.
nutans *Schreb.*
roseum *Schreb.*
argenteum *L.*
bimum *Schreb.*
intermedium *Brid.*
cæspiticium *L.*
cirrhatum *Hoffe & Hornsch.*
MNIUM *Br & Sch.*
affine *Bland.*
hornum *Hedw.*
lycopodioides *Hook.* Mill Creek.
punctatum *Hedw.*
serratum *Brid.*
cuspidatum *Hedw.*
BARTRAMIA *Hedw.*
pomiformis *Hedw.*
fontana *Brid.*
FUNARIA *Schreb.*
hygrometrica *Hedw.*
PHYSCOMITRIUM *Brid.*
pyriforme *Br. & Sch.*
APHANORHEGMA *Sulliv.*
serrata *Sulliv.*
FONTINALIS *Dill.*
antipyretica *L.* Var. gigantea, *Sulliv.*
dalecarlica *Bry. Eur.*
LEUCODON *Schwœgr.*
julaceus *Sulliv.*
LEPTODON *Mohr.*
trichomitrion *Mohr.*
ANOMODON *Hook & Tayl.*
attenuatus *Hub.*
?tristis *Cesati.*
LESKEA *Hedw.*
polycarpa *Hedw.*
obscura *Hedw.*
rostrata *Hedw.*
THELIA *Sulliv.*
hirtella *Sulliv.*
MYURELLA *Bry. Europ.*
careyana *Sulliv.*
PYLAISÆA *Bry. Eur.*
intricata *Bry. Eur.*
HOMALOTHECIUM *Bry. Eur.*
subcapillatum *Bry. Eur.*
PLATYGERIUM *Bry. Eur.*
repens *Bry. Eur.*
CYLINDROTHECIUM *Bry. Eur.*
cladorrhizans *Bry. Eur.*
seductrix *Bry. Eur.*
NECKERA *Hedw.*
pennata *Hedw.*
CLIMACIUM *Web & Mohr.*
americanum *Brid.*
HYPNUM *Dill.*
tamariscinum *Hedw.*
paludosum *Sulliv.* Swamp near Dillersville.
triquetrum *L.*
brevirostre *Ehrl.*
splendens *Hedw.*
alleghaniense, *C. Mull.* Martic Township.
hians *Hedw.*
sullivantii *Spruce.*
strigosum *Hoffm.*
boscii *Schwaegr.*
serrulatum *Hedw.*
rusciforme *Weis.* Martic Township.
recurvans *Schwœgr.*
giganteum *Schimp.* Swamp near Dillerville.
cuspidatum *L. Schreberi, Willd.*
cordifolium *Hedw.*
aduncum *Hedw.*
filicinum *L.*
crista-castrensis *L.*
molluscum *Hedw.*
imponens *Hedw.*
curvifolium *Hedw.*
pratense *Koch.*
rugosum *Ehrh.*
salebrosum *Hoffm.*
laetum *Brid.*
rutabulum *L.*
plumosum *L.*
stellatum *Schreb.*
polymorphum *Bry. Europ.*
hispidulum *Brid.*

minutissimum, *Sullivi. & Lesqx.*
adnatum *Hedw.*
serpens *Hedw.*
radicale *Brid.*
orthocladon *Beauv.*
noterophilum *Sullivi. & Lespx.* Litiz Spring.
riparium *Hedw.* Litiz Spring.
lescurii *Sullivi.* Safe Harbor.
denticulatum *L.*

Hepaticæ.

Riccia *Mich.*
glauca *L.*
natans *L.* Turkey Hill.
fluitans *L.*
Anthoceros *Mich.*
lævis *L.*
Marchantia *L.*
polymorpha L.
Fegatella *Raddi.*
conica *Corda.*
Reboulia *Raddi.*
hemisphærica *Raddi.*
Grimaldia *Raddi.*
barbifrons *Bischoff.* On the Conestoga.
Metzgeria *Raddi.*
furcata *Nees.*
Steetzia *Lehm.*
lyellii *Lehm.*
Laphocolea *Nees.*
bidentata *Nees.*
Jungermannia *L.*
curvifolia *Dickson.*
schraderi *Martins.*
Scapania *Lindenberg.*
nemorosa *Nees.*
Plagiochila *Nees & Mont.*
asplenioides *Nees & Mont.*
porelloides *Lindenberg.*
Frullania *Raddi.*
grayana *Mont.*
virginica *Lehm.*
eboracensis *Lehm.*
æolotis *Nees.*
Lejeunia *Libert.*
clypeata *Schweinitz.*
cucullata *Nees.*
Madotheca *Dumortier.*
platyphylla *Dumort.*
porella *Nees.*
Ptilidium *Nees.*
ciliare *Nees.*
Trichocolea *Nees.*
tomentella *Nees.*
Mastigobryum *Nees.*
trilobatum *Nees.*

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Drawn by DAVID M. STAUFFER, Lancaster.

- *Mesozoic Red Sand Stone.*
- *Palaeozoic, Lime Stone.*
- *Lower Palaeozoic, Potsdam Sand Stone.*
- *Gneiss, Stratified Granite.*
- *Trap or Green Stone.*
- *Roofing Slate.*

GEOLOGY.[1]

Lancaster County presents three prominent geological features, which it may be well to notice separately, Commencing on the northern boundary, the Conewago range of hills separating the county from Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, belongs to the Mesozoic red sand stone period. The shales and gravelly soil of this formation spread southward. A glance at Scott's County Map, will show the range of hills commencing at Bainbridge, on the Susquehanna, extending in a line curving northwardly, then southeastwardly, with a general eastward course, embracing the greater portion of surface of the northern tier of townships. The limestone valley, constituting the central portion of the county, extends by a narrow inlet between two Gravel hills, in Penn township, not over a mile apart, (southeast of Manheim,) which opens into a limestone basin, around the borough of Manheim, widening out and embracing a large portion of Penn, Warwick, Clay and Ephrata townships, and portions of West and East Cocalico. The red shale or gravel formation east of Reamstown, and on the south-eastern side of the Cocalico creek, and north of the Conestoga creek, in a narrow strip, extends westward, crossing the southern portions of Ephrata, Warwick and Penn townships, to the aforenamed inlet. The Reading and Columbia Railroad passes nearly through the centre of this isolated valley. This Mesozoic red sand stone, is a portion of what Dana calls the *Palisade range*, which extends from Rockland, on the Hudson river, southward through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge, in a continuous line of about 350 miles in length. It crosses the Delaware between Trenton and Kintnerville; the Schuylkill about 12 miles below Reading, and the Susquehanna river between Highspire in Dauphin, and Bainbridge in Lancaster county. In York county this belt inclines southward, in conformity with the Appalachian flexures, or mountain ranges on the N. W.

The *Mesozoic* or Mediæval time in the Earth's history comprises a single age only—the *Reptilian*. It is remarkable, however, that very few fossils or signs of life of any kind are found within the county. The rock is in general a red sand-stone, passing into a shale or conglomerate, and occasionally including beds of impure lime-stone. The brown building stone, often called *freestone*, used in the erection of our County Jail and Court House, were quarried in the Black Oak Ridge, in Clay Township. Other quarries of sandstone are opened along the range of hills. Millstones are also made from a hard millstone grit found in Cocalico Township, and other points. Extensive dikes of trap or greenstone are met with in the Conewago hills, as also below Bainbridge near Millersville, and crossing thence towards Safe Harbor and at various other points.

This Trap rock is of igneous origin, and belongs to the class of rocks met with in volcanic countries, like lava, being in fact the melted material of older rocks, ejected through fissures in the sand stone. In some places the sandstone is baked into a hard grit by the heat, and at times blown up by steam so as to seem scoriaceous, or the clayey sandstone is changed into very hard rock, similar to Trap itself. Minerals like the epidote and tourmaline result from this baking. The predominant red color in the soil, arises from the oxidation of magnetic iron grains present in it.

The calcareous formation, or the Limestone Valley, extends from the Gravel Hills, or Red Sandstone formation, to the Gneiss and Talc Slate Hills, commencing at Safe Harbor east of the Conestoga creek, inclining towards Willowstreet, thence eastward below or south of Strasburg, in a westwardly course along the boundary between Salisbury and Sadsbury Townships. This Limestone Valley as well as the Gneissic portions, belong to an age or period prior to the shales. The Palæozoic age is represented by a hard quartzite named the Postdam sandstone by the geologists of New York, a rock which is remarkably compact, and rather fine grained, and consists almost exclusively

1 Drawn up by Mr. J. Stauffer, Lancaster.

of nearly pure silicious sand. It rises in a bold ridge ending in a precipitous cliff at Chicques on the Susquehanna, a mile and a half above Columbia. This formation extends eastward from the river towards Rohrerstown and between Silver Spring and Mountville. It also appears between Lancaster and Neffsville, and in the eastern portion of the county, on Laurel Hill, extending into Berks County. The Hill in the extreme northeastern corner of the county is also an upheaval of this peculiar formation and corresponds with the South Mountain in Berks County, being the lowest in the Palæozoic period. From the Chestnut Hill Ore Banks many thousand tons of Iron Ore (argillaceous oxide and hematite) have been taken from the overlying clay. Numerous other localities exist throughout the county, where Iron Ore is found, commonly along the borders of the Limestone formation. The curious calcareous rock, called Potomac Marble, (Breccia) occurs north of Manheim and east of Bainbridge. Argillite (or clay slate or roofing slate) is found at Peach Bottom, on both sides of the river and inferior qualities occur in Rapho and Penn Townships, but the laminated structure is found defective to a great degree.

Considering the extent of the Limestone Valley, between the gneiss and red sand stones, and that in the opinion of geologists most limestone was formed from the calcareous relics of living species accumulated in oceanic waters, like the coral limestone of the present period, and partially protected by barriers from the incursion of detritus, it is probable, therefore, that this valley was once an arm or bay of the Atlantic Ocean, and now constituting the most valuable and fertile portion of the county for agricultural purposes. The lower or southern portion of the county, like that on the north, is much improved by liming. Belts of limestone are found near New Providence and at Quarryville. Gneiss has much the composition of Granite, but with the Mica more or less distinctly in layers. As the Mica is in scales, a gneiss rock breaks most easily in the direction of the Mica layers, thus affording slabs. As the earthy matter of all soils has been produced by the gradual decay, degradation, or crumbling down of previously existing rocks, it follows that whenever a soil rests immediately upon the rock from which it has been derived, it may be expected to partake more or less of the composition and character of the rock. I shall not attempt to speculate on the cause and description of the diversified rocks, the convulsions to which they were subjected, in a remote period of the world's history, the faults, upheavings, &c., these subjects being accessible in the various books and treatises on geology.

MINERALS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.[1]

Arranged according to the last edition of Dana's Mineralogy. To give the general reader an idea of the nature and composition of each mineral, its constituent elements are stated in a parenthesis, without regard to chemical combination. When the occurrence of a mineral is rare, or the locality new or doubtful, the authorities are given in initial letters: *D.* standing for Dana; *K.* for Kevinski; *R.* for Miles Rock; *Ræ.* for Ræpper and *W.* for Captain Williams.

I. NATIVE ELEMENTS.

1. Graphite, or plumbago, (carbon,) *K.*

II. SULPHIDES.

Galenite, or galena, (lead, sulphur.)

1. Contributed by Mr. J. B. Kevinski.

2. Ordinary variety, on Mt. Joy Railroad, 4 miles northwest of Lancaster, with zinc ore, *D.;* in quartz, Salisbury township, *R.;* Chesnut riffles in the Susquehanna, not analyzed, perhaps argentiferous, [*Haldeman.*]
3. Argentiferous variety, or silver bearing galena, in Pequea township, 8 miles south of Lancaster.
4. Sphalerite, or blende, (zinc, sulphur;) on Mt. Joy Railroad, 4 miles northwest of Lancaster, *D.*
5. Millerite, or capillary pyrites, (nickel, sulphur); in Gap Mines, Bart township, in radiated fibrous coatings, occuring thus in no other part of the world. The usual form in long fine needles also occurs in Gap Mines, *K.*

Pyrrhotite, or magnetic pyrites, (iron, sulphur.)

6. Nickeliferous variety, (iron, nickel, sulphur;) occurs in Gap Mines, Bart twp., and is the chief of Nickel ore.

Pyrite, or pyrites (iron, sulphur.)

7. Ordinary variety, in crystals, near New Texas, Little Britain twp., in pentagonal dodecahedrons; in the limestone stratum underlying Lancaster city in cubes; in the Gap Mines in octahedrons, *R.*
8. Radiated variety, *K.*
9. Chalcopyrite, or copper pyrites, (copper, iron, sulphur); in the Gap Mines and extracted with the Nickel ores.
10. Marcasite, or white iron pyrites, (iron, sulphur.)

III. FLUORIDES.

11. Fluorite, or fluor spar, (lime, hydrofluoric acid); in limestone quarry half a mile east of Lancaster, *K.*

IV. OXYGEN COMPOUNDS.

A. SIMPLE OXIDES.

12. Water, (hydrogen, oxygen.) almost throughout the county contains much carbonate of lime in solution. In Colonial times a mineral spring, containing sulphates of iron and copper, &c., in solution, led to the discovery of the Gap Mines.
13. Melaconite, or black copper, (copper, oxygen.)
14. Corundum, or Emery, (Alumina.)

Hematite, or red hematite, (iron, oxygen.)

15. Compact variety. Wood's mine, Little Britain township, *D.*
16. Micaceous variety.

Menacconite, or titanic iron, (sibanium, iron, oxygen.)

17. Ilmenite variety; near New Holland, *Rœ.*
18. Menacconite variety; near Wood's mine, Little Britain township, and near Rock Springs, Fulton township, *D.*
19. Magnetite, or loadstone, (iron, oxygen.) In octahedral crystals imbedded in chlorite, near Rock Springs, Fulton township, *Rœ. D.*
20. Chromite, or chromic iron, (chromium, iron, oxygen, magnesia, alumina); Wood's Mines, Little Britain township.
21. Rutile, (titanium, oxygen); Bart township, *W.*
22. Göthite, (iron, oxygen, water); Chestnut Hill Ore Banks, 7 miles west of Lancaster, *K.*
23. Lepidokrokite variety, Chestnut Hill Ore Banks, 7 miles west of Lancaster, *K.*

Limonite, or brown hematite, (iron, oxygen, water.)

24. Compact and Geodic variety; Safe Harbor, Chestnut Hill, &c.
25. Brown Ochre variety; Chestnut Hill, *K.*

26. Bog Iron variety; Shoeneck, 14 miles N. E. of Lancaster.
27. Brucite, (magnesia, water); Tyson's Chrome Mine, near New Texas, *D.*
28. Psilomelane, (manganese, oxygen.)
    Quartz, (silicon, oxygen.)
29. Rock Crystal variety, scattered through limestone soils; in different parts of the county.
30. Rose Quartz variety.
31. Smoky Quartz variety, on Gap hills, *K.*
32. Milky Quartz variety.
33. Ferruginous Quartz variety.
34. Sagenitic variety, containing crystal of tourmaline.
35. Chalcedony variety, near Rock Springs, Fulton township, *D.*
36. Carnelian variety, Rock Springs, Fulton township, *D.*, *K.*
37. Moss Agate, or Mocha Stone variety, near Rock Springs, *D. K.*
38. Agate Jasper variety, near Rock Springs.
39. Yellow Jasper variety, Rock Springs.
    Opal, (silicon, oxygen, water.)
40. Cachalong variety.

B. COMPOUND OXIDES.

Silicates.

A. Anhydrous Silicates.

*Bisilicates.

41. Bronzite, (magnesia, iron oxide, silica), Wood's mine, Little Britain twp., *D.*
    Pyroxene, (lime, magnesia, iron oxide, alumina, silica.)
42. Angite variety, Gap mine. It is the gangue of the Nickel ores.
43. Anthophyllite, (iron oxide, magnesia, silica;) near New Texas, *D.*
    Amphibole.
44. Actinolite variety, (lime, magnesia, silica;) Gap mines, *D.*
45. Hornblende variety, (lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silica;) Gap mine.
46. Asbestus variety, Little Britain township.

**Unisilicates.

47. Chrysolite, (magnesia, iron oxide, silica;) Wood's mines, Little Britain twp., *G.*
    Garnet.
48. Andradite variety, or iron garnet, (lime, iron oxide, alumina, silica;) Little Britain township.
49. Ouvarovite variety, (chromium oxide, lime, silica.) Wood's mine, *D.*
50. Epidote, (lime, iron oxide, alumina, silica); Earl township.
51. Mica, (potash, soda, magnesia, iron oxide, alumina, silica.)
52. Lepidolite, or Lithia Mica, (lithia, potash, manganese oxide, alumina, silica.)
53. Feldspar, (potash, alumina, silica.) Bart township.
54. Moonstone variety. Little Britain township.

*** Subsilicates.

Tourmaline, (boracic acid, alumina, lime, magnesia, soda, potash, silica.)
55. Black variety. Pequea township, *K.*
56. Green variety. In Talc near Rock Springs, Fulton township, *D.*
57. Kyanite, (alumina, silica.)

C. HYDROUS SILICATES.

** Unisilicates.

58. CALAMINE, (zinc, silica, water.) On Mount Joy Railroad, 4 miles northwest of Lancaster, *D.*

§§§ *MARGAROPHYLLITE SECTION.*

* Bisilicates.

TALC, (magnesia, silica, water.)
59. FOLIATED variety. Low's mine, *D.*
60. STEATITE variety. Little Britain township, *K.*

** Unisilicates.

SERPENTINE, (magnesia, silica, water.)
61. MASSIVE AND FOLIATED variety, Wood's mine, Little Britain township, *D.*
62. WILLIAMSITE variety. Wood's Chrome mine, Little Britain township, *K;* Low's mine, *D.*
63. MARMOLITE variety. Wood's mine, *D.*
64. CHRYSOTILE variety. Little Britain township, *Rœ.*
65. PICROLITE variety. Wood's mine, *D.*
66. BALTIMORITE variety. Wood's mine, *D.*
67. DEWEYLITE, (magnesia, silica, water.) Little Britain township, *K.*

KAOLINITE, (alumina, silica, water.)
68. LITHOMARGE variety.
69. CHLORITE, (magnesia, alumina, silica, water.) Drumore township.

PENNITE, (iron oxide, chromium oxide, magnesia, alumina, silica, water.)
70. KÆMMERERITE variety. Wood's mines, *D.*
71. RHODOCHROME variety. Wood's mines.
72. RIPIDOLITE, (magnesia, alumina, silica, water.) Wood's mine, *D.*
73. CLINOCHLORE variety, Wood's mine, *K.*
74. MARGARITE (potash, magnesia, alumina, silica;) Pequea twp., 7 miles south of Lancaster, on Pequea creek, *K.*
75. GENTHITE (nickel, oxide, magnesia, silica, water;) Wood's mine, *D.*

PHOSPHATES, ARSENATES.

76. VIVIANITE, (iron oxide, phosphoric acid;) Gap mines, *D.*
77. CACOXINE, (iron oxide, phosphoric acid, water;) Chesnut Hill Iron Mines, [*Hald.*]
78. WAVELLITE, (alumina, phosphoric acid, water;) Chesnut Hill Iron Mines, [*Hald.*]

SULPHATES, CHROMATES.

79. MELANTERITE, or copperas, (iron oxide, sulphuric acid, water;) In effloresent coatings at Gap mines, *R.*
80. CHALCANTHITE, or blue vitriol, (copper oxide, sulphuric acid, water;) With melanterite at Gap mines, *R.*
81. COPIAPITE, (iron sesquioxide, sulphuric acid, water;) Gap mines, *Rœ.*
82. VAUQUELINITE, (copper oxide, lead oxide, chromic acid;) Pequea mine, 8 miles south of Lancaster, *D.*

CARBONATES.

83. CALCITE, or calc spar, (lime, carbonic acid;) Wood's Mine, *D;* near Lancaster Gas Works, *K.*

84. Iceland Spar variety, near Gas Works, *K.*
85. Marble, or Granular Limestone variety, near P. R. R. bridge over Conestoga, one mile East of Lancaster, *K.*
86. Hard Compact Limestone variety. The limestone rocks of the central, eastern and western parts of county.
87. Travertin, or Calcareous Tufa variety, in a quarry on Groffstown road, East of Lancaster, *K.*
88. Dolomite, (magnesia, lime, carbonic acid;) Wood's Mine, *D.*
89. Pearl Spar variety.
90. Brown Spar variety, (contains iron oxide.)
91. Magnesite, (magnesia, carbonic acid;) Wood's Mines, *D;* and at Landisville, seven miles West of Lancaster, *K.*

Siderite, (iron oxide, carbonic acid.)

92. Crystallized variety. Gap Mines, *R.*
93. Spherosiderite variety. Gap Mine, *K.*
94. Black Band variety.
95. Smithsonite, (zinc oxide, carbonic acid;) on Mt. Joy R. R. four miles West of Lancaster, *D.*
96. Arragonite, (lime, carbonic acid;) In tufts of acicular crystals near Safe Harbor; massive in a boulder at Wabank, three miles south-west of Lancaster, *K.* Wood's Mines, *D.*
97. Cerussite, (lead oxide, carbonic acid;) Pequea Mine with vauquelinite, *D.*
98. Hydromagnesite, (magnesia, carbonic acid, water;) Wood's mine, *D.*
99. Lancasterite variety, (a mixture of hydromagnesite and brucite;) Wood's mine, *D. K.*

Hydrodolomite, (magnesia, lime, carbonic acid, water.)

100. Pennite variety. New Texas, colored green by Nickel oxide.
101. Zaratite, or Emerald Nickel, (Nickel oxide, carbonic acid, water;) Wood's mine, New Texas, *D.*
102. Aurichalcite, (zinc oxide, copper oxide, carbonic acid, water;) On Mount Joy Railroad, 4 miles N. W. of Lancaster. (Taylor, Am. J. Sci. II. ** 412.)

VI. HYDRO CARBONS.

103. Mineral Coal, (carbon;) occurs in small quantities north of Hinkletown, (in Mesozoic shales, possibly, *R.*) About the year 1830 it was proposed to form a coal company at this locality, and sufficient coal was collected on the occasion to build a fire in a number of the houses of the town. [*Haldeman.*]
104. Fossil Resin. In bog iron ore near Shoeneck, 14 miles N. E. of Lancaster, *K.*

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The archæology of this county is almost wholly untrodden ground. The whole county, as has been shown in the opening chapters of this work, was occupied for a long period by successive Indian tribes, and, to this day, the plough turns up in various parts of the county, interesting mementos of the red occupants of the soil. Arrow-heads, tomahawks, hatchets, stone-pipes, pieces of pottery are very common. The following notices of such relics, exhumed at different periods and in different localities, will be perused with much interest. Besides the localities named, we would call particular attention to the neighborhood of the old Indian Town (Conestogo), in Manor twp.; to

the valleys and mouths of the Conestoga, Pequea, Chicquesalunga and Conoy creeks, as localities whose exploration would probably greatly enrich the archæological treasury of the county. The pictorial inscriptions on the rocks in the Susquehanna, of which a minute account is subjoined, are also very important.

But before noticing Indian antiquities, we reprint here an account of the discovery of fossil-bones in 1816.

Extract of a letter from Joel Lightner, Esq., dated Salisbury, Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 30, 1816, to the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, of New York.

My absence from home, and being otherwise much engaged, prevented me from writing sooner. It is with pleasure that I undertake to give you all the satisfaction that I am capable of giving respecting the circumstances connected with the discovery of certain fossil bones found on my land; their dimensions, locality, manner in which they lay deposited, nature of the earth in which found, &c.

Five or six years since, I discovered upon a bank of limestone, within five rods of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, the appearance of handsome flag stones, standing partly on their edge, inclining somewhat to the north, with their ends north-east and south-west, at which time and since, we have occasionally taken several of them out; and as they proved to be valuable for sills, flags, &c., and the demand considerable, I concluded to have the quarry completely opened, in doing which it was necessary to begin at the foot of the hill or bank, and to dig on a level until we could reach the stone. This work I commenced with a few hands in August last, and after having penetrated twenty-four feet into the bank, on a level, through a rich black earth, intermixed with a small piece of limestone [perpendicular depth about eight or nine feet] we came to a body of hard clay, also intermixed with small pieces of limestone, materially different from the earthy matter dug up on entering the bank, being a yellowish cast, abounding in some parts with calcareous spar, and so extremely hard that it was with difficulty to be entered with a pick or mattock. After having worked into the body of this stratum of clay, limestone, &c., about four feet and a half from its surface, and within a few inches of the rocks or flag stones, (the object of our labor,) a large bone was found, supposed to be the upper bone of the fore-leg of some large animal, the lower part appeared to have been broken off, as nothing of the joint could be seen. The upper part was to be seen in its full size, but being much decayed, and the clay and small stones so very hard pressed in and about it, that the greater portion of it could not be kept together, leaving only a small spongy end to it, and that also with clay, and the small pieces of limestone firmly united with it.

The length of the bone, as much as I was able to save of it, is fifteen inches, and measures ten and a half inches around the smaller solid part; the circumference of the thicker or upper part is twenty-two inches, but the thickest part could not be preserved, being so much decayed, and probably there might have been eight or ten inches wanting.

This bone was found lying partly in a horizontal position, the thick end within three or four inches of the rock's termination, and appeared to have been thrown there promiscuously, as well as the pieces of limestone around it, which are evidently fragments of larger ones.

Within three or four feet of the same place, in a black earth or mould, appearances of *other large bones* presented themselves, but they were so much decomposed that they could not be preserved entire, resembling pulverized chalk, or slacked lime.

I have put up specimens of the different earths as mentioned above, also of the rocks and stones found near the spot where the bones were discovered; and also a piece of the bone which I intend to forward to you by the first safe opportunity.

Since the discovery of these bones on my land, I have been informed that many years since, an extraordinary large tooth (grinder) was found in a spring about two miles from my quarry, but I am not able to learn what has become of it.

The subjoined discovery took place in 1828:

"We have received from Doctor David Watson, of Bainbridge, in this county, several curiosities discovered in the neighborhood of that place, by the laborers employed on the Pennsylvania canal, among which are a stone tobacco pipe, very neatly formed, a rude tomahawk, a small brass basin, two keys, a small globular bell, and some broken pieces of Indian pottery; but the greatest curiosity is the scull bone of an Indian, which materially differs in form any that we have ever seen belonging to the human species. The skull is remarkably large, and of an oblong or oval form; the, bones themselves of which it is composed, have been very thin, much more so than is usually the case. What is very remarkable in the general outline of the skull, is the peculiar manner in which the frontal bone, which forms the forehead, recedes from the root of the nose and the superciliary ridges on which the eyebrows rest, and rather lies on the top of the head than juts over the rest of the face, as is usual. Thus there is no forehead, properly so called; the cranium in this respect presenting rather the appearance of the skull of a dog than a human being. The Choctaw tribe of Indians were formerly in the habit of flattening their heads in this manner, by binding metallic plates on the foreheads of their male children. A chief having this singular appearance, was in Philadelphia in the year 1796. Indians inhabiting the sources of the Missouri, are to this day in the habit of moulding their skulls into this form. The Incas or kings of Peru, and all those partaking of their being within a certain degree of consanguinity to them, (and they only,) were allowed to enjoy the imperial privilege of having their heads thus modeled. It may be worthy of observation, that this artificial conformation is not known in the slightest degree to impair the mental operation. The skull above mentioned is that of a male, probably about 45 or 50 years of age.

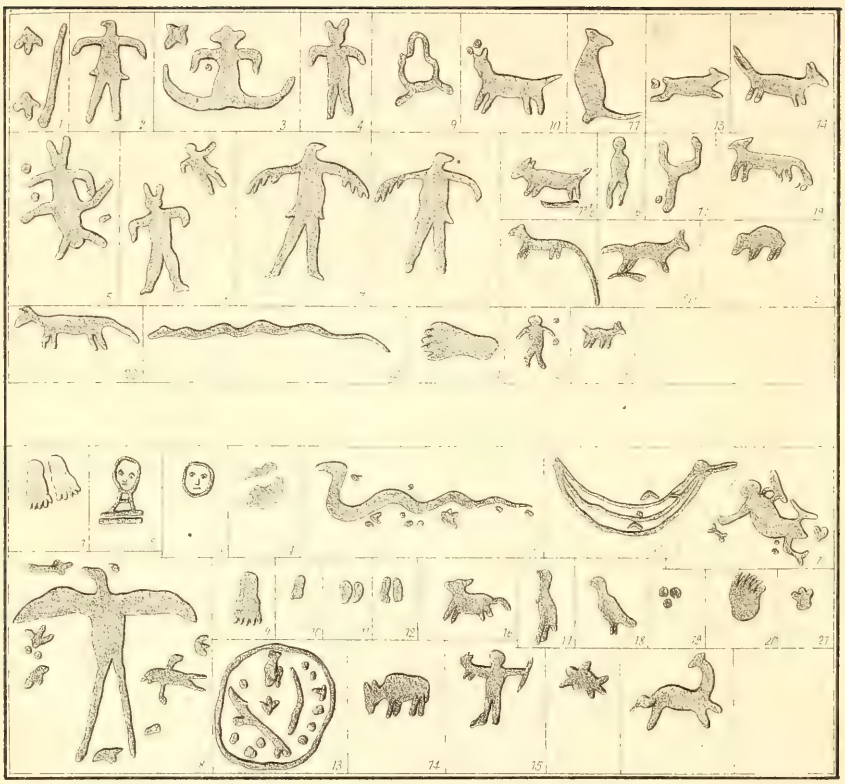
"The whole have been presented to Mr. Landis, who has since received from John Hamilton, Esq., who resides near Bainbridge, an ornamented tobacco pipe, which has a human head rudely carved upon it; also some beads, and a curious bead, apparently made of clay, which is as hard as stone."—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Forty years later, the same locality discloses similar relics. "In the fall of 1868, while workmen were engaged at the quarries of Messrs. J. L. Kerr & Co., on the farm of Jacob Haldeman, Esq., near Bainbridge, Lancaster county, in clearing the clay from off the limestone, they dug up the larger bones of six fully developed bodies, besides a collection of trinkets, consisting of beads, necklace, pipes and several hatchets. These partial skeletons were found about eighteen inches beneath the surface and in close proximity to each other. The pipes are nicely carved, and together with the beads and other articles, are in a good state of preservation."

In this connection we add the following communication:

"Mr. A. Morlot, of Lausanne, Switzerland, made a communication to the American Philosophical Society, in whose proceedings it was published (with a plate) in November, 1862, in which he calls attention to certain enamel beads found in Indian graves at Beverly, in Canada; a similar one having been found near Stockholm, in Sweden, and another from a grave-mound in Jutland. These are considered to be of ancient Phœnician manufacture. 'It follows, that those glass beads and baldrics from the ossuaries at Beverly, are anterior to the Christian era, and that America appears to have been visited already at that remote period by Europeans, most likely by those skilful navigators, the Phœnicians.'—*Morlot.*

"Whilst digging the Pennsylvania canal near Bainbridge, in this county, small copper beads were found, made by bending into a circle, bits of flat wire, about a sixteenth of an inch wide, and enamel baldrics (tubular beads) about an eighth of an inch in diameter and an inch and a half long, of the red color of the celebrated pipe-stone of Minnesota, when this is wet. A single bead of the Beverly pattern, 5-16 of an inch in diameter, and one-fourth of an inch long, the form spherical with the ends compressed, color deep blue, and a paler blue in alternate longitudinal stripes, ends red, separated from the



INDIAN HIEROGLYPHICS
on Rocks below SAFE HARBOR,
Lancaster Co. Pa.

blue by a narrow wavy line of white, centre white around the perforation. The white line forms twelve waves, as in the figures in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, Vol. 1, pl. 24, p. p. 11, 12, 13."

Some of these specimens are in possession of Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of Chiques, to whom we are indebted for this communication.

The subjoined account refers to the picture-writing on the rocks below Safe Harbor. It was written by Professor T. C. Porter, D.D., formerly of Lancaster, now of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., dated April 1, 1865:

"I inclose much reduced photographic copies of figures carved by the Indians on two gneissic rocks (A and B,) in the Susquehanna river, below the dam at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa., drawn from casts in plaster, taken under the auspices of the Linnæn Society of Lancaster county, in the autumn of 1863, and the summer of 1864. The casts are boxed up and ready for sending to the Smithsonian Institution. The largest figure is over three feet in length. When the season arrives, we will secure for you a full set of casts in plaster, from which accurate drawings can be made.

"In the month of September, 1863, the existence of figures chiseled out by the red men of our stone period, on certain rocks in the Susquehanna River, became known to the Linnæan Socity of Lancaster County, and a committee was appointed, with the president, Prof. T. C. Porter, as chairman, to visit those rocks and obtain casts of the figures in plaster. The work was begun and carried on during the month of October, but not completed till the summer of 1864, the rocks being accessible only at a low stage of the water. Drawings on a greatly reduced scale were made from the casts by Mr. Jacob Stauffer and photographic copies, still more reduced, by Mr. W. L. Gill, members of the Society. Those under the letter A belong to the larger rock, and those under B to the smaller one. The intention is to furnish the American Philosophical Society with a full set of casts, in order that a permanent record may be secured in their transactions. Search for the implements used in cutting out the figures has, as yet, been unsuccessful. The following facts were collected and reported by the committee:

"*Position of the Rocks:* The Susquehanna river, below the dam at Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, is filled with a multitude of rocks and rocky islets, various in size and extent, between which, the fall being considerable, the water rushes, forming a series of rapids and eddies, navigable only by channels. The width of the stream at this point is scarcely less than a mile, and the jurisdiction of Lancaster County extends to low-water mark on the York County shore.

"Among these rocks are the two in question.

"The larger one, A, lies a full half mile below the dam, in a line nearly due south from the mouth of the Conestoga.

"The smaller one, B, is situated about 250 yards further up, in the same line, at a distance of some 400 or 500 yards from the eastern shore.

"The currents around both rocks are strong and swift.

"*Their Character:* Each rock is composed of several masses overlying each other at an angle of 45° down stream, the lines of division running east and west, the southern crest being the highest. They consist of gneiss, which is rather friable within but hard on the outside. The surface is roughened by grains of quartz, and here and there are seen distinct veins of the same material. The portions facing up stream have been rounded and worn smooth by the action of ice and drift-wood during the high freshets of early spring, as may be inferred from the logs piled upon and around them, and from the striæ or grooves on the larger rock, produced probably by angular pieces of stone imbedded in cakes of ice. Each rock has, also extending a little distance below it, a tongue of land on which grow dwarf oaks, dog-woods, and a few herbaceous plants.

"*Their Dimensions:* Rock A measures through the centre, from north to south, 82 feet, and from east to west 40 feet. It slopes gradually upward from north to south; the lowest part being 9 feet, and the highest 16 feet above low-water mark. This rock

is said to be the highest in the river near Safe Harbor, and from its flat summit the prospect is extensive and beautiful.

"Rock B measures, from east to west, on the north side, 20 feet; on the south side, 29 feet 8 inches; from north to south, on the east side, 12 feet 9 inches; on the west side, 8 feet 6 inches. The height of the west side above low-water mark is 6 feet; of the east side, 12 feet 9 inches.

"From the east side a huge mass has been broken off, perhaps during one of the ice-gorges which sometimes occur in the river at this spot. It has fallen into the bed of the stream with the fractured end uppermost. Its length is 12 feet 9 inches, and its computed weight 27 tons. The oldest fishermen about Safe Harbor know nothing, either from their own observation or from tradition, as to when the disruption took place; and yet it must have happened since the figures were cut upon the rock, for those found on the outer perpendicular face of the fragment evidently belong to the same series as those on the upper level surface with which it was once continuous.

"*The Figures*: The two rocks contain in all upwards of 80 distinct figures, and a number more almost obliterated. They are much scattered, and seem to have been formed without regard to order, so that it is not possible for an unskilled observer to say that they bear any necessary relation to each other. They are probably symbolical, but it is left to those who are versed in American antiquities to decipher their meaning. Some points, however, are clear. They were made by the Aborigines, and made at a large cost of time and labor, with rude stone implements, because no sharp lines or cuts betray the use of iron or steel. This, in connection with their number and variety, proves that they were not the offspring of idle fancy, or the work of idle hours, but the product of design toward some end of high importance in the eyes of the sculptors."

LIST OF MOST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING DIVISION.

Ag., Agas. Agassiz.
Abt. Abbot.
Aub., Au. Aubé.
Aud. Audubon.
Ant. Anthony.
Adans. Adanson.
Adans.and Beauv. Adanson and Beauvoise.
Ait. Aiton.
Ann. Annales Soc. Ent. de Paris.
A. D. C. Alphonso De Candolle.
Beav., Bvr., Bvs., Bv. Beauvois.
Brid. Bridel.
Br. and Sch. Bruch and Shimper.
Bern. Bernhardi.
Beauv. and Spreng. Beauvoise and Sprengel.
Brull., Brll. Brullé.
Brd. Baird.
Bos. Bosc.
Bhm., Bhn. Boheman.
Briss. Brisson.
Bod., Bd. Boddert.
Bon. Bonelli.
Bart. Barton.
Bonap. Bonaparte.
Brm., Bur. Burmeister.
Br. Brunich.
Brndt. Brandt.
Boisd., Boi. Boisduval.
Borkh. Borkhausen.
Benth. Bentham.
B. & G. Baird & Girard.
Chv. Chevrolet.
Curt., Cur. Curtis.
Chaud., Chd. Chaudoir.
Cab. Cabanis
Cas. Cassin.
Chz. Chwinitz.
Cuv., Cv. Cuvier.
Crs. Cresson.
Clair., Clv. Clairville.
Crm. Cramer.
Clm. Clemmens.
C. Mull. C. Müller.
Dup. Dupont.
Don. Donovon.
Dal., Dlm. Dalman.
Dahl. Dahlgren.
Des. Desvoidy.
Dew. Dewey.
Dill. Dillwyn.
De G. De Geer.
Daud. Daudin.
Dum. Duméril.
Dumort. Dumortier.
Dru. Drury.
Dej. Dejean.
Dou. Doubleday.
D. C. De Candolle.
D. Darlington.
Desf. Desfontaines.
Eul., (erroneously,) Uhler.
Erc., Ers. Ericson.
Esh., Esch. Eschscholtz.
Ent. Entom. Magazine.
End. Endlicher.
Engelm. Engelmann.
Esp. Esper.
Ehrh. Ehrhart.
Ell. Elliot.
Fab., Frbs., Fah. Fabricius.
Forst., Frs., Fst. Forster.
Frt. Ferté.
Fch. Fitch.
Fisch. Fischer.
Ging. De Gingins.
Gaud. Gaudin.
Grm. Germer.
Gml. Gmelin.
Gr. Gray.
Good. Goodenough.
Griseb. Grisebach.
Grv., Grw. Gravenhorst.
Gyl. Gyllenhal.
Gld. Gould.
Gor. Gory.
Guer., Gur. Guérin.
Geb. Gebler.
Gue. Guénen.
Gamb. Gamber.
God. Godart.
Gronov. Gronovius.
Godron. Goodenough.
Glox. Gloxin.
Geer. De Geer.
Geof. Geoffroy.
Gaertn. Gaertner.
Hub., Hu. Hübner.
Haw. Haworth.
Hntz., Hts. Hentz.

Hpe. Hope.
Hol. Holbrook.
Hbst., Hbt. Herbst.
Har. Harris.
Hartl. Hartley.
Hel. Heller.
Hag. Hagen.
Hald., Hld. Haldeman.
H. B. K. Humboldt, Bonpland and Kunth.
Hoffm. Hoffman.
Hedw. Hedwig.
Hoff and Hornsh. Hoffman and Hornschuh.
Hook. Hooker.
Hook and Tayl. Hooker and Taylor.
Hornsch. Hornschuh.
Illg., Ill. Illiger.
Jaq., Jag. Jacquin.
Jur. Jurine.
Juss. Jussieu.
Kun. Kunz.
Kol., Kohl. Kohler.
Kug. Kugelmann.
Klg. Klug.
Kch., Kn., Kh. Knoch.
Kln. Klein.
Kaup. Kaupmann.
Kirb., Krb., Kir. Kirby.
Knh. Knight.
L., Lin., Linn. Linnaeus.
Lec. Leconte.
Lehm. Lehman.
Lat., La. Latrielle.
Lac. Lacordaire.
Lch., Leh. Leach.
Lindl. Lindley.
Licht. Lichtenstein.
Low. Leow.
Law. Lawrence.
Lath. Latham.
Lam. Lamarck.
Lap. Lapporte.
Lu. Lucas.
L'Her., L'Hev. L'Heritier.
Maq. Maquarte.
Mls., Mels. Melsheimer.
Motch. Motchulsky.
Mul. Müller.
Mull., Chapm. Müller, Chapman.
Mac. Macleay.
Mom. (erroneously) Newman.
Mont. Montagne.
Mann,, Man. Mannerheim.
Meg., Mie., Mieg. Miegan.
Merr. Mœrig.
Mor. Morris.
Michx. Michaux.
Muhl. Muhlenberg.
Medic., Medik. Medicus.
Mill. Miller.
Moench. Mönch.
Nwp. Newporte.
Nwm., Num., New. Newmann.
Nees., Nees von Esenbeck.
Nees. and Mont. Nees von Esenbeck and Montagne.
Nutt. Nuttal.
Oliv., Olv., Old. Olivier.
Ord. Ord.
Och., Ochs. Ochsenheimer.
Orm. Ormstead?
Pal. Pallas.
Pck., Pk. Peck.
P. de B., Pal. de Beauvoise.
Pic. Pictet.
Pan., Pnz. Panzer.
Putz., Puz., Ptz. Putseys.
Payk., Pky., Pyk. Paykull.
Pen. Pennant.
Prm. Prime.
Pak., Pack. Packard.
Poir. Poiret.
Pers., Persl. Persoon.
Raf. Rafenesque.
Richard. Richardson.
Riuz and Pav. Riuz and Pavon.
Rac. Racket.
Ran., Rnd. Randall.
Rau., Rud. (Typographical error) ibid.
Redt., Red., Ret. Redtenbacher.
Ramb., Ram. Rambur.
R. Br. Robert Brown.
Schwæg. Schwægricher.
Schreb. Schreber.
Swtz. Swartz.
Schimp. Schimper.
Steph., Stp. Stephens.
Steud. Steudel.
Salisb. Salisbury.
Swn., Sw. Swainson.
Srv., Sro. Serville.
Schn., Sch. Schönherr.
Stll. Stoll.
Scop., Scp. Scopoli.
Sol., Sul. Solander.
Shrnk., Shr., Sh. Schrank.

St. F. St. Fargeau.
Spin., Spn. Spinola.
Suf. Suffrain.
Swe. Swederus.
Strm. Strum.
Scrb. Scribner.
Smth., Smh., Sm. Smith.
Sm. A. Smith & Abbot.
Shrp. Sharpless.
Sulliv. Sullivant.
Sulliv. and Lesqx. Sullivant and Lesquereux.
Spreng. Sprengel.
Thn. Thb. Thunberg.
Temm. Temmink.
Tourn. Tournfort.
Torr and G. T. & G. Torry & Gray.
Torr. Torry.
Trin. Trinius.
Tuckrm. Tuckerman.
Uhl. Uhler.
Viel. Viellant.
Vahl, (for Wahl.) Wahlenberg.
Vent. Ventenat.
Vill. Villars.
Web., Wbr. Weber.
Wils. Wilson.
Wm., (erroneously, for Newman.)
Westw. Westwood.
Wlk. Walker.
Wlch. Walch.
Walt. Walter.
Willd. Willdenau.
Waug. Wangenheim.
Weid., Wei. Weidmann.
Zieg., *Z*gl. *Z*iegler.
Zimm. Zimmerman.
Zel. Zellers.

APPENDIX.

DIVISION X.

DOCUMENTARY

AND

FINANCIAL.

No. I.

"*The* Charter *of* Charles *the Second, of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, King, *defender of the faith, &c., unto* William Penn, *Proprietary and Governor of the Province of* Pennsylvania," [1681.]

"*Charles*, by the grace of *God*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, &c., to all, to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting:*

"Whereas our trusty and well-beloved subject *William Penn*, Esquire, son and heir of Sir *William Penn* deceased, (out of a commendable desire to enlarge our *British* empire, and promote such useful commodities, as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce the savage *Natives*, by just and gentle manners, to the love of civil society, and christian religion) hath humbly besought leave of *US*, to transport an ample colony unto a certain country, hereinafter described, in the parts of *America* not yet cultivated and planted; and hath likewise so humbly besought our royal Majesty to give, grant and confirm all the said country, with certain privileges and jurisdictions, requisite for the good government and safety of the said country and colony, to him, and his heirs forever.

SECTION I.

"Know ye, therefore, that we, (favoring the petition and good purpose of the said *William Penn*, and having regard to the memory and merits of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion, under our dearest brother *James* Duke of *York*, in that signal battle and victory, fought and obtained, against the *Dutch* fleet, commanded by the *Heer Van Opdam*, in the year 1665: In consideration thereof, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion) have given and granted, and, by this our present *Charter*, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, all that tract, or part, of land, in *America*, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded, on the east, by *Delaware* river, from twelve miles distance northwards of *New Castle* town, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then, by the said river, so far as it doth extend; and from the head of the said river, the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line, to be drawn from the head of the said river, unto the said

forty-third degree. The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and, on the south, by a circle, drawn at twelve miles distance from *New Castle*, northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned.

SECTION II.

"We do also give and grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, the free, and undisturbed use, and continuance in, and passage unto, and out of all and singular ports, harbours, bays, waters, rivers, isles and inlets, belonging unto, or leading to, and from, the country, or islands aforesaid, and all the soils, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountains, hills, fenns, isles, lakes, rivers, waters, rivulets, bays and inlets, situated, or being within, or belonging to, the limits, or bounds, aforesaid, together with the fishing of all sorts of fish, whales, sturgeon, and all royal, and other fishes, in the seas, bays, inlets, waters, or rivers, within the premises, and all the fish taken therein; and also all veins, mines, minerals and quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of gold, silver, gemms, and precious stones, and all other whatsoever, be it stones, metals, or of any other thing or matter whatsoever, found, or to be found, within the country, isles, or limits, aforesaid.

SECTION III.

"And him, the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, we do by this our *royal charter*, for us, our heirs and successors, make, create and constitute the true and absolute proprietary of the country aforesaid, and of all other the premises; saving always to us, our heirs and successors, the faith and allegiance of the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, and of all other proprietaries, tenants and inhabitants, that are, or shall be, within the territories and precincts aforesaid; and saving also unto us, our heirs and successors, the sovereignty of the aforesaid country; to have, hold, possess and enjoy the said tract of land, country, isles, inlets, and other the premises, unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, forever, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, kings of *England*, as of our castle of *Windsor*, in the county of *Berks*, in free and common soccage, by *fealty* only, for all services and not *in capite*, or by knight service: yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, two *Beaver skins*, to be delivered at our castle of *Windsor*, on the first day of January, in every year; and also the fifth part of all gold, and silver oar, which shall, from time to time, happen to be found within the limits aforesaid, clear of all charges. And of our further grace, certain knowledge, mere motion, We have thought fit to erect, and we do hereby erect,

the aforesaid country and islands into a province and seigniory, and do call it *Pensilvania*, and so from henceforth will have it called.

SECTION IV.

"And, for as much as, we have hereby made and ordained the aforesaid *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, the true and absolute proprietaries of all the lands and dominions aforesaid, Know ye, therefore, that we (reposing special trust and confidence in the fidelity, wisdom, justice and provident circumspection of the said *William Penn*) for us, our heirs and successors, do grant free, full and absolute power, by virtue of these presents, to him and his heirs, to his, and their deputies and lieutenants, for the good and happy government of the said country, to ordain, make and enact, and, under his and their seals, to publish any laws whatsoever, for the raising of money for public uses of the said province, or for any other end, appertaining either unto the public state, peace, or safety of the said country, or unto the private utility of particular persons, according unto their best discretion, and with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen of the said country, or the greater part of them, or of their delegates, or deputies, whom, for the enacting of the said laws, when, and as often as need shall require, we will that the said *William Penn*, and his heirs shall assemble, in such sort and form, as to him and them shall seem best, and the same laws duly to execute, unto and upon all people, within the said country and limits thereof.

SECTION V.

"And we do likewise give and grant unto the said *William Penn*, and to his heirs, and their deputies and lieutenants, full power and authority to appoint and establish any Judges and Justices, Magistrates, and other officers whatsoever, (for the probates of wills, and for the granting of administration within the precincts aforesaid) and with what power soever, and in such form, as to the said *William Penn*, or his heirs shall seem most convenient: also to remit, release, pardon and abolish (whether before judgment or after) all crimes and offences whatsoever, committed within the said country, against the laws, (treason and wilful and malicious murder only excepted, and in those cases, to grant reprieves, until our pleasure may be known therein) and to do all and every other thing and things, which unto the complete establishment of justice, unto courts and tribunals, forms of judicature, and manner of proceedings do belong, although, in these presents, express mention be not made thereof; and by judges, by them delegated, to award process, hold pleas, and determine, in all the said courts and tribunals, all actions, suits and causes whatsoever, as well criminal as civil, personal, real and mixt; which laws, so as aforesaid, to be published, our pleasure is, and so we enjoin, require and command, shall be most absolute and available in law; and

that all the liege people and subjects of us, our heirs and successors, do observe and keep the same inviolably in those parts, so far as they concern them, under the pain therein expressed, or to be expressed. *Provided nevertheless*, That the same laws be consonant to reason, and not repugnant, or contrary, but, (as near as conveniently may be) agreeable to the laws and statutes, and rights of this our kingdom of *England;* and saving and reserving to us, our heirs and successors, the receiving, hearing and determining of the appeal and appeals of all, or any person, or persons, of, in, or belonging to the territories aforesaid, or touching any judgment to be there made, or given.

SECTION VI.

"And, for as much as, in the government of so great a country, sudden accidents do often happen, whereunto it will be necessary to apply remedy, before the freeholders of the said province, or their delegates, or deputies, can be assembled, to the making of laws; neither will it be convenient, that instantly upon every such occasion, so great a multitude should be called together: Therefore (for the better government of the said country) we will and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the the said *William Penn* and his heirs, by themselves, or by their Magistrates and officers, in that behalf, duly to be ordained, as aforesaid, to make and constitute fit and wholesome ordinances, from time to time, within the said country to be kept and observed, as well for the preservation of the peace, as for the better government of the people there inhabiting; and publicly to notify the same to all persons, whom the same doth or may any ways concern. Which ordinances our will and pleasure is shall be observed inviolably within the said province, under the pains therein to be expressed, so as the said ordinances be consonant to reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable with the laws of our kingdom of *England*, and so as the said ordinances be not extended, in any sort, to bind, change, or take away the right, or interest of any person, or persons, for, or in, their life, members, freehold, goods, or chattels. And our farther will and pleasure is, That the laws for regulating and governing of property within the said province, as well as for the descent and enjoyment of lands, as likewise for the enjoyment and succession of goods and chattels, and likewise as to the felonies, shall be and continue the same, as they shall be for the time being by the general course of the law in our kingdom of *England*, until the said laws shall be altered by the said *William Penn*, his heirs or assigns, and by the freemen of the said province, their delegates, or deputies, or the greater part of them.

SECTION VII.

"And to the end that the said *William Penn*, or his heirs, or other the

planters, owners, or inhabitants of the said province may not, at any time hereafter (by misconstruction of the power aforesaid) through inadvertency, or design, depart from that faith and due allegiance, which by the laws of this our realm of *England*, they and all our subjects, in our dominions and territories, always owe to us, our heirs and successors, by colour of any extent, or largeness of powers hereby given, or pretended to be given, or by force or colour of any laws hereafter to be made, in the said province, by virtue of any such powers; Our farther will and pleasure is, that a transcript or duplicate, of all laws, which shall be so, as aforesaid, made and published within the said province, shall within five years after the making thereof, be transmitted and delivered to the Privy Council, for the time being, of us, our heirs and successors: And if any of the said laws, within the space of six months after that they shall be so transmitted and delivered, be declared by us, our heirs and successors, in our, or their Privy Council, inconsistent with the sovereignty, or lawful prerogative of us, our heirs and successors, or contrary to the faith and allegiance, due to the legal government of this realm, from the said *William Penn*, or his heirs, or of the planters and inhabitants of the said province, and that thereupon any of the said laws shall be adjudged and declared to be void by us, our heirs and successors, under our or their privy seal, that then, and from thenceforth such laws, concerning which such judgment and declaration shall be made, shall become void: otherwise the said laws, so transmitted, shall remain and stand in full force, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

SECTION VIII.

"Furthermore, that this new colony may the more happily increase by the multitude of people resorting thither; Therefore, we, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant, by these presents, power, license, and liberty unto all the liege people and subjects, both present and future, of us, our heirs and successors, (excepting those, who shall be especially forbidden) to transport themselves and families unto the said country, with such convenient shipping, as, by the laws of this our kingdom of *England*, they ought to use, and with fitting provision; paying only the customs therefore due, and there to settle themselves, dwell and inhabit and plant, for the public, and their own private advantage.

SECTION IX.

"And furthermore, that our subjects may be the rather encouraged to undertake this expedition, with ready and cheerful minds, *Know ye*, That we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do give and grant, by virtue of these presents, as well unto the said *William Penn*, and his heirs, as to all others, who shall, from time to time, repair unto the said country, full license to lade and freight, in any ports what-

soever of us, our heirs and successors, according to the laws made, or to be made, within our kingdom of *England*, and unto the said country, by them, their servants or assigns, to transport all and singular their goods, wares and merchandizes, as likewise all sorts of grain whatsoever, and all other things whatsoever, necessary for food, or cloathing, not prohibited, by the laws and statutes of our kingdom and dominions, to be carried out of the said kingdom, without any let, or molestation of us, our heirs and successors, or of any of the officers of us, our heirs or successors; saving always to us, our heirs and successors, the legal impositions, customs, or other duties and payments for the said wares and merchandizes, by any law or statute, due, or to be due, to us, our heirs and successors.

SECTION X.

"And we do further, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, free and absolute power to divide the said country and islands into towns, hundreds and counties, and to erect and incorporate towns into burroughs, and burroughs into cities, and to make and constitute fairs and markets therein, with all other convenient privileges and immunities, according to the merits of the inhabitants, and the fitness of the places, and to do all, and every other thing and things, touching the premises, which to him, or them, shall seem meet and requisite; albeit they be such, as of their own nature might otherwise require a more special commandment and warrant, than, in these presents, is expressed.

SECTION XI.

"We will also, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do give and grant license, by this our charter, unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, and to all the inhabitants and dwellers in the province aforesaid, both present and to come, to import, or unlade, by themselves, or their servants, factors or assigns, all merchandizes and goods whatsoever, that shall arise of the fruits and commodities of the said province, either by land or sea, into any of the ports of us, our heirs, or successors, in our kingdom of *England*, and not into any other country whatsoever; and we give him full power to dispose of the said goods, in the said ports; and, if need be, within one year after the unlading of the same, to lade the said merchandize and goods again, into the same, or other ships, and to transport the same into any other countries, either of our dominions, or foreign, according to law; provided always, that they pay such customs and impositions, subsidies and duties for the same, to us, our heirs and successors, as the rest of our subjects of our kingdom of *England*, for the time being, shall be bound to pay, and do observe the acts of navigation, and other laws, in that behalf made.

SECTION XII.

"And furthermore, of our ample and special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, full and absolute power and authority, to make, erect and constitute, within the said province, and the isles and inlets aforesaid, such and so many seaports, harbors, creeks, havens, keys, and other places, for discharging and unlading of goods and merchandize, out of the ships, boats, and other vessels, and landing them unto such, and so many places, and with such rights, jurisdictions, liberties and privileges, unto the said ports belonging, as to him and them shall seem most expedient; and that all, and singular the ships, boats and other vessels, which shall come for merchandize and trade, into the said province, or out of the same, shall be laden, or unladen, only at such ports, as shall be created and constituted by the said *William Penn*, his heirs, or assigns, (any use, custom or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.) Provided, that the said *William Penn* and his heirs, and the Lieutenants and Governors, for the time being, shall admit and receive in and about all such havens, ports, creeks and keys, all officers and their deputies, who shall, from time to time, be appointed for that purpose by the farmers, or commissioners of our customs for the time being.

SECTION XIII.

"And we do further appoint and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, that he, the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, may, from time to time, for ever, have and enjoy the customs and subsidies, in the ports, harbours and other creeks, and places aforesaid, within the province aforesaid, payable, or due for merchandize and wares there to be laded and unladed, the said customs and subsidies to be reasonably assessed, upon any occasion, by themselves and the people there, as aforesaid to be assembled, to whom we give power by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, upon just cause, and due proportion, to assess and impose the same; saving unto us, our heirs and successors, such impositions and customs, as, by act of Parliament, are, and shall be, appointed.

SECTION XIV.

"And it is our farther will and pleasure, that the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, shall, from time to time, constitute and appoint an *Attorney*, or agent, to reside in, or near our city of *London;* who shall make known the place where he shall dwell, or may be found, unto the clerks of our Privy Council, for the time being, or one of them, and shall be ready to appear in any of our courts, at *Westminster*, to answer for any misdemeanor, that shall be committed, or by any wilful default, or

neglect, permitted by the said *William Penn*, his heirs or assigns, against the laws of trade and navigation; and after it shall be ascertained, in any of our courts, what damages we, or our heirs, or successors, shall have sustained by such default, or neglect, the said *William Penn*, his heirs, or assigns, shall pay the same within one year, after such taxation, and demand thereof from such attorney; or in case there shall be no such attorney by the space of one year, or such attorney shall not make payment of such damages, within the space of a year, and answer such other forfeitures and penalties, within the said time, as by acts of Parliament, in *England*, are and shall be provided according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; then it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, to seize and resume the government of the said province or country, and the same to retain, until payment shall be made thereof: but notwithstanding any such seizure, or resumption of the government, nothing concerning the propriety, or ownership, of any lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, goods or chattels of any of the adventurers, planters or owners, other than the respective offenders there, shall any ways be affected or molested thereby.

SECTION XV.

"Provided always, and our will and pleasure is, that neither the said *William Penn*, nor his heirs, nor any other, the inhabitants of the said province, shall, at any time hereafter, have or maintain, any correspondence with any other king, prince or state, or with any of their subjects, who shall then be in war against us, our heirs and successors; nor shall the said *William Penn*, or his heirs or any other inhabitants of the said province, make war, or do any act of hostility against any other king, prince, or state, or any of their subjects, who shall then be in league or amity with us, our heirs and successors.

SECTION XVI.

"And because, in so remote a country, and situate near many barbarous nations, the incursions as well of the savages themselves, as of other enemies, pirates and robbers, may probably be feared; Therefore, we have given, and, for us, our heirs and successors, do give power, by these presents, to the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, by themselves, or their captains, or other their officers, to levy, muster and train all sorts of men, of what condition soever, or wheresoever born, in the said Province of *Pennsylvania*, for the time being, and to make war, and to pursue the enemies and robbers aforesaid, as well by sea as by land, even, without the limits of the said province, and, by God's assistance, to vanquish and take them; and being taken, to put them to death, by the law of war, or to save them; at their pleasure, and to do all and every other thing, which unto the charge and office of a captain general of an

army belongeth, or hath accustomed to belong, as fully and freely as any captain general of an army hath ever had the same.

SECTION XVII.

"And furthermore, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, full and absolute power, license and authority, that he, the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, from time to time hereafter forever, at his or their own will and pleasure, may assign, alien, grant, demise, or enfeoff of the premises so many, and such parts and parcels to him, or them, that shall be willing to purchase the same, as they shall think fit; to have and to hold to them, the said person, or persons willing to take and purchase, their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, or fee tail, or for the term of life, lives, or years, to be held of the said *William Penn*, his heirs, or assigns, as of the said seigniory of *Windsor*, by such services, customs, or rents, as shall seem meet to the said *William Penn*, his heirs, or assigns, and not immediately of us, our heirs or successors.

SECTION XVIII.

"And to the same person, or persons, and to all and every of them, we do give and grant, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, license, authority and power, that such person or persons may take the premises, or any parcel thereof, of the aforesaid *William Penn*, his heirs or assigns, and the same to hold to themselves, their heirs and assigns, in what estate of inheritance soever, in fee simple, or in fee tail, or otherwise, as to him the said *William Penn*, his heirs or assigns, shall seem expedient: The statute made, in the parliament of *Edward*, the son of King *Henry*, late King of *England*, our predecessor (commonly called the statute, '*Quia Emptores Terrarum*,' lately published in our kingdom of *England*) in any wise notwithstanding.

SECTION XIX.

"And by these presents, we give and grant license unto the said *William Penn* and his heirs, and likewise to all, and every such person, or persons, to whom the said *William Penn*, or his heirs, shall, at any time hereafter, grant any estate, or inheritance, as aforesaid, to erect any parcels of land, within the province aforesaid, into *manors*, by and with the license, to be first had and obtained, for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the said *William Penn*, or his heirs; and, in every of the said *manors*, to have and hold a *Court-Baron*, with all things whatsoever, which to a *Court-Baron* do belong, and to have and to hold *View of Frank Pledge*, for the conservation of the peace, and the better government of those parts, by themselves, or their stewards, or by the lords for

the time being, of the manors to be deputed, when they shall be erected, and, in the same, to use all things belonging to the *View of Frank Pledge.* And we do further grant license and authority, That every such person, or persons, who shall erect any such manor, or manors, as aforesaid, shall, or may, grant all, or any part of his said land to any person, or persons, in fee simple, or any other estate of inheritance to be held of the said manors respectively, so as no further tenure shall be created, but that upon all further, or other alienations thereafter to be made, the said lands so aliened shall be held of the same lord and his heirs, of whom the aliener did then before hold, and by the like rents and services, which were before due and accustomed.

SECTION XX.

"And furthermore, our pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do covenant and grant to and with the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, shall, at no time hereafter, set, or make, or cause to be set, or made, any imposition, custom, or other taxation, rate, or contribution whatsoever, in and upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the aforesaid province, for their lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, within the said province, or in and upon any goods and merchandizes within the province, or to be laden, or unladen within the ports, or harbours of the said province, unless the same be with the consent of the Proprietary, or Chief Governor, or Assembly, or by act of parliament in *England.*

SECTION XXI.

"And our pleasure is, and, for us, our heirs and successors, we charge and command, that this our declaration shall be from henceforth, from time to time, be received and allowed, in all our courts, and before all the judges of us, our heirs and successors, for a sufficient lawful discharge, payment and acquittance; commanding all the officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, and enjoining them upon pain of our highest displeasure, that they do not presume, at any time, to attempt anything to the contrary of the premises, or that do, in any sort, withstand the same; but, that they be, at all times, aiding and assisting, as is fitting, to the said *William Penn*, and his heirs, and unto the inhabitants and merchants of the province aforesaid, their servants, ministers, factors and assigns, in the full use and fruition of the benefit of this our charter.

SECTION XXII.

"And our farther pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, charge and require, That, if any of the inhabitants of the said province, to the number of twenty, shall, at any time hereafter, be desirous, and shall, by any writing, or by any person deputed by them,

signify such their desire to the bishop of *London*, for the time being, that any preacher, or preachers, to be approved of by the said bishop, may be sent unto them, for their instruction; that then such preacher, or preachers, shall and may reside within the said province, without any denial, or molestation whatsoever.

SECTION XXIII.

"And, if perchance hereafter any doubt or question should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause, or sentence, contained in this our present charter, we will, ordain and command, that, at all times, and in all things, such interpretation be made thereof, and allowed, in any of our courts whatsoever, as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favorable unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns: *Provided always*, no interpretation be admitted thereof, by which the allegiance due unto us, our heirs and successors, may suffer any prejudice or diminution; although express mention be not made, in these presents, of the true yearly value, or certainty of the premises, or any part thereof, or of other gifts and grants, made by us, and our progenitors, or predecessors, unto the said *William Penn:* Any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restraint, heretofore had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. *In Witness* whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent: *Witness Ourself*, at *Westminster*, the fourth day of March, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign, Annoque Domini one thousand six hundred and eighty-one.

"*By writ of Privy Seal,*
PIGOTT."

No. 2.

Certain conditions, *or* concessions, *agreed upon by* William Penn, *Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same province, the eleventh of July, one thousand six hundred and eighty-one.*

I. That so soon as it pleaseth God that the abovesaid persons arrive there, a certain quantity of land, or ground plat, shall be laid out, for a large town or city, in the most convenient place, upon the river, for health and navigation; and every purchaser and adventurer shall, by lot, have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion, which he hath bought, or taken up, upon rent: but it is to be noted, that the surveyors shall consider what roads or high-ways will be necessary to the cities, towns, or through the lands. Great roads from city to city not to contain less than *forty* feet, in breadth, shall be first laid out and declared to be for high-ways, before the dividend of acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observation to be had for the streets in the towns and cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved, not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder, that none may build irregularly to the damage of another. *In this, custom governs.*

II. That the land in the town be laid out together after the proportion of *ten thousand* acres of the whole country, that is, *two hundred* acres, if the place will bear it: however, that the proportion be by lot, and entire, so as those that desire to be together, especially those that are, by the catalogue, laid together, may be so laid together both in the town and country.

III. That, when the country lots are laid out, every purchaser, from *one thousand*, to *ten thousand* acres, or more, not to have above *one thousand* acres together, unless in *three* years they plant a family upon every *thousand* acres; but that all such as purchase together, lie together; and, if as many as comply with this condition, that the whole be laid out together.

IV. That, where any number of purchasers, more or less, whose number of acres amounts to *five* or *ten thousand* acres, desire to sit together in a lot, or township, they shall have their lot, or township, cast together, in such places as have convenient harbours, or navigable rivers attending it, if such can be found; and in case any one or more purchasers plant not acccording to agreement, in this concession, to the prejudice of others of the same township, upon complaint thereof made to the Governor, or

his Deputy, with assistance, they may award (if they see cause) that the complaining purchaser may, paying the survey money, and purchase money, and interest thereof, be entitled, enrolled and lawfully invested, in the lands so not seated.

V. That the proportion of lands, that shall be laid out in the first great town, or city, for every purchaser, shall be after the proportion of *ten* acres for every *five hundred* acres purchased, if the place will allow it.

VI. That notwithstanding there be no mention made, in the several deeds made to the purchasers; yet the said *William Penn* does accord and declare, that all rivers, rivulets, woods, and underwoods, waters, watercourses, quarries, mines, and minerals, (except mines royal) shall be freely and fully enjoyed, and wholly by the purchasers, into whose lot they fall.

VII. That, for every *fifty* acres, that shall be allotted to a servant, at the end of his service, his quit-rent shall be *two shillings* per annum, and the master, or owner of the servant, when he shall take up the other *fifty acres*, his quit-rent, shall be *four shillings* by the year, or, if the master of the servant (by reason in the indentures he is so obliged to do) allot out to the servant *fifty* acres in his own division, the said master shall have, on demand, allotted him, from the Governor, the *one hundred* acres, at the chief rent of six shillings per annum.

VIII. And, for the encouragement of such as are ingenious and willing to search out gold and silver mines in this province, it is hereby agreed, that they have liberty to bore and dig in any man's property, fully paying the damage done; and in case a discovery should be made, that the discoverer have *one-fifth*, the owner of the soil (if not the discoverer) a tenth part, the Governor *two-fifths*, and the rest to the public treasury, saving to the king the share reserved by patent.

IX. In every *hnndred thousand* acres, the Governor and Proprietary, by lot, reserveth ten to himself, what shall lie but in one place.

X. That every man shall be bound to plant, or man, so much of his share of land as shall be set out and surveyed, within *three* years after it is so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money, and they go up higher for their shares.

XI. There shall be no huying and selling, be it with an *Indian*, or one among another, of any goods to be exported, but what shall be performed in public market, when such places shall be set apart, or erected, where they shall pass the public stamp, or mark. If bad ware, and prized as good, or deceitful in proportion or weight, to forfeit the value, as if good and full weight and proportion, to the public treasury of this province, whether it be the merchandize of the *Indian*, or that of the planters.

XII. And forasmuch, as it is usual with the planters to over-reach the

poor natives of the country, in trade, by goods not being good of the kind, or debased with mixtures, with which they are sensibly aggrieved, it is agreed, whatever is sold to the *Indians*, in consideration of their furs, shall be sold in the market place, and there suffer the test, whether good or bad; if good, to pass; if not good, not to be sold for good, that the natives may not be abused, nor provoked.

XIII. That no man shall, by any ways or means, in word, or deed, affront, or wrong any *Indian*, but he shall incur the same penalty of the law, as if he had committed it against his fellow planter, and if any *Indian* shall abuse, in word, or deed, any planter of this Province, that he shall not be his own judge upon the *Indian*, but he shall make his complaint to the Governor of the province, or his Lieutenant, or Deputy, or some inferior Magistrate near him, who shall, to the utmost of his power, take care with the king of the said *Indian*, that all reasonable satisfaction be made to the said injured planter.

XIV. That all differences, between the planters and the natives, shall also be ended by *twelve* men, that is, by six planters and six natives; that so we may live friendly together as much as in us lieth, preventing all occasions of heart-burnings and mischief.

XV. That the *Indians* shall have liberty to do all things relating to improvement of their ground, and providing sustenance for their families, that any of the planters shall enjoy.

XVI. That the laws, as to slanders, drunkenness, swearing, cursing, pride in apparel, trespasses, distresses, replevins, weights, and measures, shall be the same as in *England*, till altered by law in this province.

XVII. That all shall mark their hogs, sheep and other cattle, and what are not marked within *three* months after it is in their possession, be it young or old, it shall be forfeited to the Governor, that so people may be compelled to avoid the occasions of much strife between planters.

XVIII. That, in clearing the ground, care be taken to leave *one* acre of trees for every *five* acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries, for silk and shipping.

XIX. That all ship-masters shall give an account of their countries, names, ships, owners, freights and passengers, to an officer to be appointed for that purpose, which shall be registered within two days after their arrival, and if they shall refuse so to do, that then none presume to trade with them, upon forfeiture thereof; and that such masters be looked upon as having an evil intention to the province.

XX. That no person leave the province, without publication being made thereof, in the market place, three weeks before, and a certificate from some Justice of the Peace, of his clearness with his neigbours and those he dealt with, so far as such an assurance can be attained and given: and if any master of a ship shall, contrary hereunto, receive and

carry away any person, that hath not given that public notice, the said master shall be liable to all debts owing by the said person, so secretly transported from the province.

Lastly, That these are to be added to, or corrected, by and with the consent of the parties hereunto subscribed.

WILLIAM PENN.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of — WILLIAM BOELHAM, HARBERT SPRINGET, THOMAS PRUDYARD.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of all the proprietors, who have hereunto subscribed, except Thomas Farrinborrough and John Goodson, in presence of — HUGH CHAMBERLEN, R. MURRAY, HARBERT SPRINGET, HUMPHRY SOUTH, THOMAS BARKER, SAMUEL JOBSON, JOHN JOSEPH MOORE, WILLIAM POWEL, RICHARD DAVIE, GRIFFITH JONES, HUGH LAMBE, THOMAS FARRINBORROUGH, JOHN GOODSON.

No. 3.

The frame of the government of the province of Pensilvania, *in* America: *together with certain* laws *agreed upon in* England, *by the Governor and divers freemen of the aforesaid province. To be further explained and confirmed there, by the first provincial Council, that shall be held, if they see meet.*

THE PREFACE.

When the great and wise *God* had made the world, of all his creatures, it pleased him to chuse man his Deputy to rule it: and to fit him for so great a charge and trust, he did not only qualify him with skill and power, but with integrity to use them justly. This native goodness was equally his honour and his happiness; and whilst he stood here, all went well; there was no need of coercive or compulsive means; the precept of divine love and truth, in his bosom, was the guide and keeper of his innocency. But lust prevailing against duty, made a lamentable breach upon it; and the law, that before had no power over him, took place upon him, and his disobedient posterity, that such as would not live conformable to the holy law within, should fall under the reproof and correction of the just law without, in a judicial administration.

This the Apostle teaches in divers of his epistles: "The law (says he) was added because of transgression:" In another place, "Knowing that the law was not made for the righteous man; but for the disobedient and ungodly, for sinners, for unholy and prophane, for murderers, for whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, and for manstealers, for lyers, for perjured persons," &c., but this is not all, he opens and carries the matter of government a little further: "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers; for there is no power but of *God.* The powers that be are ordained of *God:* whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of *God.* For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil: wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same." "He is the minister of God to thee for good." "Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake."

This settles the divine right of government beyond exception, and that for two ends: first, to terrify evil doers: secondly, to cherish those that do well; which gives government a life beyond corruption, and makes it as durable in the world, as good men should be. So that government seems to me a part of religion itself, a thing sacred in its institution and

end. For, if it does not directly remove the cause, it crushes the effects of evil, and is as such, (though a lower, yet) an emanation of the same Divine Power, that is both author and object of pure religion; the difference lying here, that the one is more free and mental, the other more corporal and compulsive in its operations: but that is only to evil doers; government itself being otherwise as capable of kindness, goodness and charity, as a more private society. They weakly err, that think there is no other use of government, than correction, which is the coarsest part of it: daily experience tells us, that the care and regulation of many other affairs, more soft, and daily necessary, make up much of the greatest part of government; and which must have followed the peopling of the world, had Adam never fell, and will continue among men, on earth, under the highest attainments they may arrive at, by the coming of the blessed *Second Adam*, the *Lord* from heaven. Thus much of government in general, as to its rise and end.

For particular *frames* and *models*, it will become me to say little; and comparatively I will say nothing. My reasons are:

First. That the age is too nice and difficult for it; there being nothing the wits of men are more busy and divided upon. It is true, they seem to agree to the end, to wit, happiness; but, in the means, they differ, as to divine, so to this human felicity; and the cause is much the same, not always want of light and knowledge, but want of using them rightly. Men side with their passions against their reason, and their sinister interests have so strong a bias upon their minds, that they lean to them against the good of the things they know.

Secondly. I do not find a model in the world, that time, place, and some singular emergences have not necessarily altered; nor is it easy to frame a civil government, that shall serve all places alike.

Thirdly. I know what is said by the several admirers of *monarchy*, *aristocracy* and *democracy*, which are the rule of one, a few, and many, and are the three common ideas of government, when men discourse on the subject. But I chuse to solve the controversy with this small distinction, and it belongs to all three: *Any government is free to the people under it* (whatever be the frame) *where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws*, and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy, or confusion.

But, lastly, when all is said, there is hardly one frame of government in the world so ill designed by its first founders, that, in good hands, would not do well enough; and story tells us, the best, in ill ones, can do nothing that is great or good; witness the *Jewish* and *Roman* states. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if

it be ill, they will cure it. But, if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn.

I know some say, let us have good laws, and no matter for the men that execute them: but let them consider, that though good laws do well, good men do better: for good laws may want good men, and be abolished or evaded by ill men; but good men will never want good laws, nor suffer ill ones. It is true, good laws have some awe upon ill ministers, but that is where they have not power to escape or abolish them, and the people are generally wise and good: but a loose and depraved people (which is to the question) love laws and an administration like themselves. That, therefore, which makes a good constitution, must keep it, *viz*: men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth; for which after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders, and the successive magistracy, than to their parents, for their private patrimonies.

These considerations of the weight of government, and the nice and various opinions about it, made it uneasy to me to think of publishing the ensuing frame and conditional laws, forseeing both the censures, they will meet with, from men of differing humours and engagements, and the occasion they may give of discourse beyond my design.

But, next to the power of necessity, (which is a solicitor, that will take no denial) this induced me to a compliance, that we have (with reverence to God, and good conscience to men) to the best of our skill, contrived and composed the *frame* and *laws* of this government, to the great end of all government, viz: *To support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power;* that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honourable, for their just administration: for liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery. To carry this evenness is partly owing to the constitution, and partly to the magistracy: where either of these fail, government will be subject to convulsions; but where both are wanting, it must be totally subverted: then where both meet, the goverment is like to endure. Which I humbly pray and hope *God* will please to make the lot of this of *Pensilvania.* Amen.

WILLIAM PENN.

THE FRAME, &C.

To all people, to whom these presents shall come. WHEREAS, king Charles the Second, by his letters patents, under the great seal of *England*, for the consideration therein mentioned, hath been graciously pleased to give and grant unto me *William Penn*, (by the name of *William Penn*, Esquire, son and heir of Sir *William Penn*, deceased) and to my

heirs and assigns forever, all that tract of land, or province, called *Pensilvania*, in *America*, with divers great powers, preheminences, royalties, jurisdictions, and authorities, necessary for the well-being and government thereof: Now know ye, that for the well-being and government of the said province, and for the encouragement of all the freemen and planters, that may be therein concerned, in pursuance of the powers aforementioned, I, the said *William Penn*, have declared, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, for me, my heirs and assigns, do declare, grant and confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers of, in and to the said province, these liberties, franchises and properties, to be held, enjoyed and kept by the freemen, planters and inhabitants of the said province of *Pensilvania* for ever.

Imprimis. That the government of this province shall, according to the powers of the patent, consist of the Governor and freemen of the said province, in form of a provincial Council and General Assembly, by whom all laws shall be made, officers chosen, and public affairs transacted, as is hereafter respectively declared, that is to say—

II. That the freemen of the said province shall, on the twentieth day of the twelfth month, which shall be in this present year one thousand six hundred eighty and two, meet and assemble in some fit place, of which timely notice shall be before hand given by the Governor or his Deputy; and then, and there, shall chuse out of themselves *seventy-two* persons of most note for their wisdom, virtue and ability, who shall meet, on the tenth day of the first month next ensuing, and always be called, and act as, the provincial Council of the said province.

III. That, at the first choice of such provincial Council, one-third part of the said provincial Council shall be chosen to serve for three years, then next ensuing; one-third part, for two years then next ensuing; and one-third part, for one year then next ensuing such election, and no longer; and that the said third part shall go out accordingly: and on the twentieth day of the twelfth month, as aforesaid, yearly for ever afterwards, the freemen of the said province shall, in like manner, meet and assemble together, and then chuse twenty-four persons, being one-third of the said number, to serve in provincial Council for three years: it being intended, that one-third part of the whole provincial Council (always consisting, and to consist, of seventy-two persons, as aforesaid) falling off yearly, it shall be yearly supplied by such new yearly elections, as aforesaid; and that no one person shall continue therein longer than three years: and, in case any member shall decease before the last election during his time, that then at the next election ensuing his decease, another shall be chosen to supply his place, for the remaining time, he was to have served, and no longer.

IV. That, after the first seven years, every one of the said third parts,

that goeth yearly off, shall be uncapable of being chosen again for one whole year following: that so all may be fitted for government, and have experience of the care and burden of it.

V. That the provincial Council, in all cases and matters of moment, as their arguing upon bills to be passed into laws, erecting courts of justice, giving judgment upon criminals impeached, and choice of officers, in such manner as is herein after mentioned; not less than two-thirds of the whole provincial Council shall make a *quorum;* and that the consent and approbation of two-thirds of such *quorum* shall be had in all such cases and matters of moment. And moreover that, in all cases and matters of lesser moment, twenty-four Members of the said provincial Council shall make a *quorum*, the majority of which twenty-four shall, and may, always determine in such cases and causes of lesser moment.

VI. That, in this provincial Council, the Governor, or his Deputy, shall or may, always preside, and have a treble voice; and the said provincial Council shall always continue, and sit upon its own adjournments and committees.

VII. That the Governor and provincial Council shall prepare and propose to the General Assembly, hereafter mentioned, all bills, which they shall, at any time, think fit to be passed into laws, within the said province; which bills shall be published and affixed to the most noted places, in the inhabited parts thereof, thirty days before the meeting of the General Assembly, in order to the passing them into laws, or rejecting of them, as the General Assembly shall see meet.

VIII. That the Governor and provincial Council shall take care, that all laws, statutes and ordinances, which shall at any time be made within the said province, be duly and diligently executed.

IX. That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, have the care of the peace and safety of the province, and that nothing be by any person attempted to the subversion of this frame of government.

X. That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, settle and order the situation of all cities, ports, and market towns in every county, modelling therein all public buildings, streets and market places, and shall appoint all necessary roads, and high-ways in the province.

XI. That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, have power to inspect the management of the public treasury, and punish those who shall convert any part thereof to any other use, than what hath been agreed upon by the Governor, provincial Council and General Assembly.

XII. That the Governor and provincial Council, shall erect and order all public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said province.

XIII. That, for the better management of the powers and trust afore-

said, the provincial Council shall, from time to time, divide itself into four distinct and proper committees, for the more easy administration of the affairs of the Province, which divides the seventy-two into four eighteens, every one of which eighteens shall consist of six out of each of the three orders, or yearly elections, each of which shall have a distinct portion of business, as followeth: *First*, a committee of plantations, to situate and settle cities, ports, and market towns, and high-ways, and to hear and decide all suits and controversies relating to plantations. *Secondly*, a committee of justice and safety, to secure the peace of the Province, and punish the mal-administration of those who subvert justice, to the prejudice of the public, or private, interest. *Thirdly*, a committee of trade and treasury, who shall regulate all trade and commerce, according to law, encourage manufacture and country growth, and defray the public charge of the Province. And, *Fourthly*, a committee of manners, education and arts, that all wicked and scandalous living may be prevented, and that youth may be successively trained up in virtue and useful knowledge and arts: the *quorum* of each of which committees being six, that is, two out of each of the three orders, or yearly elections, as aforesaid, make a constant and standing Council of *twenty-four*, which will have the power of the provincial Council, being the quorum of it, in all cases not excepted in the fifth article; and in the said committees, and standing Council of the Province, the Governor, or his Deputy, shall, or may preside, as aforesaid; and in the absence of the Governor, or his Deputy, if no one is by either of them appointed, the said committees or Council shall appoint a President for that time, and not otherwise; and what shall be resolved at such committees, shall be reported to the said Council of the province, and shall be by them resolved and confirmed before the same shall be put in execution; and that these respective committees shall not sit at one and the same time, except in cases of necessity.

XIV. And, to the end that all laws prepared by the Governor and provincial Council aforesaid, may yet have the more full concurrence of the freemen of the province, it is declared, granted and confirmed, that, at the time and place or places, for the choice of a provincial Council, as aforesaid, the said freemen shall yearly chuse Members to serve in a General Assembly, as their representatives, not exceeding two hundred persons, who shall yearly meet, on the twentieth day of the second month, which shall be in the year one thousand six hundred eighty and three following, in the capital town, or city, of the said province, where, during eight days, the several Members may freely confer with one another; and, if any of them see meet, with a committee of the provincial Council (consisting of three out of each of the four committees aforesaid, being twelve in all) which shall be, at that time, purposely appointed to receive from any of them proposals, for the alterations or amendment of any of

the said proposed and promulgated bills: and on the ninth day from their so meeting, the said General Assembly, after reading over the proposed bills by the Clerk of the provincial Council, and the occasions and motives for them being opened by the Governor or his Deputy, shall give their affirmative or negative, which to them seemeth best, in such manner as herein after is expressed. But not less than two-thirds shall make a *quorum* in the passing of laws, and choice of such officers as are by them to be chosen.

XV. That the laws so prepared and proposed, as aforesaid, that are assented to by the General Assembly, shall be enrolled as laws of the Province, with this stile: *By the Governor, with the assent and approbation of the freemen in provincial Council and General Assembly.*

XVI. That, for the establishment of the government and laws of this province, and to the end there may be an universal satisfaction in the laying of the fundamentals thereof: the General Assembly shall, or may, for the first year, consist of all the freemen of and in the said province; and ever after it shall be yearly chosen, as aforesaid; which number of two hundred shall be enlarged as the country shall increase in people, so as it do not exceed five hundred, at any time; the appointment and proportioning of which, as also the laying and methodizing of the choice of the provincial Council and General Assembly, in future times, most equally to the divisions of the hundreds and counties, which the country shall hereafter be divided into, shall be in the power of the provincial Council to propose, and the General Assembly to resolve.

XVII. That the Governor and the provincial Council shall erect, from time to time, standing courts of justice, in such places and number as they shall judge convenient for the good government of the said province. And that the provincial Council shall, on the thirteenth day of the first month, yearly, elect and present to the Governor, or his Deputy, a double number of persons, to serve for Judges, Treasurers, Masters of Rolls, within the said province, for the year next ensuing; and the freemen of the said province, in the county courts, when they shall be erected, and till then, in the General Assembly, shall, on the three and twentieth day of the second month, yearly, elect and present to the Governor, or his Deputy, a double number of persons, to serve for Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners, for the year next ensuing; out of which respective elections and presentments, the Governor or his Deputy shall nominate and commissionate the proper number for each office, the third day after the said presentments, or else the first named in such presentment, for each office, shall stand and serve for that office the year ensuing.

XVIII. But forasmuch as the present condition of the province requires some immediate settlement, and admits not of so quick a revolution of officers; and to the end the said Province may, with all convenient speed,

be well ordered and settled, I, *William Penn*, do therefore think fit to nominate and appoint such persons for Judges, Treasurers, Masters of the Rolls, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners, as are most fitly qualified for those employments; to whom I shall make and grant commissions for the said offices, respectively, to hold to them, to whom the same shall be granted, for so long time as every such person shall well behave himself in the office, or place, to him respectively granted, and no longer. And upon the decease or displacing of any of the said officers, the succeeding officer, or officers, shall be chosen, as aforesaid.

XIX. That the General Assembly shall continue so long as may be needful to impeach criminals, fit to be there impeached, to pass bills into laws, that they shall think fit to pass into laws, and till such time as the Governor and provincial Council shall delare that they have nothing further to propose unto them, for their assent and approbation: and that declaration shall be a dismiss to the General Assembly for that time; which General Assembly shall be, notwithstanding, capable of assembling together upon the summons of the provincial Council, at any time during that year, if the said provincial Council shall see occasion for their so assembling.

XX. That all the elections of members, or representatives of the people, to serve in provincial Council and General Assembly, and all questions to be determined by both, or either of them, that relate to passing of bills into laws, to the choice of officers, to impeachments by the General Assembly, and judgment of criminals upon such impeachments by the provincial Council, and to all other cases by them respectively judged of importance, shall be resolved and determined by the ballot; and unless on sudden and indispensible occasions, no business in provincial Council, or its respective committees, shall be finally determined the same day that it is moved.

XXI. That at all times when, and so often as it shall happen that the Governor shall or may be an infant, under the age of one and twenty years, and no guardians or commissioners are appointed in writing, by the father of the said infant, or that such guardians or commissioners, shall be deceased; that during such minority, the provincial Council shall, from time to time, as they shall see meet, constitute and appoint guardians or commissioners, not exceeding three; one of which three shall preside as deputy and chief guardian, during such minority, and shall have and execute, with the consent of the other two, all the power of a Governor, in all the public affairs and concerns of the said province.

XXII. That, as often as any day of the month, mentioned in any article of this charter, shall fall upon the first day of the week, commonly called the *Lord's Day*, the business appointed for that day shall be deferred till the next day, unless in case of emergency.

XXIII. That no act, law, or ordinance whatsoever, shall at any time hereafter, be made or done by the Governor of this province, his heirs or assigns, or by the freemen in the provincial Council, or the General Assembly, to alter, change, or diminish the form, or effect, of this charter, or any part, or clause thereof, or contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the Governor, his heirs, or assigns, and six parts of seven of the said freemen in provincial Council and General Assembly.

XXIV. And lastly, that I, the said *William Penn*, for myself, my heirs and assigns, have solemnly declared, granted and confirmed, and do hereby solemnly declare, grant and confirm, that neither I, my heirs, nor assigns, shall procure or do any thing or things, whereby the liberties, in this charter contained and expressed, shall be infringed or broken; and if any thing be procured by any person or persons contrary to these premises, it shall be held of no force or effect. In witness whereof, I, the said *William Penn*, have unto this present character of liberties set my hand and broad seal, this five and twentieth day of the second month, vulgarly called April, in the year of our *Lord* one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

WILLIAM PENN.

LAWS AGREED UPON IN ENGLAND, &C.

I. That the charter of liberties, declared, granted and confirmed the five and twentieth day of the second month, called April, 1682, before divers witnesses, by *William Penn*, Governor and chief Proprietor of *Pensilvania*, to all the freemen and planters of the said province, is hereby declared and approved, and shall be for ever held for fundamental in the government thereof, according to the limitations mentioned in the said charter.

II. That every inhabitant in the said province, that is or shall be, a purchaser of one hundred acres of land, or upwards, his heirs and assigns, and every person who shall have paid his passage, and taken up one hundred acres of land, at one penny an acre, and have cultivated ten acres thereof, and every person, that hath been a servant, or bonds-man, and is free by his service, that shall have taken up his fifty acres of land, and cultivated twenty thereof, and every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident in the said province, that pays scot and lot to the government; shall be deemed and accounted a freeman of the said province: and every such person shall, and may, be capable of electing, or being elected, representatives of the people, in provincial Council, or General Assembly, in the said province.

III. That all elections of members, or representatives of the people and freemen of the province of *Pensilvania*, to serve in provincial

Council, or General Assembly, to be held within the said province, shall be free and voluntary: and that the elector, that shall receive any reward or gift, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect; and such person as shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow any such reward as aforesaid, to be elected, shall forfeit his election, and be thereby incapable to serve as aforesaid: and the provincial Council and General Assembly shall be the sole judges of the regularity, or irregularity of the elections of their own respective Members.

IV. That no money or goods shall be raised upon, or paid by, any of the people of this province by way of public tax, custom or contribution, but by a law, for that purpose made; and whoever shall levy, collect, or pay any money or goods contrary thereunto, shall be held a public enemy to the province, and a betrayer of the liberties of the people thereof.

V. That all courts shall be open, and justice shall neither be sold, denied nor delayed.

VI. That, in all courts all persons of all persuasions may freely appear in their own way, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own cause themselves; or, if unable, by their friend: and the first process shall be the exhibition of the complaint in court, fourteen days before the trial; and that the party, complained against, may be fitted for the same, he or she shall be summoned, no less than ten days before, and a copy of the complaint delivered him or her, at his or her dwelling house. But before the complaint of any person be received, he shall solemnly declare in court, that he believes, in his conscience, his cause is just.

VII. That all pleadings, processes and records in courts, shall be short, and in *English*, and in an ordinary and plain character, that they may be understood, and justice speedily administered.

VIII. That all trials shall be by twelve men, and as near as may be, peers or equals, and of the neighborhood, and men without just exception; in cases of life, there shall be first twenty-four returned by the Sheriffs, for a grand inquest, of whom twelve, at least, shall find the complaint to be true; and then the twelve men, or peers, to be likewise returned by the Sheriff, shall have the final judgment. But reasonable challenges shall be always admitted against the said twelve men, or any of them.

IX. That all fees in all cases shall be moderate, and settled by the provincial Council, and General Assembly, and be hung up in a table in every respective court; and whosoever shall be convicted of taking more, shall pay two-fold, and be dismissed his employment; one moiety of which shall go to the party wronged.

X. That all prisons shall be work-houses, for felons, vagrants, and loose and idle persons; whereof one shall be in every county.

XI. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

XII. That all persons wrongfully imprisoned, or prosecuted at law, shall have double damages against the informer, or prosecutor.

XIII. That all prisons shall be free, as to fees, food and lodging.

XIV. That all lands and goods shall be liable to pay debts, except where there is legal issue, and then all the goods, and one-third of the land only.

XV. That all wills, in writing, attested by two witnesses, shall be of the same force, as to lands, as other conveyances, being legally proved within forty days, either within or without the said province.

XVI. That seven years quiet possession shall give an unquestionable right, except in cases of infants, lunatics, married women, or persons beyond the seas.

XVII. That all briberies and extortion whatsoever shall be severely punished.

XVIII. That all fines shall be moderate, and saving men's contenements, merchandize, or wainage.

XIX. That all marriages (not forbidden by the law of God, as to nearness of blood and affinity by marriage) small be encouraged; but the parents, or guardians, shall be first consulted, and the marriage shall be published before it be solemnized; and it shall be solemnized by taking one another as husband and wife, before credible witnesses; and a certificate of the whole, under the hands of parties and witnesses, shall be brought to the proper register of that county, and shall be registered in his office.

XX. And, to prevent frauds and vexatious suits within the said province, that all charters, gifts, grants, and conveyances of and (except leases for a year or under) and all bills, bonds, and specialties above five pounds, and not under three months, made in the said province, shall be enrolled, or registered in the public enrolment office of the said province, within the space of two months next after the making thereof, else to be void in law, and all deeds, grants, and conveyances of land (except as aforesaid) within the said province, and made out of the said province, shall be enrolled or registered, as aforesaid, within six months next after the making thereof, and settling and constituting an enrolment office or registry within the said province, else to be void in law against all persons whatsoever.

XXI. That all defacers or corrupters of charters, gifts, grants, bonds, bills, wills, contracts, and conveyances, or that shall deface or falsify any enrolment, registry or record, within this province, shall make double satisfaction for the same; half whereof shall go to the party wronged,

and they shall be dismissed of all places of trust, and be publicly disgraced as false men.

XXII. That there shall be a register for births, marriages, burials, wills, and letters of administration, distinct from the other registry.

XXIII. That there shall be a register for all servants, where their names, time, wages, and days of payment shall be registered.

XXIV. That all lands and goods of felons shall be liable, to make satisfaction to the party wronged twice the value; and for want of lands or goods, the felons shall be bondmen to work in the common prison, or work-house, or otherwise, till the party injured be satisfied.

XXV. That the estates of capital offenders, as traitors and murderers, shall go, one-third to the next of kin to the sufferer, and the remainder to the next of kin to the criminal.

XXVI. That all witnesses, coming, or called, to testify their knowledge in or to any matter or thing, in any court, or before any lawful authority, within the said province, shall there give or deliver in their evidence, or testimony, by solemnly promising to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the matter, or thing in question. And in case any person so called to evidence, shall be convicted of wilful falsehood, such person shall suffer and undergo such damage or penalty, as the person, or persons, against whom he or she bore false witness, did, or should, undergo; and shall also make satisfaction to the party wronged, and be publicly exposed as a false witness, never to be credited in any court, or before any Magistrate, in the said province.

XXVII. And, to the end that all officers chosen to serve within this province, may, with more care and diligence, answer the trust reposed in them, it is agreed, that no such person shall enjoy more than one public office, at one time.

XXVIII. That all children, within this province, of the age of twelve years, shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want.

XXIX. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful, be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom.

XXX. That all scandalous and malicious reporters, backbiters, defamers and spreaders of false news, whether against Magistrates, or private persons, shall be accordingly severely punished, as enemies to the peace and concord of this province.

XXXI. That for the encouragement of the planters and traders in this province, who are incorporated into a society, the patent granted to them by *William Penn*, Governor of the said province, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

XXXII. * * * * * * *

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XXXIII. That all factors or correspondents in the said province, wronging their employers, shall make satisfaction, and one-third over, to their said employers: and in case of the death of any such factor or correspondent, the committee of trade shall take care to secure so much of the deceased party's estate as belongs to his said respective employers.

XXXIV. That all Treasurers, Judges, Masters of the Rolls, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other officers and persons whatsoever, relating to courts, or trials of causes, or any other service in the government; and all Members elected to serve in provincial Council and General Assembly, and all that have right to elect such Members, shall be such as possess faith in Jesus Christ, and that are not convicted of ill fame, or unsober and dishonest conversation, and that are of twenty-one years of age, at least; and that all such so qualified, shall be capable of the said several employments and privileges, as aforesaid.

XXXV. That all persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the one Almighty and eternal God, to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world; and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall, in no ways, be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion, or practice, in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled, at any time, to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever.

XXXVI. That, according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common daily labour, that they may the better dispose themselves to worship God according to their understandings.

XXXVII. That as a careless and corrupt administration of justice draws the wrath of God upon magistrates, so the wildness and looseness of the people provoke the indignation of God against a country: therefore, that all such offences against God, as swearing, cursing, lying, prophane talking, drunkenness, drinking of healths, obscene words, incest, sodomy, rapes, whoredom, fornication, and other uncleanness (not to be repeated) all treasons, misprisions, murders, duels, felony, sedition, maims, forcible entries, and other violences, to the persons and estates of the inhabitants within this province; all prizes, stage-plays, cards, dice, May-games, gamesters, masques, revels, bull-baitings, cock-fightings, bear-baitings, and the like, which excite the people to rudeness, cruelty, looseness, and irreligion, shall be respectively discouraged, and severely punished, according to the appointment of the Governor and freemen in

provincial Council and General Assembly; as also all proceedings contrary to these laws, that are not here made expressly penal.

XXXVIII. That a copy of these laws shall be hung up in the provincial Council, and in public courts of justice: and that they shall be read yearly at the opening of every provincial Council and General Assembly, and court of justice; and their assent shall be testified, by their standing up after the reading thereof.

XXXIX. That there shall be, at no time, any alteration of any of these laws, without the consent of the Governor, his heirs, or assigns, and six parts of seven of the freemen, met in provincial Council and General Assembly.

XL. That all other matters and things not herein provided for, which shall, and may, concern the public justice, peace or safety of the said province; and the raising and imposing taxes, customs, duties, or other charges whatsoever, shall be, and are, hereby referred to the order, prudence and determination of the Governor and freemen, in provincial Council and General Assembly, to be held, from time to time, in the said province.

Signed and sealed by the Governor and freemen aforesaid, the fifth day of the third month, called *May*, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

No. 4.

The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania *and Territories thereunto annexed, in* America. 1683.

To *all persons*, to whom these presents may come. *Whereas*, king *Charles* the Second, by his letters patents, under the great seal of *England*, bearing date the fourth day of March, in the thirty and third year of the king, for divers considerations therein mentioned, hath been graciously pleased to give and grant unto me *William Penn* (by the name of *William Penn*, Esquire, son and heir of Sir *William Penn*, deceased) and to my heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract of land, or province, called *Pennsylvania*, in *America*, with divers great powers, preheminencies, royalties, jurisdictions and authorities, necessary for the well-being and government thereof. And, *whereas*, the king's dearest brother *James*, duke of *York* and *Albany*, &c., by his deeds of feoffment, under his hand and seal, duly perfected, bearing date the four and twentieth day of August, one thousand six hundred eighty and two, did grant unto me, my heirs and assigns, all that tract of land, lying and being from twelve miles northward of *Newcastle*, upon Delaware river, in *America*, to Cape Hinlopen, upon the said river and bay of *Delaware* southward, together with all royalties, franchises, duties, jurisdictions, liberties and privileges thereunto belonging.

Now know ye, That for the well-being and good government of the said province and territories thereunto annexed, and for the encouragement of all the freemen and planters, that may be therein concerned, in pursuance of the rights and powers aforementioned, I, the said *William Penn*, have declared, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents, for me, my heirs and assigns, do declare, grant and confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers of, in and to the said province and territories thereof, these liberties, franchises and properties, so far as in me lieth, to be held, enjoyed and kept by the freemen, planters and adventurers of and in the said province of *Pennsylvania*, and territories thereunto annexed, for ever.

Imprimis, That the government of this province and territories thereof, shall, from time to time, according to the powers of the patent and deeds of feoffment aforesaid, consist of the Proprietary and Governor, and freemen of the said province and territories thereof, in form of provincial Council and General Assembly; which provincial Council shall consist of eighteen persons, being three out of each county, and which

Assembly shall consist of thirty-six persons, being six out of each county, men of most note for their virtue, wisdom and ability; by whom all laws shall be made, officers chosen, and public affairs transacted, as is hereafter limited and declared.

II. There being three persons already chosen for every respective county of this province and territories thereof, to serve in the provincial Council, one of them for three years; one for two years, and one for one year; and one of them to go off yearly, in every county; that on the tenth day of the first month yearly, for ever after, the freemen of the said province and territories thereof, shall meet together, in the most convenient place, in every county of this province and territories thereof, then and there to chuse one person, qualified as aforesaid, in every county, being one-third of the number to serve in provincial Council, for three years; it being intended, that one-third of the whole provincial Council, consisting and to consist of eighteen persons, falling off yearly, it shall be yearly supplied with such yearly elections, as aforesaid; and that one person shall not continue in longer than three years; and in case any member shall decease before the last election, during his time, that then, at the next election ensuing his decease, another shall be chosen to supply his place for the remaining time he was to have served, and no longer.

III. That, after the first seven years, every one of the said third parts, that goeth yearly off, shall be incapable of being chosen again for one whole year following, that so all that are capable and qualified, as aforesaid, may be fitted for government, and have a share of the care and burden of it.

IV. That the provincial Council in all cases and matters of moment, as their arguing upon bills to be passed into laws, or proceedings about erecting of courts of justice, sitting in judgment upon criminals impeached, and choice of officers, in such manner as is herein after expressed, not less than two-thirds of the whole shall make a *quorum;* and that the consent and approbation of two-thirds of that quorum shall be had in all such cases, or matters, of moment: and that, in all cases and matters of lesser moment, one-third of the whole shall make a *quorum*, the majority of which shall and may always determine in such cases and causes of lesser moment.

V. That the Governor and provincial Council shall have the power of preparing and proposing to the Assembly, hereafter mentioned, all bills, which they shall see needful, and that shall, at any time, be past into laws, within the said province and territories thereof, which bills shall be published and affixed to the most noted places, in every county of this province and territories thereof, twenty days before the meeting of the Assembly, in order to passing them into laws.

VI. That the Governor and provincial Council shall take care that all laws, statues and ordinances, which shall, at any time, be made within the said province and territories, be duly and diligently executed.

VII. That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, have the care of the peace and safety of this province and territories thereof; and that nothing be, by any person, attempted, to the subversion of this frame of government.

VIII. That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, settle and order the situation of all cities, and market towns, in every county, modelling therein all public buildings, streets and market places; and shall appoint all necessary roads and highways, in this province and territories thereof.

IX. That the Governor and provincial Council shall, at all times, have power to inspect the management of the public treasury, and punish those who shall convert any part thereof to any other use, than what hath been agreed upon by the Governor, provincial Council and Assembly.

X. That the Governor and provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said province and territories thereof.

XI. That one-third part of the provincial Council, residing with the Governor, from time to time, shall with the Governor have the care of the management of public affairs, relating to the peace, justice, treasury and improvement of the province and territories, and to the good education of youth, and sobriety of the manners of the inhabitants therein, as aforesaid.

XII. That the Governor, or his Deputy, shall always preside in the provincial Council, and that he shall, at no time, therein perform any public act of state whatsoever, that shall, or may, relate unto the justice, trade, treasury, or safety of the province and territories aforesaid, but by and with the advice and consent of the provincial Council thereof.

XIII. And to the end that all bills prepared and agreed by the Governor and provincial Council, as aforesaid, may yet have the more full concurrence of the freemen of the province and territories thereof, it is declared, granted and confirmed, that, at the time and place in every county for the choice of one person to serve in provincial Council, as aforesaid, the respective Members thereof, at their said meeting, shall yearly chuse out of themselves six persons of most note, for virtue, wisdom and ability, to serve in Assembly, as their representatives, who shall yearly meet on the tenth day of the third month, in the capital town or city of the said province, unless the Governor and provincial Council shall think fit to appoint another place to meet in, where, during eight days, the several Members may confer freely with one another;

and if any of them see meet, with a committee of the provincial Council, which shall be, at that time, purposely appointed, to receive from any of them proposals for the alterations, or amendments, of any of the said proposed and promulgated bills; and on the ninth day from their so meeting, the said Assembly, after their reading over the proposed bills, by the Clerk of the provincial Council, and the occasions and motives for them being opened by the Governor or his Deputy, shall, upon the question by him put, give their affirmative or negative, which to them seemeth best, in such manner as is hereafter expressed: but not less than two-thirds shall make a *quorum* in the passing of all bills into laws, and choice of such officers as are by them to be chosen.

XIV. That the laws so prepared and proposed, as aforesaid, that are assented to by the Assembly, shall be enrolled as laws of this province and territories thereof, with this stile: *By the Governor, with the assent and approbation of the freemen in provincial Council and Assembly met*, and from henceforth the meetings, sessions, acts, and proceedings of the Governor, provincial Council and Assembly, shall be stiled and called, *The meeting, sessions and proceedings of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, and the territories thereunto belonging.*

XV. And that the representatives of the people in provincial Council and Assembly, may, in after ages, bear some proportion with the increase and multiplying of the people, the number of such representatives of the people may be, from time to time, increased and enlarged, so as at no time, the number exceed seventy-two for the provincial Council, and two hundred for the Assembly; the appointment and proportion of which number, as also the laying and methodizing of the choice of such representatives in future time, most equally to the division of the country, or number of the inhabitants, is left to the Governor and provincial Council to propose, and the Assembly to resolve, so that the order of proportion be strictly observed, both in the choice of the Council and the respective committees thereof, *viz.:* one third to go off, and come in yearly.

XVI. That from and after the death of this present Governor, the provincial Council shall, together with the succeeding Governor, erect, from time to time, standing courts of justice, in such places and number as they shall judge convenient for the good government of the said province and territories thereof; and that the provincial Council shall, on the thirteenth day of the second month then next ensuing, elect and present to the Governor, or his Deputy, a double number of persons, to serve for Judges, Treasurers, and Masters of the Rolls, within the said province and territories, to continue so long as they shall well behave themselves, in those capacities respectively; and the freemen of the said province, in an Assembly met on the thirteenth day of the third month, yearly, shall

elect and then present to the Governor, or his Deputy, a double number of persons to serve for Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners, for the year next ensuing; out of which respective elections and presentments, the Governor, or his Deputy, shall nominate and commissionate the proper number for each office, the third day after the said respective presentments; or else the first named in such presentment, for each office, as aforesaid, shall stand and serve in that office, the time before respectively limited; and in case of death or default, such vacancy shall be supplied by the Governor and provincial Council in manner aforesaid.

XVII. That the Assembly shall continue so long as may be needful to impeach criminals, fit to be there impeached, to pass such bills into laws as are proposed to them, which they shall think fit to pass into laws, and till such time as the Governor and provincial Council shall declare, that they have nothing further to propose unto them, for their assent and approbation, and that declaration shall be a dismiss to the Assembly, for that time; which Assembly shall be, notwithstanding, capable of assembling together, upon the summons of the Governor and provincial Council, at any time, during that year, if the Governor and provincial Council shall see occasion for their so assembling.

XVIII. That all the elections of members, or representatives of the people to serve in provincial Council and Assembly, and all questions to be determined by both, or either of them, that relate to choice of officers, and all, or any other personal matters, shall be resolved or determined by the *ballot*, and all things relating to the preparing and passing of bills into laws, shall be openly declared and resolved by the vote.

XIX. That, at all times, when the Proprietary and Governor shall happen to be an infant, and under the age of one and twenty years, and no guardians or commissioners are appointed in writing, by the father of the said infant, or that such guardian shall be deceased, that during such minority, the provincial Council shall, from time to time, as they shall see meet, constitute and appoint guardians and commissioners, not exceeding three, one of which shall preside as deputy, and chief guardian, during such minority, and shall have and execute, with the consent of one of the other two, all the power of a Governor, in all public affairs and concerns of the said province and territories thereof, according to charter; which said guardian so appointed, shall also have the care and oversight of the estate of the said minor, and be yearly accountable and responsible for the same to the provincial Council, and the provincial Council to the minor, when of age, or to the next heir, in case of the minor's death, for the trust before expressed.

XX. That as often as any days of the month mentioned in any article of this charter, shall fall upon the first day of the week, commonly called

the *Lord's* day, the business appointed for that day, shall be deferred until the next day, unless in cases of emergency.

XXI. And, for the satisfaction and encouragement of all aliens, I do give and grant, that, if any alien, who is, or shall be a purchaser, or who doth, or shall, inhabit in this province or territories thereof, shall decease at any time before he can well be naturalized, his right and interest therein shall notwithstanding descend to his wife and children, or other his relations, be he testate, or intestate, according to the laws of this province and territories thereof, in such cases provided, in as free and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the said alien had been naturalized.

XXII. And that the inhabitants of this province and territories thereof may be accommodated with such food and sustenance, as God, in his providence, hath freely afforded, I do also further grant to the inhabitants of this province and territories thereof, liberty to fowl and hunt upon the lands they hold, and all other lands therein not inclosed; and to fish, in all waters in the said lands, and in all rivers and rivulets in, and belonging to, this province and territories thereof, with liberty to draw his or their fish on shore on any man's lands, so as it be not to the detriment, or annoyance of the owner thereof, except such lands as do lie upon inland rivulets that are not boatable, or which are, or may be hereafter erected into manors.

XXIII. And that all the inhabitants of this province and territories thereof, whether purchasers or others, may have the last worldly pledge of my good and kind intentions to them and theirs, I do give, grant and confirm to all and every one of them, full and quiet possesion of their respective lands, to which they have any lawful or equitable claim, saving only such rents and services for the same, as are, or customarily ought to be, reserved to me, my heirs or assigns.

XXIV. That no act, law, or ordinance whatsoever, shall, at any time hereafter, be made or done by the Proprietary and Governor of this province, and territories thereunto belonging, his heirs or assigns, or by the freemen in provincial Council or Assembly, to alter, change or diminish the form or effect of this charter, or any part or clause thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the Proprietary and Governor, his heirs or assigns, and six parts of seven of the said freemen in provincial Council and Assembly met.

XXV. And lastly, I, the said *William Penn*, Proprietary and Governor of the province of *Pennsylvania*, and territories thereunto belonging, for me, my heirs and assigns, have solemnly declared, granted and confirmed, and do hereby solemnly declare, grant and confirm, that neither I, my heirs nor assigns, shall procure, or do, any thing or things, whereby the liberties, in this charter contained and expressed, shall be infringed or

broken: and if any thing be procured, by any person or persons, contrary to these premises, it shall be held of no force or effect. In witness whereof, I, the said *William Penn*, at *Philadelphia*, in *Pennsylvania*, have unto this present charter of liberties set my hand and broad seal, this second day of the second month, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty and three, being the five and thirtieth year of the king, and the third year of my government.

WILLIAM PENN.

This within *charter*, which we have distinctly heard read and thankfully received, shall be by us inviolably kept, at *Philadelphia*, the second day of the second month, one thousand six hundred eighty and three.

The Members of the provincial Council present:

William Markham,
John Moll,
William Haige,
Christopher Taylor,
John Simcock,
William Clayton,
Francis Whittwel,
Thomas Holme,
William Clark,
William Biles,
James Harrison,
John Richardson,
Philip Thomas Lenmar, *Secr. Gov.*
Richard Ingelo, *Cl. Coun.*

The Members of the Assembly present:

Casparus Harman,
John Darby,
Benjamin Williams,
William Guest,
Valentine Hollingsworth,
James Boyden,
Bennony Bishop,
John Beazor,
John Harding,
Andrews Bringston,
Simon Irons,
John Wood,
John Curtis,
Daniel Brown,
William Futcher,
John Kipshaven,
Alexander Molestine,
Robert Bracy, senior,
Thomas Bracy,
Thomas Hassald,
John Hart,
Robert Hall,
Robert Bedwell,
William Simsmore,
Samuel Darke,
Robert Lucas,
James Williams,
John Blunston,
John Songhurst,
John Hill,
Nicholas Waln,
Thomas Fitzwater,
John Clows,
Luke Watson,
Joseph Phipps,
Dennis Rotchford,
John Brinklair,
Henry Bowman,

William Yardly,
John Hastings,
Robert Wade,
Cornelius Verhoofe,
John Southworth, *Cl. Synod.*

Some of the inhabitants of Philadelphia present:

William Howell,
Edmund Warner,
Henry Lewis,
Samuel Miles.

No. 5.

The Frame of Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, *and the territories thereunto belonging, passed by Governor* Markham, *November* 7, 1696.

WHEREAS, the late king Charles the Second, in the three and thirtieth year of his reign, by letters patent under the great seal of *England*, did, for the considerations therein mentioned, grant unto *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, for ever, this colony, or tract of land, thereby erecting the same into a province, called *Pennsylvania*, and constituting him, the said *William Penn*, absolute Proprietary thereof, vesting him, his Deputies and Lieutenants, with divers great powers, pre-eminences, royalties, jurisdictions and authorities, necessary for the well-being and good government of the said province. And whereas the late duke of *York* and *Albany*, &c., for valuable considerations, did grant unto the said *William Penn*, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land which hath been cast, or divided into three counties, now called *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, together with all royalties, franchises, duties, jurisdictions, liberties and privileges thereunto belonging; which last mentioned tract being intended as a beneficial and requisite addition to the territory of the said Proprietary, he, the said Proprietary and Governor, at the request of the freemen of the said three counties, by their deputies, in Assembly met, with the representatives of the freemen of the said province at *Chester*, alias *Upland*, on the sixth day of the tenth month, 1682, did (with the advice and consent of the Members of the said Assembly) enact, that the said three counties should be annexed to the province of *Pennsylvania*, as the proper territories thereof: and whereas king *William* and the late queen *Mary*, over *England*, &c., by their letters patent and commission, under the great seal of *England*, dated the twenty-first day of October, in the fourth year of their reign, having, (for the reasons therein mentioned) taken the government of the said province and territories into their hands, and under their care and protection, did think fit to constitute *Benjamin Fletcher*, Governor of New York, to be their Captain General, and Covernor in Chief, over this province and country. And whereas, also the said king and queen afterwards, by their letters patent, under the great seal of *England*, dated the twentieth day of August, in the sixth year of their reign, have thought fit, upon the humble application of the said *William Penn*, to restore them to the administration of the government of the said province and territories; and that so much of their said commission as did constitute the said *Benjamin Fletcher*, their Captain

General and Governor in Chief of the said province of *Pennsylvania*, country of *Newcastle*, and the territories and tracts of land depending thereupon, in *America*, together with all the powers and authorities thereby granted for the ruling and governing their said province and country, should, from the publication of the said last recited letters patent, cease, determine and become void; and accordingly the same are hereby declared void; whereupon the said *William Penn* did commissionate his kinsman, *William Markham*, Governor under him, with directions to act according to the known laws and usages of this government.

Now, forasmuch as the former frame of government, modelled by act of settlement, and charter of liberties, is not deemed, in all respects, suitably accommodated to our present circumstances, therefore it is unanimously desired that it may be enacted, And be it enacted by the Governor aforesaid, with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province and territories, in Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that this government shall, from time to time, consist of the Governor, or his Deputy, or Deputies, and the freemen of the said province, and territories thereof, in form of a Council and Assembly; which Council and Assembly shall be men of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability; and shall, from and after the tenth day of the first month next, consist of two persons out of each of the counties of this government, to serve as the people's representatives in Council; and of four persons out of each of the said counties, to serve as their representatives in Assembly; for the electing of which representatives, it shall and may be lawful to and for all the freemen of this province and territories aforesaid, to meet together on the tenth day of the first month yearly hereafter, in the most convenient and usual place for election, within the respective counties, then and there to chuse their said representatives as aforesaid, who shall meet on the tenth day of the third month yearly, in the capital town of the said province, unless the Governor and Council shall think fit to appoint another place.

And, to the end it may be known who those are, in this province and territories, who ought to have right of, or to be deemed freemen, to chuse, or be chosen, to serve in Council and Assembly, as aforesaid, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no inhabitant of this province or territories, shall have right of electing, or being elected as aforesaid, unless they be free denizens of this government, and are of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, and have fifty acres of land, ten acres whereof being seated and cleared, or be otherwise worth *fifty pounds*, lawful money of this government, clear estate, and have been resident within this government for the space of two years next before such election.

And whereas divers persons within this government, cannot, for conscience sake, take an oath, upon any account whatsoever, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every such person and persons, being, at any time hereafter, required, upon any lawful occasion, to give evidence, or take an oath, in any case whatsoever, shall, instead of swearing, be permitted to make his, or their solemn affirmation, attest, or declaration, which shall be adjudged, and is hereby enacted and declared to be of the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if they had taken an oath; and in case any such person or persons shall be lawfully convicted of having wilfully and corruptly affirmed, or declared any matter or thing, upon such solemn affirmation or attest, shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures, as by the laws and statutes of *England* are provided against persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons who shall be hereafter either elected to serve in Council and Assembly, or commissionated or appointed to be Judges, Justices, Masters of the Rolls, Sheriffs, Coroners, and all other offices of State and trust, within this government, who shall conscientiously scruple to take an oath, but when lawfully required, will make and subscribe the declaration and profession of their Christian belief, according to the late act of parliament, made in the first year of king *William*, and the late queen *Mary*, entitled, An act for exempting their majesties' Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of *England*, from the penalty of certain laws, shall be adjudged, and are hereby declared to be qualified to act in their said respective offices and places, and thereupon the several officers herein mentioned, shall, instead of an oath make their solemn affirmation or declaration in manner and form following; that is to say,

The form of Judges' and Justices' attest shall be in these words, *viz.*

Thou shalt solemnly promise, that as Judge, or Justice, according to the Governor's commission to thee directed, thou shalt do equal right to the poor and rich, to the best of thy knowledge and power, according to law, and after the usages and constitutions of this government; thou shalt not be of council of any matter or cause depending before thee, but shalt well and truly do thy office in every respect, according to the best of thy understanding.

The form of the attests to be taken by the Masters of the Rolls, Secretaries, Clerks, and such like officers, shall be thus, *viz:*

Thou shalt well and faithfully execute the office of, &c., according to the best of thy skill and knowledge; taking such fees only as thou oughtest to receive by the laws of this government.

The form of the Sheriffs' and Coroners' attest, shall be in these words, *viz:*

Thou shalt solemnly promise, that thou wilt well and truly serve the King and Governor in the office of the Sheriff (or Coroner) of the county of, &c., and preserve the King and Governor's rights, as far forth as thou canst, or mayest; thou shalt truly serve, and return, all the writs and precepts to thee directed; thou shalt take no bailiff, nor deputy, but such as thou wilt answer for; thou shalt receive no writs, except from such judges and justices who, by the laws of this government, have authority to issue and direct writs unto thee; and thou shalt diligently and truly do and accomplish all things appertaining to thy office, after the best of thy wit and power, both for the King and Governor's profit, and good of the inhabitants within the said county, taking such fees only as thou oughtest to take by the laws of this government, and not otherwise.

The form of a Constable's attest shall be this, *viz:*

Thou shalt solemnly promise, well and duly, according to the best of thy understanding, to execute the office of a Constable for the town (or county) of P. for this ensuing year, or until another be attested in thy room, or thou shalt be legally discharged thereof.

The form of the Grand Inquest's attests shall be in these words, *viz:*

Thou shalt diligently enquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given thee in charge, or come to thy knowledge, touching this present service; the King's counsel, thy fellows, and thy own, thou shalt keep secret, and in all things thou shalt present the truth, and nothing but the truth, to the best of thy knowledge.

This being given to the Foreman, the rest of the Inquest shall be attested thus, by three at a time, *viz:*

The same attestation that your Foreman hath taken on his part, you will well and truly keep on your parts.

The form of the attest to be given to the Traverse Jury, by four at a time, shall be thus, *viz:*

You solemnly promise that you will well and truly try the issue of traverse between the lord the King, and A. B. whom you have in charge, according to your evidence.

In civil causes, thus, *viz:*

You solemnly promise that you will well and truly try the issue between A. B. plaintiff, and C. D. defendant, according to your evidence.

Provided always, and it is hereby intended, that no person shall be, by this act, excused from swearing, who, by the acts of parliament, for trade and navigation, are, or shall be required to take an oath.

And, that elections may not be corruptly managed, on which the good of the government so much depends, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all elections of the said representatives shall be free and voluntary, and that the electors, who shall receive any reward, or gift, for giving his vote, shall forfeit his right to elect for that year;

and such person or persons, as shall give, or promise, any such reward to be elected, or that shall offer to serve for nothing, or for less wages than the law prescribes, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve in Council, or Assembly, for that year; and the representatives so chosen, either for Council or Assembly, shall yield their attendance accordingly, and be the sole judges of the regularity, or irregularity of the elections of their respective Members; and if any person, or persons, chosen to serve in Council, or Assembly, shall be wilfully absent from the service, he or they are so chosen to attend, or be deceased, or rendered incapable, then, and in all such cases, it shall be lawful for the Governor, within ten days after knowledge of the same, to issue forth a writ to the Sheriff of the county, for which the said person, or persons, were chosen, immediately to summons the freemen of the same to elect another member in the room of such absent, deceased, or incapable person or persons; and in case any Sheriff shall misbehave himself, in the management of any of the said elections, he shall be punished accordingly, at the discretion of the Governor and Council, for the time being.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every member now chosen, or hereafter to be chosen, by the freemen as aforesaid, to serve in Council, and the Speaker of the Assembly, shall be allowed five shillings by the day, during his and their attendance; and every Member of Assembly shall be allowed four shillings by the day, during his attendance on the service of the Assembly; and that every Member of Council and Assembly shall be allowed towards their traveling charges after the rate of two pence each mile, both going to, and coming from, the place, where the Council and Assembly is, or shall be, held; all which sums shall be paid yearly out of the county levies, by the county receivers respectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor, or his Deputy, shall always preside in the Council, and that he shall, at no time, perform any public act of state whatsoever, that shall, or may relate unto the justice, treasury or trade of the province and territories, but by and with the advice and consent of the Council thereof, or major part of them that shall be present.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the Sheriffs and Clerks of the respective counties of the said province, and territories, who are, or shall be, commissionated, shall give good and sufficient security to the Governor, for answering the king and his people, in matters relating to the said offices respectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Council, in all cases and matters of moment, as about erecting courts of justice, sitting in judgment upon persons impeached, and upon bills and other matters, that may be, from time to time, presented by the Assembly, not

less than two-thirds shall make a *quorum;* and that the consent and approbation of the majority of that quorum shall be had in all such cases and matters of moment; and that in cases of less moment, not less than one-third of the whole shall make a quorum; the majority of which shall, and may, always determine in all such matters of lesser moment, as are not above specified: and in case the Governor's power shall hereafter happen to be in the Council, a President shall then be chosen out of themselves by two-thirds, or the major part of them; which President shall therein preside.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall take care that all the laws, statutes and ordinances, which shall at any time be made within the said province and territories, be duly and diligently executed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall, at all times, have the care of the peace of this province and territories thereof, and that nothing be, by any persons, attempted to the subversion of this *frame of government.*

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council for the time being, shall, at all times, settle and order the situation of all cities and market towns, modeling therein all public buildings, streets and market places; and shall appoint all public landing places of the towns of this province and territories: and if any man's property shall be judged by the Governor and Council to be commodious for such landing place in the said towns, and that the same be by them appointed as such, that the owner shall have such reasonable satisfaction given him for the same as the Governor and Council shall see meet, to be paid by the said respective towns.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall, at all times, have power to inspect the management of the public treasury, and punish those who shall convert any part thereof to any other use, than what hath been agreed upon by the Governor, Council and Assembly.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall erect and order all public houses, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said province, and territories thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Governor and Council shall, from time to time have the care of the management of all public affairs, relating to the peace, safety, justice, treasury, trade, and improvement of the province and territories, and to the good education of youth, and sobriety of the manners of the inhabitants therein, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the repre-

sentatives of the freemen, when met in Assembly, shall have power to prepare and propose to the Governor and Council all such bills as they or the major part of them, shall, at any time, see needful to be passed into laws, within the said province and territories.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall debar the Governor and Council from recommending to the Assembly all such bills as they shall think fit to be passed into laws; and that the Council and Assemby may, upon occasion, confer together in committees, when desired; all which proposed and prepared bills, or such of them, as the Governor, with the advice of the Council, shall, in open Assembly, declare his assent unto, shall be the laws of this province and territories thereof, and published accordingly, with this stile, *By the Governor, with the assent and approbation of the freemen in General Assembly met;* a true transcript, or duplicate whereof, shall be transmitted to the king's privy council, for the time being, according to the said late king's letters patent.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Assembly, shall sit upon their own adjournments, and committees, and continue, in order to prepare and propose bills, redress grievances, and impeach criminals, or such persons as they shall think fit to be there impeached, until the Governor and Council, for the time being, shall dismiss them; which Assembly shall, notwithstanding such dismiss, be capable of Assembling together upon summons of the Governor and Council, at any time during that year; two-thirds of which Assembly, in all cases, shall make a quorum.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all elections of representatives for Council and Assembly, and all questions to be determined by them, shall be by the major part of votes.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as oft as any days of the month, mentioned in any article of this act, shall fall upon the first day of the week, commonly called the Lord's day, the business appointed for that day, shall be deferred till the next day, unless in cases of emergency.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any alien, who is, or shall be a purchaser of lands, or who doth, or shall inhabit in this province, or territories thereof, shall decease at any time before he can well be denizised, his right and interest therein shall notwithstanding descend to his wife and children, or other, his relations, be he testate, or intestate, according to the laws of this province and territories thereof, in such cases provided, in as free and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the said alien had been denizised.

And that the people may be accommodated with such food and sustenance as God, in his providence, hath freely afforded, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of this province and territories

thereof, shall have liberty to fish and hunt, upon the lands they hold, or all other lands therein, not inclosed, and to fish in all waters in the said lands, and in all rivers and rivulets, in and belonging to this province and territories thereof, with liberty to draw his, or their fish upon any man's land, so as it be not to the detriment or annoyance of the owner thereof, except such lands as do lie upon inland rivulets, that are not boatable, or which hereafter may be erected into manors.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all inhabitants of this province and territories, whether purchasers, or others, and every one of them, shall have full and quiet enjoyment of their respective lands and tenements, to which they have any lawful or equitable claim, saving only such rents and services for the same, as are, or customarily ought to be, reserved to the lord, or lords of the fee thereof, respectively.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no act, law, or ordinance whatsoever, shall, at any time hereafter, be made or done, by the Governor of this province, and territories thereunto belonging, or by the freemen, in Council, or Assembly, to alter, change or diminish the form and effect of this act, or any part, or clause thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the Governor, for the time being, and six parts of seven of the said freemen, in Council, and Assembly met. This act to continue, and be in force, until the said Proprietary shall signify his pleasure to the contrary, by some instrument, under his hand and seal, in that behalf.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That neither this act, nor any other act, or acts whatsoever, shall preclude, or debar the inhabitants of this province and territories, from claiming, having and enjoying any of the rights, privileges and immunities, which the said Proprietary, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, did formerly grant, or which of right belong unto them, the said inhabitants, by virtue of any law, charter or grants whatsoever, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

No. 6.

"THE CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES,

"Granted by *William Penn*, Esquire, to the inhabitants of *Pennsylvania* and territories:

"*William Penn*, Proprietary and Governor of the province of *Pennsylvania*, and *territories* thereunto belonging, to all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth *Greeting:*

"WHEREAS, King *Charles* the second, by his letters patent, under the great seal of *England*, bearing date the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty, was graciously pleased to give and grant unto me and my heirs and assigns forever this province of *Pennsylvania*, with divers great powers and jurisdictions for the well government thereof.

"*And whereas*, the King's dearest brother, *James*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, *&c.*, by his deeds of feoffment, under his hand and seal, duly perfected, bearing date the 24th day of August, one thousand six hundred eighty and two, did grant unto me, my heirs and assigns, all that tract of land now called the territories of *Pennsylvania*, together with powers and jurisdictions for the good government thereof.

"*And whereas*, for the encouragement of all the freemen and planters that might be concerned in the said province and territories, and for the good government thereof, I, the said *William Penn*, in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty and three, for me, my heirs and assigns, grant and confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers therein, divers liberties, franchises and properties, as, by the said grant, entitled, '*The frame of the government of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereunto belonging, in America*,' may appear; which charter, or frame, being found, in some parts of it, not so suitable to the present circumstances of the inhabitants, was, in the Third month, in the year one thousand seven hundred, delivered up to me, by six parts of seven of the freemen of this province and territories, in General Assembly met, provision being made in the said charter for that end and purpose.

"*And whereas*, I was then pleased to promise, that I would restore the said charter to them again, with necessary alterations, or, in lieu thereof, give them another, better adapted to answer the present circumstances and conditions of the said inhabitants; which they have now, by the Re-

presentatives, in General Assembly met, at *Philadelphia*, requested me to grant.

"KNOW YE THEREFORE, That, for the further *well-being*, and *good government* of the said province and territories; and in pursuance of the rights and powers, before mentioned, I, the said *William Penn*, do declare, grant and confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers, and other inhabitants of, and in, the said Province and Territories thereunto annexed, forever.

1. "BECAUSE no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, if abridged of the freedom of their consciences, as to religious profession and worship; and Almighty God being the only Lord of conscience, Father of lights and spirits; and the Author, as well as Object, of all divine knowledge, faith and worship, who only doth enlighten the mind, and purswade and convince the understandings of people, I do hereby grant and declare, that no person, or persons, inhabiting this province or territories, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the world; and profess him, or themselves obliged to live quietly under the civil government, shall be, in any case, molested, or prejudiced, in his or their person. or estate, because of his or their conscientious perswasion, or practice, nor be compelled, to frequent, or maintain, any religious worship, place or ministry, contrary to his, or their mind, or to do or suffer, any other act, or thing, contrary to their religious perswasion.

"And that all persons, who also profess to believe in *Jesus Christ*, the Saviour of the world, shall be capable (notwithstanding their other perswasions, or practices, in point of conscience and religion) to serve this government in any capacity, both legislatively and executively, he, or they solemnly promising, when lawfully required, allegiance to the King, as sovereign, and fidelity to the Proprietary and Governor, and taking the attests, as now established by law, made at *Newcastle*, in the year one thousand seven hundred, entitled, '*An act directing the attests of several officers and ministers*, as now amended and confirmed this present Assembly.'

II. "For the well-governing of this province and territories, there shall be an Assembly, yearly chosen, by the freemen thereof, to consist of four persons out of each county, of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability, (or of a greater number, at any time, as the Governor and Assembly shall agree) upon the first day of October, for ever; and shall sit on the fourteenth of the same month at *Philadelphia*, unless the Governor and Council, for the time being, shall see cause to appoint another place, within the said province or territories: which Assembly shall have power to chuse a Speaker, and other their officers; and shall be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members; sit upon their

own adjournments, appoint committees; propose bills, in order to pass into laws; impeach criminals and redress grievances; and shall have all other powers and privileges of an Assembly, according to the rights of the freeborn subjects of *England*, and as is usual in any of the King's plantations in *America*.

"And if any county, or counties, shall refuse, or neglect to chuse their respective representatives, as aforesaid, or if chosen, do not meet to serve in Assembly, those, who are so chosen and met, shall have the full power of an Assembly, in as ample a manner as if all the Representatives had been chosen and met, provided they are not less than two-thirds of the whole number, that ought to meet.

"And, that the qualifications of electors and elected, and all other matters and things relating to elections of Representatives, to serve in Assemblies, though not herein particularly expressed, shall be and remain, as by a law of this government, made at *Newcastle*, in the year one thousand seven hundred, entitled, '*An act to ascertain the number of members of Assembly, and to regulate the elections.*'

III. "That the freemen in each respective county, at the time and place of meeting, for electing their representatives, to serve in Assembly, may, so often as there shall be occasion, chuse a double number of persons, to present to the Governor, for sheriffs and coroners, to serve for three years if they so long behave themselves well, out of which elections and presentments the Governor shall nominate and commissionate one for each of the said offices, the third after such presentment, or else the first named in such presentment, for each office, as aforesaid, shall stand and serve in that office, for the time before respectively limited: In case of death and default, such vacancies shall be supplied by the Governor, to serve to the end of the said term.

"Provided always, That, if the said freemen shall, at any time neglect, or decline to chuse a person, or persons, for either, or both the aforesaid offices, then, and in such case, the persons, that are, or shall be, in the respective offices of Sheriffs, or Coroners, at the time of election, shall remain therein, until they shall be removed by another election, as aforesaid.

"And, that the justices of the respective counties shall, or may nominate, or present, to the Governor, three persons, to serve for Clerk of the Peace for the said county, where there is a vacancy; one of which the Governor shall commissionate within ten days after such presentment, or else the first nominated shall serve in the said office, during good behaviour.

IV. "That the laws of this government shall be in this stile, *viz: By the Governor, with the consent and approbation of the Freemen in General Assembly met*, and shall be, after confirmation by the Governor, forth-

with recorded in the Rolls-office, and kept at *Philadelphia;* unless the Governor and Assembly shall agree to appoint another place.

V. "That all criminals shall have the same privileges of witnesses and council, as their prosecutors.

VI. "That no person, or persons, shall, or may, at any time hereafter, be obliged to answer any complaint, matter or thing whatsoever, relating to property, before the Governor and Council, or in any other place but in the ordinary courts of justice, unless appeals thereunto shall be hereafter by law appointed.

VII. "That no person within this government shall be licensed by the Governor to keep ordinary, tavern, or house of public entertainment, but such who are first recommended to him, under the hands of the justices of the respective counties, signed in open court; which justices are, and shall be hereby empowered to suppress and forbid any person keeping such public house as aforesaid, upon their misbehaviour, on such penalties as the law doth or shall direct; and to recommend others, from time to time, as they shall see occasion.

VIII. "If any person, through temptation or melancholy, shall destroy himself, his estate, real and personal, shall notwithstanding descend to his wife and children, or relations, as if he had died a natural death; and if any person shall be destroyed or killed by casualty or accident, there shall be no forfeiture to the Governor by reason thereof.

"And no act, law or ordinance whatsoever shall, at any time hereafter, be made or done to alter, change or diminish the form or effect of this charter, or of any part, or clause therein, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the Governor, for the time being and six parts of seven of the Assembly met.

"And, because the happiness of mankind depends so much upon the enjoying of liberty of their consciences, as aforesaid, I do hereby solemnly declare, promise and grant, for me, my heirs and assigns, that the first article of this charter, relating to liberty of conscience, and every part and clause therein, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, shall be kept, and remain, without any alteration, inviolably for ever.

"And lastly, I, the said *William Penn*, Proprietary and Governor of the province of *Pennsylvania* and territories thereunto belonging, for myself, my heirs and assigns, have solemnly declared, granted and confirmed, and do hereby solemnly declare, grant and confirm, that neither I, my heirs or assigns, shall procure or do any thing or things whereby the liberties, in this charter contained and expressed, nor any part thereof, shall be infringed or broken: And if anything shall be procured or done by any person or persons, contrary to these presents, it shall be held of no force or effect.

"*In witness whereof*, I, the said *William Penn*, of *Philadelphia*, in

Pennsylvania, have unto this charter of liberties set my hand and broad seal, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, being the thirteenth year of the reign of 'King *William the third*, over *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, *&c.*, and the twenty-first year of my government.'

"And notwithstanding the closure and test of this present charter, as aforesaid, I think fit to add this following proviso thereunto, as part of the same, *that is to say*, That, notwithstanding any clause or clauses in the above mentioned charter, obliging the province and territories to join together in legislation, I am content, and do hereby declare, that if the Representatives of the province and territories shall not hereafter agree to join together in legislation, and that the same shall be signified to me, or my Deputy, in open Assembly, or otherwise from under the hands and seals of the Representatives, for the time being, of the province and territories, or the major part of either of them, at any time, within three years from the date hereof, that, in such case, the inhabitants of each of the three counties of this province shall not have less than eight persons to represent them in Assembly for the province; and the inhabitants of the town of *Philadelphia* (when the said town is incorporated) two persons to represent them in Assembly; and the inhabitants of each county in the territories shall have as many persons to represent them, in a distinct Assembly, for the territories as shall be by them requested, as aforesaid.

"Notwithstanding which separation of the province and territories, in respect of legislation, I do hereby promise, grant and declare, that the inhabitants of both province and territories shall separately enjoy all other liberties, privileges and benefits granted jointly to them, in this charter, any law, usage, or custom of this government heretofore made and practiced, or any law made and passed by the General Assembly, to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

"WILLIAM PENN."

"This charter of privileges being distinctly read in Assembly, and the whole, and every part thereof, being approved of, and agreed to, by us, We do thankfully receive the same from our Proprietary and Governor at *Philadelphia*, this twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and one, (1701.)

"*Signed on behalf, and by order of the Assembly, per*

"JOSEPH CROWDON, *Speaker.*

"EDWARD SHIPPEN,
PHINEAS PEMBERTON,
SAMUEL CARPENTER,
GRIFFETH OWEN,
CALEB PUSEY,
THOMAS STORY,
} Proprietary and Governor's Council."

No. 7.

THE INDIAN TREATY HELD AT LANCASTER.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 24th day of July, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Clement Plumsted, Abraham Taylor, Esqrs.
Samuel Hasell, Robert Strettell, Esqrs.
William Till, Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board the Minutes of the Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster, and the same was ordered to be inserted in the Council Book, and is as follows:

A TREATY

Held at the Town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland with the Indians of the Six Nations, in June, 1744:

In the Court House in the Town of Lancaster, on Friday, the 22d June, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

The Honourable Thomas Lee, Esqr., } Commissioners of Virginia.
Colonel William Beverly, } Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable Edmund Jenings, } Commissioners of Maryland.
Philip Thomas Esqr., } Commissioners of Maryland.
Colonel Robert King.
Colonel Thomas Calvil.

The Deputies of the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayogoes, Oneidas, and Tuscaroraes.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor and the Commissioners took some of the Indian Chiefs by the Hand, and after they had seated themselves the Governor bid them Welcome into the Government, and there being Wine and Punch prepared for them, the Governor and the several Commissioners drank health

to the Six Nations, and Canassatego, Tachanoontia, and some other Chiefs, returned the compliments, drinking the healths of [1]Onas, [2]Assaraquoa, and the Governor of Maryland.

After they were all served with Wine, Punch, Pipes, and Tobacco, the Governor told the Indians that as it was customary and indeed necessary they should have some time to rest after so long a Journey, and as he thought three days would be no more than sufficient for that purpose, he proposed to speak to them on Monday next, after which the Honourable Commissioners would take their own time to deliver what they had to say.

Canassatego answered the Governor: "We thank you for giving us time to rest, we are come to you, and shall leave it intirely to you to appoint the time when we shall meet you again.

"We likewise leave it to the Governor of Maryland, by whose invitation we came here, to appoint a time when he will please to mention the reason of his inviting us. As to our Brother Assaraquoa, we have at this present time nothing to say to him, not but we have a great deal to say to Assaraquoa, which must be said at one time or another, but not being satisfied whether He or We should begin first, we shall leave it wholly to Our Brother Onas to adjust this between Us, and to say which shall begin first."

In the Court House at Lancaster, June the 25th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable George Thomas, Esqr., Governor, &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke as follows:

"Honourable Gentlemen, Commissioners of the Governments of Virginia and Maryland,

"And Brethren Sachims, or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations—

"At a Treaty held by me two Years ago, in behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania, with a number of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, I was desired by them to write to the Governor of Maryland concerning some Lands in the Back Parts of the Province which they claim a Right to from their Conquests over the Antient Possessors, and which have been settled by some of the Inhabitants of that Government without their Consent or any Purchase made from them. It was at that time understood that the Claim was upon Maryland only, but has since appeared by some Letters formerly wrote by Mr. President Logan to the

[1] Onas, the Governor of Pennsylvania. [2] Assaraquoa, the Governor of Virginia.

late Governor of Maryland that it related likewise to some Lands in the Back parts of Virginia. The Governors of those Colonies soon manifested a truly equitable Disposition to come to any Reasonable Terms with the Six Nations on Account of those Lands, and Desired that for that End a Time and Place might be fixed for a Treaty with them. But before this could be effected, an unfortunate Skirmish happened in the Back Parts of Virginia, between some of the Militia there and a Party of the Indian-Warriors of the Six Nations, with some loss on both sides. Who were the Aggressors is not at this time to be discussed—both Parties having agreed to bury that affair in oblivion; and the Government of Virginia having, in token of the continuance of their Friendship, presented the Six Nations, through my hands, with Goods to the value of one hundred pounds sterling, To prevent further Hostilities and to heal this Breach, I had, before the Present was given, made a tender of my Good offices, which both Parties accepted, and consented, on my Instances, to lay down their Arms; since which the Faith pledged to me has been mutually Preserved, and a Time and Place has been agreed upon through my Intervention for accommodating all Differences, and for settling a firm Peace, Union, and Friendship, as well between the Government of Virginia as that of Maryland and the Indians of the Six Nations.[1] The Honourable the Commissioners for these two Governments and the Deputies of the Six Nations are now met at the Place appointed for the Treaty. It only remains, therefore, for me to say, that if my farther good Offices shall be thought usefull for the accomplishment of this Work, you may Rely most assuredly upon them.

"But I hope, Honourable Gentlemen Commissioners, it will not be taken amiss if I go a little further, and Briefly represent to you how especially necessary it is at this Juncture, for His Majesty's Service and the Good of all His Colonies in this Part of His Dominions, that Peace and Friendship be established between Your Government and the Indians of the Six Nations.

"These Indians by their Situation are a Frontier to some of them, and from thence, If Friends, are Capable of Defending their Settlements; If Enemies, of making Cruel Ravages upon them; If Neuters, they may deny the French a Passage through their Country, and give us timely Notice of their Designs. These are but some of the Motives for cultivating a good Understanding with them, but from hence the disadvantages of a Rupture are abundantly evident. Every advantage you gain over them in War will be a Weakning of the Barrier of those Colonies, and Consequently will be in Effect Victories over yourselves and your Fellow-Subjects. Some allowances for their Prejudices and Passions,

[1] This was allowed at a Conference had by the Governor with the Commissioners to be a just state of the Transactions preceding the Treaty.

and a Present now and then for the Relief of their Necessities, which have in some measure been brought upon them by their Intercourse with us, and by our yearly extending our Settlements, will probably tye them more closely to the British Interest. This has been the Method of Newyork and Pennsylvania, and will not put you to so much Expense in Twenty Years as the carrying on a War against them will do in One. The French very well know the Importance of these Nations to us, and will not fail by Presents and their other usual Arts to take advantage of any Misunderstandings we may have with them.[1]

"But I will detain You, Gentlemen, no longer. Your own Superior knowledge will suggest to You more than I can say on this Subject.

"Friends and Brethren, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations:

"These, Your Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, are come to enlarge the Fire, which was almost gone out, and to make it burn clearer to brighten the Chain which had contracted some rust, and to renew their Friendship with you which it is their desire may last so long as the Sun, the Moon, and the Starrs shall give light. Their Powers are derived from the Great King of England your Father, and whatever conclusions they shall come to with you will be as firm and Binding as if the Governors of these Provinces were themselves here. I am your Brother, and which is more, I am your true Friend. As you know from Expepeprience that I am so, I will now give you a few words of Advice: Receive these your Brethren with open Arms; Unite yourselves to them in the Covenant Chain, and be you with them as one Body and one Soul. I make no doubt but the Governor of Canada has been taking pains to widen the Breache between these your Brethren of Virginia and you; but as you cannot have forgot the Hatred the French have always borne to your Nations, and how kindly on the contrary you have been treated, and how Faithfully you have been protected by the Great King of England and his Subjects, you will not be at a loss to see into the Designs of that Governor. He wants to divide you from Us, in order the more easily to destroy you, which he will most certainly do if you suffer yourselves to be deluded by him.

"As to what relates to the Friendship establish'd between the Government of Pennsylvania and your Nations, I will take another day to speak to you upon it."

[1] The two preceeding Paragraphs were allow'd by the Commissioners of Virginia, whilst they were at Philadelphia, to be very Proper to be spoken by the Governor of Pennsylvania at the opening of the Treaty, but taking up an Opinion from what passed at the first Friendly Interview with the Indians, that they would not make any Claim upon Lands within the Government of Virginia, the Governor consented to decline speaking to them in the Presence of the Indians.

To enforce what has been said, the Governor laid down a Belt of Wampum, upon which the Indians gave the Jo-hah.[1]

"After a Short Pause, the Governor ordered the Interpreter to tell the Indians that as they had greatly exceeded their appointed time for meeting the Commissioners, he recommended to them to use all the Expedition possible in giving their Answer to what had been said, that they might forthwith proceed to treat with the respective Commissioners on the Business they came about.

"Then Canassatego repeated to the Interpreter the Substance of what the Governor had Spoke, in order to if he had understood him right [A Method generally made use of by the Indians,] and when the Interpreter told him he had taken the true Sense, Canassatego proceeded to return the Thanks of the Six Nations for the Governor's kind advice, promising to follow it as far as lay in their Power; but as it was their Custom when a Belt was given to return another, they would take time 'till the afternoon to provide one, and would then give their answer."

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 25th, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Cannassatego's Answer to the Governor's Speech delivered in the Morning:

"Brother Onas:

"You spoke in the Presence of Assaraquoa and the Governor of Maryland to Us, advising Us to receive them as our Brethren, and Unite with them in the Covenant Chain as one Body and one Soul. We have always considered them as Our Brethren, and as such shall be willing to brighten the Chain of Friendship with them; But since there are some disputes between Us respecting the Lands Possessed by them which formerly belonged to Us, We, according to Our Custom, Propose to have those differences first adjusted, and then We shall Proceed to Confirm the Friendship subsisting between Us, which will meet with no obstruction after these matters are settled."

Here they presented the Governor with a Belt of Wampum, in return for the Belt given them in the Morning by the Governor, and the Interpreter was ordered to return the Jo-hah.

[1] The Jo-hah denotes Approbation, being a loud shout or Cry, consisting of a few Notes pronounced by all the Indians in a very Musical manner in the nature of Our Huzza's.

Then the Governor in Reply spoke as follows:

"I receive your Belt with Great kindness and affection, and as to what Relates to the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, the Honourable Commissioners now Present are ready to treat with you. I shall only add that the Goods for the Hundred Pounds Sterling put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia is a token of his Good Dispositions to Preserve friendship with you, are now in Town and ready to be delivered, in consequence of what was told you by Conrad Weiser when he was last at Onondago."

Then the Governor turning to the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, say'd: "Gentlemen—I have now finished what was incumbent upon me to say by way of Introduction to the Indians, and as you have full Authority from your respective Governments to Treat with them, I shall leave the rest entirely to you, and either stay or withdraw as you shall think it most for your Service."

The Commissioners say'd they were all of Opinion it would be for their Advantage that the Governor should stay with them, and, therefore, they unanimously desired they would favor them with the Continuance of his presence whilst they should be in a Treaty with the Indians, which His Honor said He would at their Instance very readily do, believing it might expedite their Business and prevent any Jealousy the Indians might conceive at his withdrawing.

The Commissioners of Maryland order'd the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that the Governor of Maryland was going to Speak to them, and then spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren of the United Six Nations—

"We who are deputed from the Government of Maryland by a Commission under the Great Seal of that Province, now in Our Hands (and which will be Interpreted to You), bid you welcome, and in token that We are very glad to see you here as Brethren, we give you this String of Wampum."

Upon which the Indians gave the Jo-hah.

"When the Governor of Maryland received the first notice about Seven years ago of your Claim to some Lands in that Province, He thought our Good friends and Brethren of the Six Nations had little reason to complain of any Injury from Maryland, and that they would be so well convinced thereof on further Deliberation as he should hear no more of it; but you spoke of that matter again to the Governor of Pennsylvania about Two years since as if you designed to Terrify us."

"It was very inconsiderately sayd by you, that you would do yourselves Justice by going to take Payment yourselves; such an attempt would have entirely dissolved the Chain of Friendship subsisting not only between us, but perhaps the other English and You.

"We assure you our People, who are numerous, courageous, and have arms ready in their Hands, will not suffer themselves to be hurt in their Lives and Estates.

"But, however, the old and Wise People of Maryland immediately met in Council, and upon considering very coolly your rash Expressions, agreed to invite their Brethren, the Six Nations, to this place, that they might learn of them what Right they have to the land in Maryland; and if they had any, to make them some reasonable Compensation for it. Therefore the Governor of Maryland hath sent us to meet and treat with you about this Affair, and the Brightening and Strengthning of the Chain which has long subsisted between us; and as an Earnest of Our Sincerity and Good will towards you, We present you with this Belt of Wampum."

On which the Indians gave the Jo-hah.

"Our Great King of England and his Subjects have alwise possessed the Province of Maryland free and undisturbed from any Claim of the Six Nations for above One hundred Years past, and your not saying any thing to us before convinces us you thought you had no Pretence to any Lands in Maryland, nor can we yet find out to what Lands or under what Title you make your Claim. For the Sasquehannah Indians, by a Treaty above ninety years since (which is on the Table and will be Interpreted to you), Give and Yield to the English Nation, their heirs and assigns forever, the Greatest part (if not all) of the Lands we possess from Patuxent River on the Western, as well as from Choptank River on the Eastern side of the Great Bay of Chesapeak, and near Sixty Years ago you acknowledged to the Governor of new York at Albany, 'That you had given your Lands and Submitted yourselves to the King of England.'

"We are that Great King's Subjects, and we Possess and enjoy the Province of Maryland by virtue of His Right and Sovereignty thereto. Why then will you stir up any Quarrel between you and ourselves, who are as one man under the Protection of that Great King?

"We need not put you in mind of the Treaty (which we suppose you have had from Your Fathers) made with the Province of Maryland near Seventy Years ago, and renew'd and Confirmed twice since that time.

"By these Treaties we became Brethren; we have alwise lived as such, and hope alwise to continue so.

"We have this further to say, that altho' We are not satisfied of the Justice of your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, yet we are desirous in shewing Our Brotherly kindness and affection, and to prevent (by any reasonable way) every misunderstanding between the Province of Maryland and you our Brethren of the Six Nations.

"For this Purpose we have brought hither a quantity of Goods for Our

Brethren of the Six Nations, and which will be delivered you as soon as we shall have received your Answer and made so bright and large a Fire as may burn Pure and clear whilst the Sun and Moon shall Shine. We have now freely and openly laid our Bosoms bare to you, and that you may be better confirmed of the Truth of our Hearts, We give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

After a little time Canassatego spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"We have heard what you have sayd to us, and as you have gone back to Old Times, We cannot give you an answer now, but shall take what you have sayd into consideration, and return you our answer sometime to-morrow." He then sat down, and after sometime he spoke again:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"If you have made any enquiry into Indian Affairs, you will know that we have always had our Guns, Hatchets, and Kettles mended when we came to see our Brethren. Brother Onas and the Governor of New York always do this for us, and We give you this early notice that we may not thereby be delayed, being desirous as well as you to give all Possible Dispatch to the Business to be Transacted between us."

The Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland sayd, since it was customary they would give Orders to have everything belonging to them mended that it should want it.

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 26th, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, &c.
The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego Spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"When you invited us to kindle a Council Fire with you, Conedogwainet was the place agreed upon, but afterwards you by Brother Onas, upon second thoughts, considering that it would be difficult to get Provisions and other accommodations where there were but few houses or or Inhabitants, desired we should meet Our Brother at Lancaster, and at his instance we very readily agreed to meet you here, and are glad of the Change, for we have found plenty of everything, and as yesterday you bid us Welcome, and told us you were glad to see us, we likewise assure you we are as glad to see you, and in token of our Satisfaction we present you with this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"You tell us that when about seven years ago you heard by Our Brother Onas of our Claim to some Lands in your Province, you took no notice of it, believing, as you say, that when we should come to reconsider that matter we should find that we had no right to make any Complaint of the Governor of Maryland, and would drop our demand. And that when about two years ago we mentioned it again to our Brother Onas, you say We did it in such terms as looked like a design to Terrify you; and you tell us further, that we must be beside ourselves in using such a rash expression as to tell you we know how to do ourselves Justice if you should still refuse. It is true we did say so, but without any ill design—for we must inform you that when we first desired Our Brother Onas to use his influence with you to procure us satisfaction for Our Lands, We at the same time desired him, in case you should disregard our Demand, to write to the Great King beyond the Seas, who would own Us for his Children as well as you, to compel you to do us Justice. And two years ago, when we found that you paid no regard to Our Just demand, nor that Brother Onas had convey'd our Complaint to the Great King over the Seas, we were resolved to use such Expressions as would make the greatest Impressions on your minds, and we find it had its effect, for you tell us 'That your Wise men held a Council together and agreed to Invite us, and to enquire of Our Right to any of your Lands; and if it should be found that we had a Right we were to have a Compensation made for them;' and, likewise, you tell us that our Brother, the Governor of Maryland, by the Advice of these wise men has sent you to brighten the Chain, and to assure us of his willingness to remove whatsoever impedes a good understanding between us. This shows that your wise men understand our Expressions in their true sense. We had no design to Terrify you, but to put you on doing us the Justice you had so long delayed. Your wise men have done well; and as there is no obstable to a Good understanding between us, except this affair of the Land, we on our Parts do give you the Strongest assurances of our Good Dispositions towards you, and that we are as desirous as you to Brighten the Chain and to put away all hindrances to a perfect good understanding; and in token of our sincerity we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received, & the Interp'r ordered to give the Jo-hah.

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland:

"When you mentioned the affair of the Land Yesterday, you went back to old Times, and told us you had been in possession of the Province of Maryland above One hundred Years; but what is one hundred years in comparison to the length of Time since our Claim began? Since we came out of this Ground? For we must tell you that long

before One hundred years Our ancestors came out of this very Ground, and their Children have remained here ever since. You came out of the Ground in a Country that lyes beyond Seas, there you may have a just Claim, but here you must allow Us to be your elder Brethren, and the Lands to belong to us long before you know anything of them. It is true that above One hundred years ago the Dutch came here in a Ship and brought with them several Goods, such as Awls, Knives, Hatchets, Guns, and many other particulars, which they gave us, and when they had taught us how to use their things, and we saw what sort of People they were, we were so well pleased with them that we tyed their Ship to the Bushes on the Shoar, and afterwards liking them still better the longer they stayed with us, and thinking the Bushes too slender, we removed the Rope and tyed it to the trees, and as the Trees were lyable to be blown down by high Winds, or to decay of themselves, We, from the affection We bore them, again removed the Rope, and tyed it to a Strong and big Rock [Here the Interpreter said they mean the Oneida Country,] and not content with this, for its further security We removed the Rope to the Big-Mountain [Here the Interpreter says they mean the Onondaga Country,] and there we tyed it very fast and rowled Wampum about it, and to make it still more Secure we stood upon the Wampum, and sat down upon it to defend it, and did our Best endeavours that it might remain uninjured for ever during all this Time; the Newcomers, the Dutch, acknowledged Our Rights to the Lands, and solicited us from time to time to grant them Parts of Our Country, and to enter into League and Covenant with us, and to become one People with us.

"After this the English came into the Country, and, as we were told, became one People with the Dutch; about two years after the Arrival of the English, an English Governor came to Albany, and finding what great friendship subsisted between us and the Dutch, he approved it mightily, and desired to make as Strong a league and to be upon as good Terms with us as the Dutch were, with whom he was united, and to become one People with Us, and by his further care in looking what had passed between us he found that the Rope which tyed the Ship to the Great mountain was only fastened with Wampum, which was liable to break and rot, and to perish in a course of years, he therefore told us that he would give us a silver Chain, which would be much stronger and last for Ever. This we accepted, and fastened the Ship with it, and it has lasted ever since. Indeed, we have had some small Differences with the English, and during these misunderstandings some of their young men would, by way of Reproach, be every now and then be telling us that we should have perished if they had not come into the Country and furnished us with Strowds and Hatchets and Guns and other things necessary for the Support of Life. But we always gave them to under-

stand that they were mistaken, that we lived before they came amongst us, and as well or better, if we may believe what our Forefathers have told Us. We had then room enough and Plenty of Deer, which was easily caught, and though we had not Knives, Hatchets, or Guns, such as we have now, yet we had Knives of Stone and Hatchets of Stone, and Bows and Arrows, and these Served Our Uses as well then as the English ones do now. We are now Straitned and sometimes in want of Deer, and lyable to many other Inconveniences since the English came among Us, and particularly from that Pen and Ink work that is going on at the Table [pointing to the Secretarys,] and we will give you an Instance of this. Our Brother Onas, a great while ago, came to Albany to Buy the Susquehannah Lands of Us, but our Brother, the Governor of New York, who, as we suppose, had not a Good understanding with Our Brother Onas, advised us not to Sell him any Lands, for he would make an ill use of it, and Pretending to be Our Good friend, he advised us, in order to prevent Onas's or any other persons imposing upon us, and that we might always have Our Land when we should want it, to put it into his Hands, and told us he would keep it for Our use, and never open his Hands, but keep them close shut, and not part with any of it but at Our request. Accordingly we Trusted him, and put Our Land into his Hands, and Charged him to keep it safe for Our Use; but sometime after he went away to England and carryed Our Land with him, and there Sold it to Our Brother Onas for a Large Sum of money; and when, at the Instance of Our Brother Onas, we were minded to sell him some Lands, He told us that we had sold the Sasquehannah Lands already to the Governor of New York, and that he had bought them from him in England, though when he came to Understand how the Governor of New York had deceived Us, he very generously paid Us for our Lands over again.

"Though we mention this Instance of an Imposition put upon us by the Governor of New York, yet we must do the English the Justice to say, we have had their hearty Assistances in Our Wars with the French, who were no sooner arrived amongst us than they began to render us uneasy and to provoke us to War, and we have had several Wars with them, during all which we constantly received assistance from the English, and by their Means we have alwise been able to keep up Our Heads against their Attacks.

"We now come nearer home. We have had your Deeds Interpreted to Us, and we acknowledge them to be good and valid, and that the Conestogoe or Sasquehannah Indians had a Right to sell those Lands unto you, for they were then their's; but since that time We have Conquered them, and their Country now belongs to Us, and the Lands we demanded satisfaction for are no part of the Lands comprized in those Deeds—they

are the [1]Cohongoroutas Lands. Those we are sure you have not possessed One hundred years; no, nor above Ten years. And we made our Demand so soon as we knew your People were Settled in those Parts. These have never been sold, but remain still to be disposed of; and we are well pleased to hear you are Provided with Goods, and do assure you of Our Willingness to Treat with You for those unpurchased Lands, In confirmation whereof We present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego added:

"That as the Three Governors of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, had divided the Lands among, they could not for this Reason tell how much each had got, nor were they concerned about it, so that they were paid by all the Governors for the Several Parts each Possessed; and this they left to their Honour and Justice."

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 27th, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia order'd the Interpreter to let the Indians know the Governor of Virginia was going to Speak to them, and then they Spoke as follows:

"Sachims and Warriors of the Six United Nations, Our Friends and Brethren:

"At our Desire the Governor of Pennsylvania invited you to this Council Fire; we have waited a long time for you, but now you are come, you are heartily welcome. We are very glad to see you. We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with their Usual Approbation.

"Brethren:

"In the Year 1736, Four of your Sachims wrote a Letter to James Logan, Esqr., then President of Pennsylvania, to let the Governor of Virginia know that you Expected some Consideration for Lands in the Occupation of some of the People of Virginia. Upon seeing a copy of this Letter, the Governor with the Council of Virginia took some time to consider of it; they found, on looking into the Old Treaties, that you had given up Your Lands to the Great King, who had possession of Virginia above One hundred and Sixty Years; and under that Great King

[1] Cohongoroutas, Potomack.

the Inhabitants of Virginia hold their Land, so they thought there might be some Mistake.

"Wherefore they Desired the Governor of New York to enquire of you about it. He sent His Interpreter to You in May, 1743, who laid this before you at a Council held at Onandago, to which You answer, 'That if you had any Demand or Pretensions on the Governor of Virginia any way, you would have made it known to the Governor of New York.' This corresponds with what you have said to Governor Thomas, in the Treaty made with him at Philadelphia in July, 1742, for then you only made your Claim to lands in Government of Maryland.

"We are so well pleased with this Good Faith of You our Brethren of the Six Nations, and your Regard of the Treaties made with Virginia, that we are ready to hear you on the Subject of your Message Eight Years since.

"Tell us what Nations of Indians you Conquered any Lands from in Virginia, how long it is since, and what Possession you have had; and if it does appear that there is any Land on the Borders of Virginia that the Six Nations have a Right to, we are willing to make you satisfaction."

Then laid down a String of Wampum, which was accepted with the usual Ceremony, and then added:

"We have a Chest of New goods, and the key is in Our Pockets. You are our Brethren; the Great King is our Common Father, and we will live with you as Children ought to do in Peace and Love.

"We will brighten the Chain and Strengthen the Union between Us, so that we shall never be divided, but remain Friends and Brethren, as long as the Sun gives us light. In Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Usual Ceremony. Tachanoontia replied:

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You have made a Good Speech to Us, which is very agreeable, and for which we return you our Thanks. We shall be able to give you an Answer to every part of it sometime this afternoon, and we shall let you know when we are ready."

In the Court House at Lancaster, 27th June, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.
Tachanoontia Spoke as follows:
"Brother Assaraquoa:

"Since you have Joined with the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas in Kindling this Fire, we gladly acknowledge the pleasure we have in seeing you here and observing your good Dispositions, as well to confirm the Treaties of Friendship as to enter into further Contracts about Land with Us, and in token of Our Satisfaction We Present you with this String of Wampum.

Which was received with the usual Ceremonies.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"In your Speech this Morning you were Pleased to say we had wrote a Letter to James Logan about Seven years ago, to demand a Consideration for our Lands in the Possession of some of the Virginians. That you held them under the Great King for upwards of One hundred and Sixty Years, and that we had already given up our Right, and that therefore you had desired the Governor of New York to send his Interpreter to Us last Year to Onandago, which he did, and as you say, We, in Council at Onandago, did declare that we had no Demand on you for Lands, and that if we had any Pretensions we should have made them known to the Governor of New York; and likewise you desire to know if we have any Rights to the Virginia Lands, and that we will make such Right appear and tell you what nations of Indians We conquered those Lands from.

"Now we Answer, We have the Right of Conquest—a Right too dearly Purchas'd, and which cost us too much Blood to give up without any Reason at all, as you say We have done at Albany; but we should be obliged to you if you would let us see that Letter, and Inform Us who was the Interpreter and whose names are put to the Letter; for as the whole Transaction can't be above a year's standing, it must be fresh in every Body's Memory, and some of Our Council would easily remember it; but we assure you, and we are well able to prove that neither we nor any Part of Us have ever relinquished our Right, or ever gave such an Answer as you say is mentioned in your Letter. Could we so few years ago make a Formal Demand by James Logan and not be sensible of Our Right? and hath any thing happen'd since that time to make us less sensible? No. And as this matter can be easily cleared up we are anxious it should be done, for we are Positive no such thing was ever mentioned to us at Onandago nor any where else. All the World Knows we conquered the Several Nations living on Sasquehanna, Cohongoronta, and on the Back of the Great Mountains in Virginia. The Conoy-uch-such-roona, Coch-nan-was-roonan, Tokoairough-roonan, and Connutskirr-ough-roonaw, feel the effects of Our Conquests, being now a Part of Our Nations, and their Lands at our Disposal.

"We know very well it hath often been say'd by the Virginians that the Great King of England and the People of that Colony conquered the

Indians that lived there, but it is not true. We will allow they have conquered the Sachdagughroonan and Drove back the Tuscarroraws, and that they have on that Account a Right to some Part of Virginia, but as to what lyes beyond the Mountains we conquered the Nations residing there, and that Land, if ever the Virginians get a good Right to it, it must be by Us. And in Testimony of the Truth of Our Answer to this Part of Your Speech We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We have given you a full answer to the first Part of Your Speech which we hope will be satisfactory. We are glad to hear you have brought with you a big Chest of New Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets. We do not doubt but we shall have a good Understanding in all Points, and come to an Agreement with you.

"We shall open all Our Hearts to You that you may know every thing in them; we will hide nothing from you, and we hope if there be any thing still remaining in your Breast that may occasion any Dispute between Us, you will take this opportunity to unbosom your hearts and lay them open to Us, that henceforth there may be no Dirt nor any other Obstacle in the Road between Us; and in token of Our hearty Wishes to bring about so good an harmony we present You with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We must now tell you what Mountains we mean that we say are the Boundaries between you and us. You may remember that about Twenty years ago you had a Treaty with us at Albany, when you took a Belt of Wampum and made a Fence with it on the Middle of the Hill, and told us that if any of the Warriors of the Six Nations came on your side of the Middle of the Hill you would hang them, and you gave us liberty to do the Same with any of your People who should be found on our side the Middle of the Hill. This is the Hill we mean, and we desire that Treaty may now be confirmed. After we left Albany we brought Our Road a great deal more to the West that we might comply with Your Proposal, but tho' it was of your own making your People never observed it, but came and lived on Our side of the Hill, which we don't blame you for, as you live at a great distance near the Seas, and can't be thought to know what your People do in the Back parts; and on their Settling contrary to your own Proposals on our new Road, it fell out that Our Warriors did some hurt to your People's Cattle, of which a complaint was made and transmitted to us by our Brother Onas. And we at his Request altered the Road again,

and brought it to the Foot of the Great Mountain where it now is, and it is impossible for us to remove it any further to the West, those Parts of the Country being absolutely impassable by either Man or Beast.

"We had not been long in the Use of this new Road before your People came like Flocks of Birds and sat down in both sides of it, and yet we never made a Complaint to you, tho' you must be Sensible those things must have been done by your People in manifest Breach of your own Proposal made at Albany; and therefore as we are now opening our Hearts to you, we cannot avoid Complaining, and desire all these Affairs may be settled; and that you may be Stronger induced to do us Justice for what is Past, and to come to a thorough Settlement for the future, we, in the Presence of the Governor of Maryland and Brother Onas, present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Then Tachanoontia added:

"We forgot to say that the Affair of the Road must be looked upon as a Preliminary to be Settled before the Grant of Lands, and that either the Virginia People must be obliged to Remove more Easterly, or if they are Permitted, to say that our Warriors Marching that way to the Southward shall go sharers with them in what they Plant."

In the Court House at Lancaster, 28th June, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations:

"I am always sorry when any thing happens that may Create the least uneasiness between us, but as we are mutually engaged to keep the Road between Us clear and open, and to remove every obstruction that may lie in the way, I must inform you that three of the Delaware Indians lately Murdered John Armstrong, an Indian Trader, and his two men, in a most barbarous manner, as he was traveling to Allegheny, and stole his Goods of a considerable value. Shick Calamy and the Indians settled at Shamokin did well; they seized two of the Murderers and sent them down to Our Settlements, but the Indians who had the Charge of them afterwards suffered one of them to Escape on a Pretence that he was not concerned in the Bloody deed. The other is now in Philadelphia Goal. By our Laws all the Accessaries to a Murder are to be Tryed and Put to Death as well as the Person who gave the Deadly wound. If they con-

sented to it, encouraged it, or anywise assisted in it, they are to be put to Death, and it is just they should be so. If, upon Tryal, the Persons Present at the Murder are found not to have done any of these things, they are set at liberty. Two of Our People were, not many years ago, publickly put to Death for killing two Indians. We therefore expect you will take the most effectual Measures to Seize and deliver up to Us the other two Indians present at these Murders, to be tryed with the Principal now in Custody. If it shall appear upon their Tryal that they were not advising nor any way Assisting in this Horrid Fact, they will be acquitted and sent home to their Towns. And that you may be satisfied no Injustice will be done to them, I do now Invite you to Depute three or four Indians to be present at their Tryals. I do likewise expect that you will order Strict search to be made for the Remainder of the Stolen Goods, that they may be restored to the Wife and Children of the Deceased. That what I have said may have its due weight with you, I give you this String of Wampum."

Which was accepted with the Jo-hah.

The Governor afterwards ordered the Interpreter to tell them He expected a very full answer from them, and that they might take their own time to give it, for he did not desire to interfere with the Business of Virginia and Maryland.

They sayd they would take it into Consideration and give a full answer.

Then the Commissioners of Virginia let them know by the Interpreter that they would Speak to them in the Afternoon.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, Thursday, 28 June, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable, the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners desired the Interpreter to tell the Indians they were going to Speak to them. Mr. Weiser acquainted them therewith. After which the said Commissioners Spoke as follows:

"Our good Friends and Brethren of the Six United Nations:

"We have consider'd what you sayd concerning your Title to some Lands now in Our Province, and also of the Place where they lye. Altho' we cannot admit your Right, yet we are so resolved to live in Brotherly Love and Affection with the Six Nations, that upon giving us a Release in Writing of all your Claim to any Lands in Maryland, We shall make you a Compensation to the value of Three hundred Pounds Currency; for the Payment of Part thereof we have brought some Goods, and shall make up the Rest in what manner you think fit.

"As We intend to say something to you about our Chain of Friendship after this affair of the Land is Settled, we desire you will now Examine the Goods and make an End of this matter.

"We will not omitt acquainting Our Good Friends the Six Nations that notwithstanding We are likely to come to an Agreement about your Claim of Lands, yet your Brethren of Maryland look on you to be as one Soul and one Body with themselves, and as a broad Road will be made between Us, we shall always be desirous of keeping it clear, that we may from time to time take care that the links of Our Friendship be not rusted. In testimony that Our Words and Our hearts agree, We give you this Belt of Wampum."

On presenting of which the Indians gave the usual Cry of Approbation.

Mr. Weiser acquainted the Indians they might now look over the Several Goods placed on a Table in the Chamber for that Purpose; and the Honourable Commissioners bid him tell them if they disliked any of the Goods, or if they were damaged, the Commissioners would put a less Price on such as were either disliked or Damnify'd. The Indians having View'd and Examined the Goods, and Seeming Disatisfy'd at the Price and worth of some of them, required time to go down into the Court House in order for a Consultation to be had by the Chiefs of them concerning the said Goods, and likewise that the Interpreter might Retire with them, which he did. Accordingly they went down into the Court House, and soon after returned again into the Chamber. Mr. Weiser sat down among the Indians and discoursed them about the Goods, and in some short time after they Chose the following from among the others, and the Prices agreed to be given for them by the Six Nations was, viz:

One lb. Vermillion - - - - - - - - -	£0 18 0
1,000 Flints - - - - - - - - - -	0 18 0
4 Doz. Jewsharps - - - - - - - - -	0 14 0
1 Doz. Boxes - - - - - - - - - -	0 1 0
1c. 2qr. 0lb. Barr Lead - - - - - - - -	3 0 0
0c. 2qr. 0lb. Shot - - - - - - - - -	1 0 0
2 Half Barrels of Gunpowder - - - - - - -	13 0 0
	£19 11 0
Four Pieces of Strowds a £7 - - - - - - -	£28 0 0
2 Pieces Do. a £5 - - - - - - - -	10 0 0
200 Shirts - - - - - - - -	63 12 0
Carried forward, - - - - - - -	£101 12 0

Brought forward, - - - - - -	£101 12 0
3 Pieces half Thicks - - - - - -	11 0 0
3 Pieces Duffle Blankets a £7 - - - - - -	21 0 0
1 Piece Do. - - - - - -	6 10 0
47 Guns, 26s. - - - - - -	61 2 0
	£201 4 0
	19 11 0
Pennsylvania Currency - - - -	£220 15 0

When the Indians had agreed to take these Goods at the Rates above specify'd, they informed the Interpreter that they would give an Answer to the Speech made to them this morning by the Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland, but did not express the Time when such answer should be made.

At twelve o'Clock the Commissioners departed the Chamber.

In the Court House at Lancaster, June 28th, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Commissioners of Virginia desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that their Brother Assaraquoa was now going to give his Reply to their Answer to his first Speech, delivered them the day before in the forenoon:

"Sachims and Warriors of the Six Nations:

"We are now come to answer what you said to Us Yesterday, since what we sayd to you before on the Part of the Great King, our Father, has not been satisfactory. You have gone into Old Times and so must we. It is true that the Great King holds Virginia by Right of Conquest, and the Bounds of that Conquest to the Westward is the Great sea.

"If the Six Nations have made any Conquest over Indians that may at any time have lived on the West side of the Great Mountains of Virginia, yet they never possessed any Lands there that we have ever heard. That part was altogether deserted, and free for any People to enter upon, as the People of Virginia have done by order of the Great King, very justly as well by an Antient Right as by its being freed from the Possession of any other, and from any Claim, even of you the Six Nations, our Brethren, until within these Eight Years. The first Treaty between the Great King, in behalf of his Subjects of Virginia and you, that we

can find, was made at Albany by Colonel Henry Coursey, Seventy years Since. This was a Treaty of Friendship, when the first Covenant Chain was made, when we and you became Brethren.

"The next Treaty was also at Albany above fifty-Eight years ago, by the Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia. Then you declare yourselves Subjects of the Great King, our Father, and gave up to him all your Lands for his Protection. This you Own in a Treaty made by the Governor of Newyork with you at the same Place in the Year 1687, and you Express yourselves in these Words: 'O Brethren you tell us the King of England is a very Great King, and why should you not join with us in a very just Cause when the French join with Our Enemies in an unjust Cause. O Brethren we see the Reason of this, for the French would fain kill us all, and when that is done they would carry all the Beaver Trade to Canada, and the Great King of England would lose the Lands likewise; And therefore, O Great Sachim beyond the Great Lakes, awake and suffer not those poor Indians that have given themselves and their Lands under your Protection to be destroyed by the French without a Cause.'

"The last Treaty we shall Speak to you about is that made at Albany by Governor Spotswood, which you have not recited as it is; for the White People, Your Brethren of Virginia, are in no Article of that Treaty Prohibited to pass and Settle to the Westward of the Great Mountains. It is the Indians' Tributary to Virginia that are restrained, as you and your Tributary Indians are from Passing to the Eastward of the same Mountains or to the Southward of Cohongoroonton, And you agree to this Article in these words: 'That the Great River of Patowmack and the High Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia to the westwards of the Present Settlements of that Colony, Shall be for ever the established Boundaries between the Indians subject to the Dominions of Virginia and the Indians belonging and depending on the Five Nations, so that neither our Indians shall not, on any Pretence whatsoever, pass to the Northward or westward of the said Boundaries without having to produce a Passport under the hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of Virginia, nor your Indians to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without a Passport in like manner from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of New York.'

"And what Right can you have to Lands that you have no Right to walk upon but upon certain conditions? It is true you have not observed this part of the Treaty, and Your Brethren of Virginia have not insisted on it with a due Strictness, which has Occasioned some mischief.

"This Treaty hath been sent to the Governor of Virginia by Order of the Great King, and is what we must Rely on, and being in writing is

more certain than your Memory. That is the way the white people have of preserving Transactions of every kind, and transmitting them down to their Children's Children forever; and all Disputes among them are settled by this faithful kind of Evidence, and must be the Rule between the Great King and you. This Treaty your Sachims and warriors signed some Years after the same Governor Spotswood, in the Right of the Great King, had been with some People of Virginia in possession of these very Lands, which you have set up your late claim to.

"The Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany gave the Account we mentioned to you yesterday to the Governor of New York, and he sent it to the Governor of Virginia. Their names will be given you by the Interpreter.

"Brethren, this Dispute is not between Virginia and you. It is setting up your Right against the Great King, under whose Grants the People you complain of are settled. Nothing but a Command from the Great King can remove them; They are too powerful to be removed by any force of You our Brethren; And the Great King, as our Common Father, will do equal Justice to all his children; wherefore, we do believe they will be confirmed in their Possessions.

"As to the Road you mention, we intended to prevent any Occasion for it by making a Peace between You and the Southern Indians a few years since, at a considerable Expence to Our Great King, which you Confirmed at Albany. It seems by your being at war with the Catawbas that it has not been long kept between you.

"However, if you desire a Road, we will agree to one on the Terms of the Treaty you made with Colonel Spotswood; and your People's behaving themselves orderly like Friends and Brethren shall be used in their Passage through Virginia with the same kindness as they are when they pass through the Lands of your Brother Onas. This we hope will be agreed to by you Our Brethren, and we will abide by the Promise made to you Yesterday.

"We may Proceed to Settle what we are to give you for any Right you may have or have had to all the Lands to the Southward and Westward of the Lands of your Brother the Governor of Maryland, and of your Brother Onas, though we are informed the Southeren Indians claim these very Lands that you do.

"We are desirous to live with you our Brethren according to the Old Chain of Friendship to settle all these matters fairly and honestly.

"And as a Pledge of Our Sincerity we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, June the 29th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Mr. Weiser informed the Honourable Commissioners the Indians were ready to give their answer to the Speech made to them here yesterday Morning by the Commissioners. Whereupon

Canassatego spoke as follows, looking on a Deal Board where were some black lines describing the Courses of Potowmack and Sasquahanna:

"Brethren—

"Yesterday you Spoke to Us concerning the Lands on this side Potowmack River, and as we have deliberately considered of what you said to us on that matter, we are now very ready to settle the Bounds of such Lands, and Release our Right and Claim thereto.

"We are willing to renounce all Right to Lord Baltimore of all those Lands lying two Miles above the uppermost Fork of Potowmack or Cohongoruton River, near which Thomas Cressap has a Hunting or Trading Cabbin, by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania. But in case such Limits shall not include every Settlement or Inhabitant of Maryland, then such other Lines and Courses from the said two Miles above the Forks to the outermost Inhabitants or Settlements as shall include every Settlement and Inhabitant in Maryland, and from thence by a North Line to the Bounds of Pennsylvania, shall be the Limits. And further, if any People already have or shall settle beyond the Lands now described and Bounded, they shall enjoy the same free from any Disturbance of us in any manner whatsoever, and we do and shall accept those People for our Brethren, and as such always Treat them.

"We earnestly desire to live with you as Brethren, and hope you will shew us all Brotherly kindness; In token whereof we present you with a Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Soon after the Commissioners and Indians departed the Court House Chamber.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, June 30th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Gachadow, Speaker for the Indians, in answer to the Commissioners' Speech at the last meeting, with a Strong Voice and Proper Actions, Spoke as follows:

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"The World at the first was made on the other side of the Great water different from what it is on this side, as may be known from the different Colour of Our Skin and of Our Flesh, and that which you call Justice may not be so amongst us. You have your Laws and Customs and so have we. The Great King might send you over to Conquer the Indians, but looks to us that God did not approve of it, if he had, he would not have Placed the Sea where it is, as the Limits between us and you."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"Though great things are well remembered among Us, Yet we don't remember that we were ever Conquered by the Great King, or that we have been employ'd by that Great King to conquer others; if it was so it is beyond our Memory. We do remember we were employed by Maryland to Conquer the Conestogo's, and that the Second time we were at War with them we carry'd them all off."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You Charge us with not acting agreeable to our Peace with the Catawbas; we will repeat truly to you what was done: The Governor of New York at Albany, in behalf of Assaraquoa, gave us several Belts from the Cherikees and Catawbas, and we agreed to a Peace if those Nations would send some of their Great men to Us to confirm it face to face, and that they would Trade with us, and desired that they would appoint a time to meet at Albany for this Purpose, but they never came."

"Brother Assaraquoa;

"We then desired a Letter might be sent to the Catawbas and Cherikees to desire them to come and confirm the Peace. It was long before an Answer came, but we met the Cherikees and Confirmed the Peace, and sent some of Our People to take care of them untill they returned to their own Country.

"The Catawbas refused to come, and sent us word that we were but Women; that they were men and double men for they had two P——s; that they could make Women of us, and would be always at War with us. They are a deceitful People; Our Brother Assaraquoa is deceived by him; we don't blame him for it, but are sorry he is so deceived."

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We have confirm'd the Peace with the Cherikees, but not with the Catawbas. They have been Treacherous, and know it, so that the War must continue till one of Us is destroyed. This we think Proper to tell you, that you may not be Troubled at what we do to the Catawbas.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"We will now Speak to the Point between us. You say you will agree with us to the Road. We desire that may be the Road which was last made (the Waggon Road.) It is always a custom among Brethren or Strangers to use each other kindly. You have some very ill-natured

People living up there, so that we desire the Persons in Power may know that we are to have reasonable Victuals when we are in want.

"You know very well when the White People came first here they were poor; but now they have got our Lands and are by them become Rich, and we are Now poor. What little we had for the Land goes soon away, but the Land lasts forever. You told us you had brought with you a Chest of Goods, and that you have the Key in your Pockets; But we have never seen the Chest nor the Goods that are said to be in it. It may be small and the Goods few. We want to see them, and are desirous to come to some Conclusion. We have been sleeping here these Ten Days past, and have not done any thing to the Purpose."

The Commissioners told them they should see the Goods on Monday.

In the Court House at Lancaster, June the 30th, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The three Governments Entertained the Indians and all the Gentlemen in town with a handsome Dinner; the Six Nations in their order having returned thanks with the usual Solemnity of Jo-ha-han, the Interpreter informed the Governor and the Commissioners that as the Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland was not known to the Indians by any particular Name, they had agreed in Council to take the first opportunity of a large company to present him with one, and as this with them is deemed a matter of great Consequence, and attended with abundance of Forme, the several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony, and the Lot falling on the Cayogo Nation, they had chosen Gachradodow, one of their Chiefs, to be their Speaker, and he desired leave to begin, which being given, he on an elevated part of the Court House, with all the dignity of a Warrior, the Gesture of an Orator, and in a very gracefull Posture, spoke as follows:

"As the Governor of Maryland had Invited them here to Treat about their Lands and brighten the Chain of Friendship, the United Nations thought themselves so much obliged to him that they had come to a Resolution in Council to give to the Great man who is Proprietor of Maryland a particular Name, by which they might hereafter correspond with him, and as it had fallen to the Cayogo's Lot in Council to consider of a proper name for that Chief Man, they had agreed to give him the Name of Tocarry-ho-gan, denoting Precedency, Excellency, or living in middle or Honourable Place betwixt Assaraquoa and their Brother

Onas, by whom their Treaties might be better carryd on." And then addressing himself to his Honour, the Governor of Pennsylvania, The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland and to the Gentlemen then present, he Proceeded:

"As there is a Company of Great Men now Assembled, We take this Time and opportunity to Publish this Matter, That it may be known Tocarry-ho-gan is Our Friend, and that we are ready to Honour him, and that by such Name he may be always called and known among Us. And We hope he will ever Act towards us according to the Excellency of the Name we have now Given him, and enjoy a long and happy life."

The Honourable the Governor and Commissioners, and all the Company present, returned the Compliment with three Huzza's, and after drinking Healths to Our gracious King and Six Nations, the Commissioners of Maryland proceeded to Business in the Court House Chamber with the Indians, where Conrad Weiser the Interpreter was present.

The Honourable the Commissioners order'd Mr. Weiser to tell the Indians that a Deed, releasing all their Claim and Title to certain Lands lying in the Province of Maryland, which by them was agreed to be given and executed for the use of the Lord Baron of Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of that Province, was now on the Table and Seals ready fixed thereto. The Interpreter acquainted them therewith as desired, and then gave the Deed to Canassatego the Speaker, who made his Mark and put his Seal and Delivered it, after which thirteen other Chiefs or Sachims of the Six Nations Executed it in the same manner in the Presence of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and divers other Gentlemen of that Colony, and of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

At the House of Mr. George Sanderson in Lancaster, 2d July, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
Several of the Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The several Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations who had not Signed the Deed of Release of their Claim to some Land in Maryland, tender'd to them on Saturday last in the Chamber of the Court House in this Town, did now readily Execute the same, and caused Mr. Weiser likewise to sign it, as well with his Indian as with his own proper Name of Weiser, as a Witness and Interpreter.

In the Court House at Lancaster, July 2d, 1744.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

Canassatego Spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"The other day you was pleased to tell us you were always concern'd whenever anything happen'd that might give you or us Uneasiness, and that we were mutually engaged to preserve the Road open and Clear between Us. And you informed Us of the Murder of John Armstrong and his two Men by some of the Delaware Indians, and of their Stealing his Goods to a Considerable value. The Delaware Indians as you Suppose are under our Power. We join with you in your Concern for such a vile Proceeding; and to testify that we have the same Inclinations with you to keep the Road clear, free, and open, we give you this string of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"These things happen frequently, and we desire you will consider them well, and not be too much concerned. Three Indians have been killed at different times at Ohio, and we never mentioned any of them to you, imagining it might have been occasioned by some unfortunate Quarrels, and being unwilling to create a Disturbance; We therefore Desire you will consider these things well, and to take the Grief from your Heart We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"We had heard of the Murder of John Armstrong, and in our Journey here We had Conference with our Cousins, the Delawares, about it, and Reproved them severely for it; and charged them to go down to Our Brother Onas and make him satisfaction, both for the Men that were killed and for the Goods. We understood by them that the principal Actor in these Murders is in your Prison, and that he had done all the Mischief himself; but that besides him you had required and Demanded two others who were in his Company when the Murders were Committed. We promise faithfully in our return to renew our Reproofs, and to Charge the Delawares to send down some of their Chiefs with these two young men, but not as Prisoners, to be examined by you; and as we think upon Examination you will not find them Guilty, we rely on your Justice not to do them any Harm, but to permit them to return in safety.

"We likewise understand that search has been made for the Goods belonging to the deceased, and that some have been already returned to your People; but that some are still missing. You may depend upon our Giving the Strictest Charge to the Delawares to Search again with

more Diligence for the Goods, and to return them or the value of them in Skins. And to Confirm what we have said, we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"The Conoy Indians have informed us that they sent you a Message some time ago to advise you that they were ill used by the white People in the place where they had lived, and that they had come to a Resolution of removing to Shamokin, and requested some small Satisfaction for their Land; And as they never have received any answer from you, they have desired Us to Speak for them. We heartily recommend their Case to your Generosity, and to add weight to our Recommendation we present you with this String of Wampum."

Which was receiv'd with the usual Ceremony.

The Governor having conferred a little time with the Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, made the following Reply:

"Brethren—

"I am glad to find that you agree with me in the necessity of keeping the Road between us clear and open; and the Concern you have expressed on Account of the Barbarous Murders mentioned to You, is a proof of Your Brotherly affection for Us. If crimes of this Nature be not Strictly enquired into, and the Criminals Severely Punish'd, there will be an end of all commerce between us and the Indians, and then you will be altogether in the Power of the French; They will set what Price they please on their own Goods, and Give you what they think fit for your Skins, so it is for your own interest that our Traders should be safe in their Persons and Goods when they Travel to your Towns.

"Brethren:

"I consider'd this matter well before I came from Philadelphia, and I advised with the Council there upon it, as I have done here with the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland. I never heard before of the Murder of Three Indians at Ohio; had complaint been made to me of it, and it had appeared to have been committed by any of the People under my Government, they should have been put to Death, as two of them were two years ago for killing two Indians. You are not to take your own satisfaction, but to apply to me and I will see that Justice be done you; and should any of the Indians rob or murder any of our People, I do expect that you will deliver them up to be tryed and Punished in the same manner as White people are. This is the way to preserve Friendship between us, and will be for your benefit as well as our's. I am well pleased with the Steps you have already taken, and the Reproofs you have given to your Cousins the Delawares, and do expect you will lay your Commands upon some of their Chiefs to bring

down the two Young men that were present at the Murders. If they are not brought down, I shall look upon it as a Proof of their Guilt. If upon Examination they shall be found not to have been concerned in the Bloody Action, they shall be well used and sent home in Safety. I will take it upon myself to see that they have no Injustice done them. An Inventory is taken of the Goods already restored, and I expect satisfaction will be made for such as cannot be found in Skins, according to their Promise.

"I well remember the coming down of one of the Conoy Indians with a Paper setting forth That the Conoys had come to a Resolution to leave the Land reserved for them by the Proprietors, but he made no complaint to me of ill usage from the White People. The reason he gave for their removal was, that the Setling of the White people all around them had made Deer Scarce, and that therefore they chose to remove to Juniata for the Benefit of Hunting. I ordered what they said to be entered in the Council Book. The old Man's Expences were borne, and a Blankit given him at his Return home. I have not yet heard from the Proprietors on this head, but you may be assured, from the favour and Justice they have always shewn to the Indians, that they will do everything that can be reasonably expected of them in this case.

In the Court House Chamber at Lancaster, July 2d, 1744, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.

The Deputies of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Indians being told by the Interpreter that their Brother Assaraquoa was going to speak to them, he spoke as follows:

"Sachims and Warriors, our Friends and Brethren:

"As we have already sayd enough to you on the Subject of the Title to the Lands you Claim from Virginia, we have no occasion to say anything more to you on that head, but come directly to the Point. We have open'd the Chests, and the Goods are now here before you; They cost Two hundred Pounds, Pennsylvania money, and were bought by a Person recommended to Us by the Governor of Pennsylvania, with ready Cash. We order'd them to be good in their kinds, and we believe they are so. These Goods, and Two hundred Pounds in Gold which now lye now on the Table, we will give you, Our Brethren of the Six Nations, upon Condition That you immediately make a Deed, recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands that are or shall be by his Majesty's Appointment in the Colony of Virginia.

"As to the Road, we agree you shall have one, and the Regulation is in a paper which the Interpreter now has in his custody to Shew you.

The People of Virginia shall perform their Part if you and your Indians performs their's. We are your Brethren, and will do no hardships to you, but, on the Contrary, all the kindness we can."

The Indians agreed to what was said, and Canassatego desired they would Represent their Case to the King, in order to have a further Consideration when the Settlement increased much farther back. To which the Commissioners agreed, and Promised they would make such a Representation faithfully and honestly, and for their further Security that they would do so, they would give them a Writing under their Hands and Seals to that purpose.

They desired that some Rum might be given them to drink on their way home, which the Commissioners agreed to, and payd them in Gold for that Purpose, and the Carriage of their Goods from Philadelphia, Nine pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, Pennsylvania money.

Canassatego further sayd, That as their Brother Tocarry-ho-gan sent them Provision on the Road here, which kept them from Starving, he hoped their Brother Assaraquoa would do the same for them back, and have the Goods he gave them carry'd to the usual Place, which were agreed to.

After this Conference the Deed was Produced, and the Interpreter Explained it to them, and they according to their Rank and Quality put their Marks and Seals to it in the presence of several Gentlemen of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; and when they delivered the Deed, Canassatego delivered it for the use of their Father the Great King, and hoped he would consider them, upon which the Gentleman and Indians present gave three shouts.

In the Court House at Lancaster, Tuesday, July 2d, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.

The Governor Spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations—

"At a Treaty held with many of the Chiefs of your Nations two years ago, the Road between us was made Clearer and Wider; Our Fire was enlarged and our Friendship confirmed by an Exchange of Presents and many other Mutual Good Offices.

"We think ourselves happy in having been Instrumental to your meeting with our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland, And we persuade ourselves that you on your Parts will always remember it as an Instance

of our good will and affection for you. This has given us an opportunity of seeing you sooner than perhaps we should otherwise have done; and as we are under mutual Obligations by treaties, we to hear with Our Ears for you, and you to hear with your Ears for us, We take this opportunity to inform you of what very nearly concerns us both.

"The Great King of England and the French King have Declared War against each other. Two Battles have been fought, one by Land and the other by Sea. The Great King of England Commanded the Land Army in Person, and gained a Compleat Victory. Numbers of the French were killed and taken Prisoners, and the rest were forced to pass a River with Precipitation to save their Lives. The Great God covered the King's head in that Battle, so that he did not receive the least hurt, for which you as well as we have reason to be very thankfull.

"The Engagement at Sea was likewise to the Advantage of the English. The French and Spaniards joined their Ships together and came out to Fight us. The brave English Admiral burnt one of their largest Ships, and many others were so shatter'd that they were glad to take the opportunity of a very high wind and a dark Night to run away and to hide themselves again in their Harbours. Had the Weather proved fair he would in all probability have taken or destroyed them all.

"I need not put you in mind how much William Penn and his sons have been your Friends and the Friends of all the Indians; you have long and often experienced their Friendship for you, nor need I repeat to you how kindly you were treated, and what valuable Presents were made to you two years ago by the Governor, the Council, and the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The Sons of William Penn are all now in England, and have left me in their place, well knowing how much I regard you and all the Indians. As a fresh proof of this, I have left my House and am come thus far to see you, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm our Friendship with you. In testimony whereof I present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

"As your Nations have engaged themselves by Treaty to Assist Us, your Brethren of Pennsylvania, in case of a War with the French, we do not Doubt but you will punctually perform an Engagement so solemnly entered into. A War is now declared, and We expect that you will not suffer the French or any of the Indians in Alliance with them to March through your Country to disturb any of our Settlements, And that you will give us the Earliest and best Intelligence of any Designs that may be formed by them to our Disadvantage, as we promise to do of any that may be to your's. To enforce what I have now say'd to you in the strongest manner, I present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

After a little Pause his Honour the Governor Spoke again:

"Friends and Brethren of the Six Nations—

"What I have now sayd to you is in conformity to the Treaties subsisting between the Province of which I am Governor and your Nations. I now proceed with the Consent of the Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland to tell you That all Differences having been adjusted, and the Roads between us and you made quite clear and open, We are ready to confirm our Treaties with your Nations, and establish a Friendship which is not to end but with the World itself. And in behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, I do by this fine Belt of Wampum and a Present of Goods to the Value of Three hundred pounds, confirm and establish the said Treaties of Peace, Union, and Friendship, you on your Parts doing the same."

Which was received with a loud Jo-hah.

The Governor further added, "The Goods bought with the one Hundred Pounds Sterling Put into my Hands by the Governor of Virginia are ready to be delivered when you Please. The Goods bought and sent up by the People of the Province of Pennsylvania, according to the List which the Interpreter will explain, are laid by themselves, and are likewise ready to be deliver'd to you at your own time."

After a little Pause the Commissioners of Virginia Spoke as follows:

"Sachims and Warriors of the Six Nations—

"The Way between us being made Smooth by what Passed Yesterday, we desire now to confirm all former Treaties made between Virginia and you our Brethren of the Six Nations, and to make Our Chain of Union and Friendship as bright as the Sun, that it may not contract any more Rust for ever; that our Children's Children may rejoice at and confirm what we have done; and that you and your Children may not forget it, We give you One hundred pounds in Gold and this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremonye.

"Friends and Brethren:

"Altho' we have been Disappointed in Our Endeavors to bring about a Peace between you and the Catawbas, yet we desire to speak to you something more about them. We believe they have been unfaithfull to you and Spoke of you with a foolish contempt, but this may be only the Rashness of some of their Young Men. In this Time of War with Our common Enemies, the French and Spaniards, it will be the wisest way to be at Peace among Our selves. They, the Catawbas, are also Children of the Great King, and therefore we desire you will agree that we may endeavour to make a Peace between you and them, that we may be all United by one common Chain of Friendship. We give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brethren:

"Our Friend Conrad Weiser, when he is old, will go into the other World, as Our Fathers have done; our Children will then want such a Friend to go between them and your Children to reconcile any differences that may happen to Arise between them, that, like him, may have the Ears and Tongues of our Children and yours.

"The way to have such a Friend is for you to send three or four of your Boys to Virginia, where we have a fine House for them to Live in, and a Man on purpose to teach the Children of you, our Friends, the Religion, Language, and Customs of the White People. To this Place we kindly invite you to send some of your Children, and we promise you they shall have the same care taken of them, and be Instructed in the same manner as our own Children, and be returned to you again when you please; and to confirm this we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland Spoke as follows:

"Friends and Brethren, the Chiefs or Sachims of the Six United Nations:

"The Governor of Maryland invited you hither, we have treated you as Friends and agreed with you as Brethren.

"As the Treaty now made concerning the Lands in Maryland Will, we hope, Prevent effectually every future Misunderstanding between us on that Account, we will now bind faster the Links of Our Chain of Friendship by a Renewal of all our former Treaties; and that they may still be the better Secured we shall present you with One hundred Pounds in Gold.

"What we have further to say to you is, Let not our Chain contract any Rust; whenever you perceive the least Speck tell us of it and we will make it clean. This we also expect of you, that it may always continue so bright as our Generations may see their Faces in it; and in pledge of the Truth of what we have now Spoken and our affection to you, we give you this Belt of Wampum.".

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

Canassatego in return spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas, Assaraquoa, and Tocarry-ho-gan—

"We return you thanks for your several Speeches, which are very agreeable to us. They contain matters of great moment; that we propose to give them a very Serious consideration, and to answer them Suitably to their Worth and Excellence, and this will take till To-morrow Morning, and when we are ready we will give you due Notice.

"You tell us you beat the French; if so you must have taken a great

deal of Rum from them, and can the better spare us some of that Liquor to make us rejoice with you in the Victory."

The Governor and Commissioners order'd a Dram of Rum to be given to each in a small Glass, calling it *A French Glass.*

In the Court House at Lancaster, July the 4th, 1744, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esqr., Governor, &c.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Virginia.
The Honourable the Commissioners of Maryland.
The Deputies of the Six Nations.
Conrad Weiser, Interpreter.
Canassatego, Speaker.

"Brother Onas:

"Yesterday you expressed your satisfaction in having been Instrumental to our meeting with Our Brethren of Virginia and Maryland. We in return assure you that we have great Pleasure in this Meeting, and thank you for the Part you had in bringing us together in order to create a good Understanding and to clear the Road; and in token of Our Gratitude We present you with this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Onas:

"You was pleased Yesterday to inform us 'That War had been Declared between the Great King of England and the French King; that two Great Battles had been fought, one by Land and the other at Sea, with many other particulars.' We are glad to hear the Arms of the King of England were Successfull, and take part with you in your Joy on this Occasion. You then came nearer home and told us 'You had left your House and were come thus far on behalf of the whole People of Pennsylvania to see us, to renew our Treaties, to brighten the Covenant Chain, and to confirm your Friendship with us. We approve this Proposition; we thank you for it. We own with Pleasure that the Covenant Chain between Us and Pennsylvania is of Old Standing, and has never Contracted any Rust; we wish it may always continue as bright as it has done hitherto; and in token of the Sincerity of our Wishes we present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the Jo-hah.

"Brother Onas:

"You was pleased Yesterday to remind us of Our Mutual Obligation to assist each other in case of a War with the French, and to repeat the Substance of what we ought to do by Our Treaties with you; and that as a War had been already entered into with the French, you called upon

us to assist you, and not to suffer the French to March through our Country to disturb any of your Settlements.

"In answer, We assure you We have all these particulars in our Hearts; they are fresh in our Memory. We shall never forget that You and we have but one Heart, one Head, one Eye, one Ear, and one Hand; We shall have all your Country under our Eye, and take all the care we can to prevent any Enemy from coming into it; and in proof of our Care, we must inform you that before we came here we told [1]Onantio, our Father, as he is called, that neither he nor any of His people should come through our Country to hurt our Brethren the English, or any of the Settlements belonging to them; there was room enough at Sea to fight; there he might do what he pleased, but he should not come upon our Land to do any Damage to our Brethren, And you may depend upon our using our utmost care to see this effectually done; and in token of our Sincerity we present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

After some little time the Interpreter said, Canassatego had forgot something Material, and desired to mend his Speech, and to do so as often as he should omitt any thing of Moment, and thereupon he added:

"The Six Nations have a great Authority and Influénce over sundry Tribes of Indians in Alliance with the French, and particularly over the Praying Indians, formerly a part with ourselves, who stand in the very gates of the French, and to shew our Further care, we have engaged these very Indians, and other Indian Allies of the French, for you. They will not join the French against you. They have agreed with us before we set out. We have put the Spirit of Antipathy against the French in those People. Our Interest is very Considerable with them and many other Nations, and as far as ever it extends we shall use it for your Service."

The Governor said, Canassatego did well to mend his Speech; he might always do it when ever his Memory should fail him in any Point of Consequence, and he thanked him for the very agreeable Addition.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You told us Yesterday that all Disputes with you being now at an End, you desired to confirm all former Treaties between Virginia and Us, and to make our Chain of Union as bright as the Sun.

"We agree very Heartily with you in these Propositions; we thank your good Inclinations; we desire you will pay no regard to any Idle Stories that may be told to our Prejudice, and as the Dispute about the Lands is now entirely over, and we perfectly reconciled, we hope for the future we shall not Act towwards each other but as becomes Brethren and Hearty Friends.

[1] Onantio, the Governor of Canada.

"We are willing to renew the Friendship with you, and to make it as firm as possible for us and our Children, with you and your Children to the latest Generation, and we desire you will imprint these Engagements on your Hearts in the Strongest manner; and in confirmation that we shall do the same we give you this Belt of Wampum."

Which was received with Jo-hah from the Interpreter and all the Nations.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"You did let us know yesterday that tho' you had been disapointed in your Endeavors to bring about a Peace between us and the Catawbas, yet you would still do the best to bring such a thing about. We are well pleased with your Design, and the more so as we hear you know what sort of People the Catawbas are—that they are spitefull and Offensive, and have Treated us Contemptuously. We are glad you know these things of the Catawbas. We believe what you say to be true, that there are, notwithstanding, some amongst them who are Wiser and better; and, as you say, they are your Brethren and belong to the Great King over the Water, we shall not be against a Peace on reasonable Terms provided they will come to the Northward to Treat about it. In Confirmation of what we say, and to encourage you in your Undertaking, we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremonys.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

You told us likewise you had a Great House Provided for the Education of Youth, and that there were several white People and Indian Children there to learn languages and to write and read, and invited us to send some of our Children among you, &c.

"We must let you know we love our Children too well to send them so great a way, and the Indians are not inclined to give their Children learning. We allow it to be good, and we thank you for your Invitation; but our Customs differing from your's you will be so good as to excuse us.

"We hope Tarachawagon[1] will be preserved by the Good Spirit to a good old age. When he is gone under Ground it will then be time to look out for another; and no Doubt amongst so many Thousands as there are in the World one such Man may be found who will serve both Parties with the same Fidelity as Tarachawagon does; while he lives there is no room to complain. In token of our Thankfulness for your Invitation we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Ceremony.

"Brother Tocarry-hogan:

"You told us yesterday that since there was now nothing in Contro-

[1] Tarachawagon, Conrad Weiser.

versie between us, and the Affair of the Land was Settled to your satisfaction, you would now brighten the Chain of Friendship which hath Subsisted between you and us ever since we became Brethren. We are well pleased with the Proposition, and we thank you for it. We also are inclined to renew all Treaties and keep a good Correspondence with you. You told us further, if ever we should perceive the Chain had Contracted any Rust to let you know and you would take care to take the Rust out, and preserve it bright. We agree with you in this, and shall, on our Parts, do everything to preserve a good Understanding, and to live in the same Friendship with you as with our Brothers Onas and Assaraquoa; in Confirmation whereof we give you this Belt of Wampum."

On which the usual Cry of Yo-hah was given.

"Brethren:

"We have now finished our Answer to what you said to us Yesterday, and shall now proceed to Indian Affairs that are not of so General a Concern.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"There lives a Nation of Indians on the other side of your Country, the Tuscaroraes, who are our Friends, and with whom we hold Correspondence; but the Road between us and them has been stopped for some time on Account of the Misbehaviour of some of Our Warriors. We have open'd a New Road for our Warriors and they shall keep to that; but as that would be inconvenient for Messengers going to the Tuscaroraes we desire they may go the old Road. We frequently send Messengers to one another, and shall have more Occasion to do so now that we have concluded a Peace with the Cherikees. To enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

"Brother Assaraquoa:

"Among these Tuscaroraes there live a few families of the Conoy Indians who are desirous to leave them and to remove to the rest of their Nation among us, and the Straight Road from them to Us lyes through the Middle of your Country. We desire you will give them free passage through Virginia, and furnish them with Passes; and to enforce our Request we give you this String of Wampum."

Which was received with the usual Cry of Approbation.

"Brother Onas, Assaraquoa, and Tocarry-hogan:

"At the close of your respective Speeches Yesterday you made us very handsome Presents, and we should return you something suitable to your Generosity; but, alas, we are poor, and shall ever remain so long as there are so many Indian Traders among us. Their's and the white People's Cattle have eat up all the Grass, and made Deer Scarce. However, we

have Provided a Small Present for you, and tho' some of you gave us more than others, yet as you are all equally Our Brethren, we shall leave it to you to divide it as you Please." And then presented Three Bundles of Skins which were received with the usual Ceremony from the three Governments.

"We have one thing further to say, and that is We heartily recommend Union and a Good Agreement between you our Brethren. Never disagree, but preserve a strict Friendship for one another, and thereby you as well as we will become the Stronger.

"Our wise Forefathers established Union and Amity between the Five Nations; this has made us formidable, this has given us great weight and Authority with our Neighboring Nations.

"We are a Powerfull confederacy, and by your observing the same Methods our wise Forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh Strength and Power; therefore, whatever befalls you, never fall out with one another."

The Governor replied:

"The Honourable Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland have desired me to Speak for them, therefore I, in behalf of those Governments as well as the Province of Pennsylvania, return you thanks for the many Proofs you have given in your Speeches of your Zeal for the Service of your Brethren the English, and in particular for your having so Early engaged in a Neutrality the Several Tribes of Indians in the French Alliance. We do not Doubt but you will faithfully Discharge your Promises. As to your Presents, we never estimate these things by their Real Worth, but by the Disposition of the Giver. In this Light we accept them with Great Pleasure, and put a high value upon them. We are obliged to you for Recommending Peace and Good Agreement amongst ourselves. We are all Subjects as well as you of the Geat King beyond the Water, and in Duty to his Majesty and from the good Affection we bear to each other, as well as from a regard to our Interests, we shall always be inclined to live in Friendship."

Then the Commissioners of Virginia presented the Hundred Pounds in Gold, together with a Paper containing a Promise to recommend the Six Nations for further favôr to the King, which they received with Yo-hah, and the Paper was given by them to Conrad Weiser to keep for them. The Commissioners likewise Promised that their publick Messengers should not be Molested in their Passage through Virginia, and that they would prepare Passes for such of the Conoy Indians as were willing to remove to the Northward.

Then the Commissioners of Maryland presented their Hundred pounds in Gold, Which was likewise received with the Yo-hah.

Canassatego said: "We mentioned to You Yesterday the Booty you

had taken from the French, and asked you for some of the Rum, which we supposed to be part of it, and you gave us some, but it turned out unfortunately that you gave us it in French Glasses, we desire now You will give us some in English Glasses."

The Governor made answer: "We are glad to hear you have such a Dislike for what is French. They cheat you in your Glasses as well as in every thing else. You must Consider we are at a Distance from Williamsburg, Annapolis, and Philadelphia, where our Rum Stores are, and that altho' we brought up a good quantity with us, you have almost drank it out; but notwithstanding this, we have enough left to fill our English Glasses, and will Shew the Difference between the Narrowness of the French and the Generosity of the English towards you."

The Indians gave in their Order five Yo-hahs, and the Honourable Governor and Commissioners cailing for some Rum and some middle-sized Wine Glasses drank Health to the Great King of England and the Six Nations, and put an End to the Treaty by three loud Huzza's, in which all the Company Joined.

In the Evening the Governor went to take his leave of the Indians, and presenting them with a String of Wampum he told them that was in return for one he had received of them, with a Message to desire the Governor of Virginia to suffer their Warriors to go through Virginia unmolested, which was rendered unnecessary by the Present Treaty.

Then presenting them with another String of Wampum, he told them that was in return for their's, praying him that as they had taken away one Part of Conrad Weiser's Beard, which frightned their Children, he would please to take away the other, which he had ordered to be done.

The Indians received these two Strings of Wampum with the usual Yo-hah.

The Governor then asked them what was the reason that more of the Shawanaes from their Town on Hohio, were not at the Treaty? But seeing that it would require a Council in Form, and perhaps another day to give an answer, he desired they would give answer to Conrad Weiser upon the Road on their Return Home, for he was to Set out to Philadelphia the next Morning.

Canassatego in Conclusion spoke as follows:

"We have been hindred by a great deal of Bussiness from waiting on you to have some private Conversation with you, chiefly to enquire after the Health of Onas beyond the Water; we desire you will tell them we have a grateful Sense of all their Kindness for the Indians. Brother Onas told us when he went away he would not stay long from us; we think it is a great while, and want to know when we may expect him,

and desire when You write You will recommend us heartily to him;" which the Governor promised to do, and then took his leave of them.

The Commissioners of Virginia gave Canassatego a Scarlet Camblet Coat, and took their leave of them in form, and at the same time delivered their Passes to them, according to their Request.

The Commissioners of Maryland presented Gachradodow with a Broad Gold-laced Hat, and took their leave of them in the same manner.

No. 8.

THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—1776.

WHEREAS all Government ought to be instituted and supported for the Security and Protection of the Community as such, and to enable the Individuals, who compose it, to enjoy their natural Rights and the other Blessings which the Author of Existence has bestowed upon Man; and, whenever these great Ends of Government are not obtained, the people have a Right, by common Consent, to change it and take such Measures as to them may appear necessary to promote their Safety and Happiness. And WHEREAS the Inhabitants of this Commonwealth have, in Consideration of Protection only, heretofore acknowledged Allegiance to the King of Great Britain; and the said King has not only withdrawn that Protection, but commenced and still continues to carry on, with unabated Vengeance, a most cruel and unjust War against them, employing therein not only the Troops of Great Britain, but foreign Mercenaries, Savages and Slaves, for the avowed Purpose of reducing them to a total and abject submission to the despotic Domination of the British Parliament, with many other Acts of Tyranny (more fully set forth in the Declaration of Congress) whereby all Allegiance and Fealty to the said King, and his Successors, are dissolved and at an End, and all Power and Authority derived from him ceased in these Colonies. And whereas it is absolutely necessary for the Welfare and Safety of the Inhabitants of said Colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that just, permanent and proper Forms of Government exist in every part of them derived from, and founded on the Authority of the People only, agreeable to the Direction of the honorable *American Congress.*

WE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN GENERAL CONVENTION MET, for the express Purpose of framing such a Government, confessing the Goodness of the great Governor of the Universe, (who alone knows to what Degree of earthly Happiness Mankind may attain, by perfecting the Arts of Government) in permitting the People of this State, by common Consent, and without Violence, deliberately to form for themselves such just Rules as they shall think best for governing their future Society; and being fully convinced that it is our indispensable Duty to establish such original Principles of Government as will best promote the general Happiness of the People of this State and their Posterity, and provide for future Improvements, without

Partiality for or Prejudice against any particular Class, Sect or Denomination of Men whatsoever, DO, by Virtue of the Authority vested in us by our Constituents, ORDAIN, DECLARE and ESTABLISH the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and to remain in Force therein forever, unaltered, except in such Articles as shall hereafter, on Experience, be found to require Improvement, and which shall, by the same Authority of the People fairly delegated, as this Frame of Government directs, be amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great End and Design of all Government herein before mentioned.

CHAPTER I.

A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OR STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SECTION THE FIRST.

That all Men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalineable Rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending Life and Liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting Property, and pursuing and obtaining Happiness and Safety.

SECTION THE SECOND.

That all Men have a natural and unalienable Right to worship Almighty God according to the Dictates of their own Consciences and Understandings: And that no Man ought or of Right can be compelled to attend any religious Worship, or erect or support any Place of Worship, or maintain any Ministry, contrary to, or against his own free Will and Consent: Nor can any Man, who acknowledges the Being of a GOD, be justly deprived or abridged of any civil Right as a Citizen, on Account of his religious Sentiments, or peculiar Mode of religious Worship: And that no Authority can or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any Power whatever, that shall in any Case interfere with, or in any Manner controul the Right of Conscience, in the free Exercise of religious Worship.

SECTION THE THIRD.

That the People of this State have the sole exclusive and inherent Right of governing and regulating the internal Police of the same.

SECTION THE FOURTH.

That all Power being originally inherent in, and consequently derived from the People; therefore all Officers of Government, whether legislative or executive, are their Trustees and Servants, and at all times accountable to them.

SECTION THE FIFTH.

That Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common Benefit, Protection and Security of the People, Nation or Community; and not for the particular Emolument or Advantage of any single Man, Family or Set of Men who are a Part only of that Community, And that the Community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible Right to reform, alter or abolish Government in such Manner as shall be by that Community judged most conducive to the public Weal.

SECTION THE SIXTH.

That those who are employed in the legislative and executive Business of the State, may be restrained from oppression, the People have a Right at such Periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public Officers to a private Station, and supply the Vacancies by certain and regular Elections.

SECTION THE SEVENTH.

That all Elections ought to be free; and that all free Men having a sufficient evident common Interest with, and Attachment to the Community, have a Right to elect Officers, or be elected into Office.

SECTION THE EIGHTH.

That every Member of Society hath a right to be protected in the Enjoyment of Life, Liberty and Property, and therefore is bound to contribute his Proportion towards the Expense of that Protection, and yield his personal Service, when necessary, or an Equivalent thereto.

But no Part of a man's Property can be justly taken from him, or applied to public Uses, without his own Consent, or that of his legal Representatives: Nor can any Man who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing Arms, be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such Equivalent: Nor are the People bound by any Laws, but such as they have in like Manner assented to, for their common Good.

SECTION THE NINTH.

That in all Prosecutions for criminal Offences, a Man hath a right to be heard by himself, and his Counsel, to demand the Cause and Nature of his Accusation, to be confronted with the Witnesses, to call for Evidence in his Favour, and a speedy public Trial, by an impartial Jury of the Country, without the unanimous Consent of which Jury he cannot be found guilty: nor can he be compelled to give Evidence against himself: nor can any Man be justly deprived of his Liberty, except by the Laws of the Land, or the Judgment of his Peers.

SECTION THE TENTH.

That the People have a Right to hold themselves, their Houses, Papers

and Possessions free from Search or Seizure; and therefore, Warrants without Oaths or Affirmations first made affording a sufficient Foundation for them, and Whereby any Officer or Messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected Places, or to seize any Person or Persons, his or their Property, not particularly described, are contrary to that Right, and ought not to be granted.

SECTION THE ELEVENTH.

That in Controversies respecting Property, and in Suits between Man and Man, the parties have a Right to Trial by Jury, which ought to be held sacred.

SECTION THE TWELFTH.

That the People have a Right to Freedom of Speech, and of writing, and publishing their Sentiments; therefore the Freedom of the Press ought not to be restrained.

SECTION THE THIRTEENTH.

That the People have a Right to bear Arms for the Defence of themselves and the State; and as Standing Armies, in the Time of Peace, are dangerous to Liberty, they ought not to be kept up: And that the Military should be kept under strict Subordination to, and Governed by the Civil Power.

SECTION THE FOURTEENTH.

That a frequent Recurrence to fundamental Principles, and a firm Adherence to Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Industry and Frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the Blessings of Liberty, and keep a Government free: The People ought therefore to pay Particular Attention to these Points in the Choice of Officers and Representatives, and have a Right to exact a due and constant Regard to them, from their Legislators and Magistrates in the making and executing such Laws as are necessary for the good Government of the State.

SECTION THE FIFTEENTH.

That all men have a natural inherent Right to emigrate from one State to another that will receive them, or to form a new State in vacant Countries, or in such Countries as they can purchase, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own Happiness.

SECTION THE SIXTEENTH.

That the People have a Right to assemble together, to consult for their common Good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for Redress of Grievances, by Address, Petition or Remonstrance.

CHAPTER II.

Plan or Frame of Government for the Commonwealth or State of Pennsylvania.

SECTION THE FIRST.

The Commonwealth or State of Pennsylvania shall be governed hereafter by an Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of the same, and a President and Council, in Manner and Form following.

SECTION THE SECOND.

The Supreme Legislative Power shall be vested in a House of Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth or State of Pennsylvania.

SECTION THE THIRD.

The Supreme Executive Power shall be vested in a President and Council.

SECTION THE FOURTH.

Courts of Justice shall be established in the City of Philadelphia, and in every County of this State.

SECTION THE FIFTH.

The Freemen of this Commonwealth and their Sons shall be trained and armed for its Defence, under such Regulations, Restrictions and Exceptions, as the General Assembly shall by Law direct; preserving always to the People the Right of choosing their Colonels, and all commissioned Officers under that Rank, in such Manner and as often as by the said Laws shall be directed.

SECTION THE SIXTH.

Every Freeman of the full age of twenty-one Years, having resided in this State for the Space of one whole Year next before the Day of Election for Representatives, and paid public Taxes during that Time, shall enjoy the Right of an Elector: Provided always, that Sons of Freeholders of the Age of twenty-one Years shall be entitled to Vote, although they have not paid taxes.

SECTION THE SEVENTH.

The House of Representatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth shall consist of Persons most noted for Wisdom and Virtue; to be chosen by the Freemen of every City and County of this Commonwealth respectively: And no Person shall be elected, unless he has resided in the City or County for which he shall be chosen, two Years immediately

before the said Election; nor shall any Member, while he continues such, hold any other Office, except in the Militia.

SECTION THE EIGHTH.

No Person shall be capable of being elected a Member to serve in the House of Representatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth more than four Years in seven.

SECTION THE NINTH.

The Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen annually by Ballot, by the Freemen of the Commonwealth, on the second Tuesday in October for ever, (except this present Year) and shall meet on the fourth Monday of the same Month; and shall be styled THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, and shall have power to choose their Speaker, the Treasurer of the State, and their other Officers; sit on their own Adjournments; prepare Bills and enact them into Laws; judge of the Elections and Qualifications of their own Members; they may expel a Member, but not a second Time for the same Cause; they may administer Oaths or Affirmations on Examinations of Witnesses; redress Grievances; impeach State Criminals; grant Charters of Incorporation; constitute Towns, Boroughs, Cities and Counties; and shall have all other Powers necessary for the Legislature of a Free State or Commonwealth; but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish or infringe any part of this constitution.

SECTION THE TENTH.

A Quorum of the House of Representatives shall consist of two-thirds of the whole Number of Members elected; and having met, and chosen their Speaker, shall each of them, before they proceed to Business, take and subscribe, as well the Oath or Affirmation of Fidelity and Allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz:

I —— ——, do swear (or affirm) that, as a Member of this Assembly, I will not propose or assent to any Bill, Vote or Resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the People, nor do or consent to any Act or Thing whatever, that shall have a Tendency to lessen or abridge their Rights and Privileges as declared in the Constitution of this State; but will, in all things, conduct myself as a faithful honest Representative and Guardian of the People, according to the best of my Judgment and Abilities.

And each Member, before he takes his Seat, shall make and subscribe the following Declaration, viz:

I do believe in one God, the Creator and Governor of the Universe, the Rewarder of the good and punisher of the wicked: And I do acknowl-

edge the Scriptures of the old and new Testament to be given by divine Inspiration.

And no further or other religious Test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil Officer or Magistrate in this State.

SECTION THE ELEVENTH.

Delegates to represent this State in Congress, shall be chosen by Ballot, by the future General Assembly, at their first Meeting, and annually for ever afterwards, as long as such Representation shall be necessary; any Delegate may be superseded at any time, by the General Assembly, appointing another in his stead; no Man shall sit in Congress longer than two Years successively, nor be capable of Re-election for three years afterwards: And no Person, who holds any Office in the Gift of Congress, shall hereafter be elected to represent this Commonwealth in Congress.

SECTION THE TWELFTH.

If any City or Cities, County or Counties, shall neglect or refuse to elect and send Representatives to the General Assembly, two-thirds of the Members from the Cities or Counties that do elect and send Representatives, provided they be a Majority of the Cities and Counties of the whole State when met, shall have all the powers of the General Assembly as fully and amply as if the whole were present.

SECTION THE THIRTEENTH.

The Doors of the House, in which the Representatives of the Freeman of this State shall sit in General Assembly, shall be and remain open for the Admission of all Persons who behave decently, except only when the Welfare of this State may require the Doors to be shut.

SECTION THE FOURTEENTH.

The Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly shall be printed weekly, during their Sitting, with the Yeas and Nays on any Question, Vote or Resolution, where any two Members require it except when the Vote is taken by Ballot; and when the Yeas and Nays are so taken, every Member shall have a Right to insert the Reasons of his Vote, upon the Minutes, if he desires it.

SECTION THE FIFTEENTH.

To the End that Laws, before they are enacted, may be more maturely considered, and the Inconvenience of hasty Determinations as much as possible prevented, all Bills of a public Nature shall be printed for the Consideration of the People, before they are read in General Assembly the last Time for Debate and Amendment; and, except on Occasions of sudden Necessity, shall not be passed into Laws until the next Session

of Assembly; and for the more perfect Satisfaction of the Public, the reasons and Motives for making such laws shall be fully and clearly expressed in the Preambles.

SECTION THE SIXTEENTH.

The Style of the Laws of this Commonwealth shall be "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same. And the General Assembly shall affix their Seal to every Bill, as soon as it is enacted into a Law, which Seal shall be kept by the Assembly, and shall be called "THE SEAL OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA," and shall not be used for any other Purpose.

SECTION THE SEVENTEENTH.

The City of Philadelphia and each County in this Commonwealth respectively, shall, on the first Tuesday of November in this present Year, and on the second Tuesday in October annually for the two next Years, to wit, the Year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and the Year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, choose six Persons to represent them in General Assembly: But as Representation, in Proportion to the Number of Taxable Inhabitants, is the only Principle which can, at all times, secure Liberty, and made the Voice of a Majority of the People the Law of the Land, therefore the General Assembly shall cause complete Lists of the taxable inhabitants, in the City and each County in the Commonwealth respectively, to be taken and returned to them on or before the last Meeting of the Assembly elected in the Year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight—who shall appoint a representation to each in Proportion to the Number of Taxables in such Returns; which Representation shall continue for the next seven years afterwards; at the End of which a new Return of the taxable Inhabitants shall be made, and a Representation agreeable thereto appointed by the said Assembly, and so on septennially for ever. The Wages of the Representatives in General Assembly, and all other State-charges, shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

SECTION THE EIGHTEENTH.

In order that the Freemen of this Commonwealth may enjoy the Benefit of Election as equally as may be until the Representation shall commence as directed in the foregoing Section, each County at its own Choice may be didided into Districts, hold Elections therein, and elect their Representatives in the County and their other elective Officers, as shall be hereafter regulated by the General Assembly of this State and no Inhabitant of this State shall have more than one annual Vote at the general Election for Representatives in Assembly.

SECTION THE NINETEENTH.

For the present the Supreme Executive Council of this State shall consist of twelve Persons, chosen in the following Manner: The Freemen of the City of Philadelphia and of the Countys of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks respectively, shall choose by Ballot one Person for the City and one for each County aforesaid, to serve for three Years and no longer, at the Time and Place for electing Representatives in General Assembly. The Freemen of the Countys of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Berks shall in like Manner elect one Person for each County respectively, to serve as Counsellors for two Years and no longer. And the Countys of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland respectively, shall in like Manner elect one Person for each County, to serve as Counsellors for one Year and no longer. And at the expiration of the Time for which each Counsellor was chosen to serve, the Freemen of the City of Philadelphia and of the several Countys in this State respectively, shall elect one Person to serve as Counsellor for three Years and no longer; and so on every third year forever. By this Mode of Election and continual Rotation, more Men will be trained to public Business, there will in every subsequent Year be found in the Council a Number of Persons acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing Years, whereby the Business will be more consistently conducted, and moreover the Danger of establishing an inconvenient Aristocracy will be effectually prevented. All Vacancies in the Council that may happen by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled at the next general Election for Representatives in General Assembly, unless a particular Election for that Purpose shall be sooner appointed by the President and Council. No Member of the General Assembly or Delegate in Congress, shall be chosen a Member of the Council. The President and Vice-president shall be chosen annually by the joint Ballot of the General Assembly and Council, of the Members of the Council. Any Person having served as a Counsellor for three successive Years, shall be incapable of holding that Office for four Years afterwards. Every Member of the Council shall be a Justice of the Peace for the whole Commonwealth by Virtue of his Office.

In Case new additional Counties shall hereafter be erected in this State, such County or counties shall elect a Counsellor, and such County or Counties shall be annexed to the next neighboring Counties, and shall take Rotation with such Counties.

The Council shall meet annually, at the same Time and Place with the General Assembly.

The Treasurer of the State, Trustees of the Loan-office, Naval-officers Collectors of Customs or Excise, Judge of the Admiralty, Attornies-General, Sheriffs, and Prothonotaries, shall not be capable

of a Seat in the General Assembly, Executive Council, or Continental Congress.

SECTION THE TWENTIETH.

The President, and in his Absence the Vice-president, with the council, five of whom shall be a Quorum, shall have Power to appoint and commissionate Judges, Naval-officers, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney-general and all other Officers, civil and military, except such as are chosen by the General Assembly, or the People, agreeable to this Frame of Government and the Laws that may be made hereafter; and shall supply every Vacancy in any Office occasioned by Death, Resignation, Removal or Disqualification, until the Office can be filled in the Time and Manner directed by Law or this Constitution. They are to correspond with other States, and transact Business with the Officers of Government civil and military, and to prepare such Business as may appear to them necessary to lay before the General Assembly. They shall sit as Judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their Assistance, for Advice only, the Justices of the Supreme Court; and shall have Power to grant Pardons and remit Fines in all Cases whatsoever, except in Cases of Impeachment; and in Cases of Treason and Murder, shall have Power to grant Reprieves, but not to pardon, until the End of the next Sessions of Assembly. But there shall be no Remission or Mitigation of Punishment on Impeachments, except by Act of the Legislature. They are also to take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the Execution of such Measures as may be resolved upon by the General Assembly; and they may draw upon the Treasury for such Sums as shall be appropriated by the House. They may also lay Embargoes, or prohibit the Exportation of any Commodity, for any Time not exceeding thirty Days in the Recess of the House only. They may grant such Licenses as shall be directed by Law: and shall have Power to call together the General Assembly when necessary, before the Day to which they shall stand adjourned. The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Forces of the State, but shall not command in Person, except advised thereto by the Council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. The President and Council shall have a Secretary, and keep fair Books of their Proceedings wherein any Counsellor may enter his Dissent, with his Reasons in support of it.

SECTION THE TWENTY-FIRST.

All Commissions shall be in the Name and by the Authority of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the State Seal, signed by the President or Vice-President, and attested by the Secretary; which seal shall be kept by the Council.

SECTION THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Every Officer of State, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the General Assembly, either when in Office, or after his Resignation or Removal for Mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the President or Vice-President and Council, who shall hear and determine the same.

SECTION THE TWENTY-THIRD.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed Salaries, be commissioned for seven Years only, though capable of Re-appointment at the End of that Term, but removeable for Misbehaviour at any Time by the General Assembly;—they shall not be allowed to sit as Members in the Continental Congress, Executive Council, or General Assembly, nor to hold any other Office, civil or military, nor to take or receive Fees or Perquisites of any Kind.

SECTION THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth shall, besides the Powers usually exercised by such Courts, have the Powers of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating Testimony, obtaining Evidence from Places not within this State, and the Care of the Persons and Estates of those who are *non compotes mentis*, and such other Powers as may be found necessary by future General Assemblies, not inconsistent with this Constitution.

SECTION THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

Trials shall be by Jury as heretofore. And it is recommended to the Legislature of this State to provide by Law against every Corruption or Partiality in the Choice, Return, or Appointment of Juries.

SECTION THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

Courts of Sessions, Common Pleas, and Orphans Courts shall be held quarterly in each City and County; and the Legislature shall have Power to establish all such other Courts as they may judge for the Good of the Inhabitants of the State. All Courts shall be open, and Justice shall be impartially administered without Corruption or unnecessary Delay. All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate Compensation for their Services—and if any officer shall take greater or other Fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any Office in this State.

SECTION THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

All prosecutions shall commence in the name and by the Authority of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all Inditements

shall conclude with these Words, "Against the Peace and Dignity of the same." The stile of all Process hereafter in this State shall be, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SECTION THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

The Person of a Debtor, where there is not a strong Presumption of Fraud, shall not be continued in Prison, after delivering up, bona fide, all his Estate Real and Personal for the Use of his Creditors, in such Manner as shall be hereafter regulated by Law. All Prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient Sureties, unless for capital Offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

SECTION THE TWENTY-NINTH.

Excessive Bail shall not be exacted for bailable Offences; and all fines shall be moderate.

SECTION THE THIRTIETH.

Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the Freeholders of each City and County respectively, that is to say, two or more Persons may be chosen for each Ward, Township or District, as the Law shall hereafter direct. And their Names shall be returned to the President in Council, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each Ward, Township or District so returning, for seven Years, removable for Misconduct by the General Assembly: But if any City or County, Ward, Township or District in this Commonwealth, shall hereafter incline to change the Manner of appointing their Justices of the Peace as settled in this Article, the General Assembly may make Laws to regulate the same, agreeable to the Desire of a Majority of the Freeholders of the City or County, Ward, Township or District so applying. No Justice of the Peace shall sit in the General Assembly unless he first resign his Commission, nor shall he be allowed to take any Fees; nor any Salary or Allowance except such as the future Legislature may grant.

SECTION THE THIRTY-FIRST.

Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually in each City and County, by the Freemen; that is to say, two Persons for each Office, one of whom for each, is to be commissioned by the President in council. No person shall continue in the Office of Sheriff more than three successive Years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards. The election shall be held at the Time and Place appointed for the Election of Representatives; and the Commissioners and Assessors, and other Officers chosen by the People, shall also be then and there elected, as has been usual heretofore, until altered or otherwise regulated by the future Legislature of this State.

SECTION THE THIRTY-SECOND.

All Elections, whether by the People or in General Assembly, shall be by Ballot, free and voluntary. And any Elector, who shall receive any Gift or Reward for his vote, in Meat, Drink, Monies or otherwise, shall forfeit his Right to elect for that Time, and suffer such other Penalty as future Laws shall direct. And any Person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such Rewards, to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

SECTION THE THIRTY-THIRD.

All Fees, License Money, Fines and Forfeitures heretofore granted, or paid to the Governor, or his Deputies for the Support of Government, shall hereafter be paid into the public Treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future Legislature.

SECTION THE THIRTY-FOURTH.

A Register's Office for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, and an Office for the Recording of Deeds, shall be kept in each City and County. The Officers to be appointed by the General Assembly, removable at their Pleasure, and to be commissioned by the President in Council.

SECTION THE THIRTY-FIFTH.

The Printing Presses shall be free to every Person who undertakes to examine the Proceedings of the Legislature, or any Part of Government.

SECTION THE THIRTY-SIXTH.

As every Freeman, to preserve his Independence, (if without a sufficient Estate) ought to have some Profession, Calling, Trade or Farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no Necessity for, nor Use in establishing Offices of Profit, the usual Effects of which are Dependance and Servility, unbecoming Freemen, in the Possessors and Expectants; Faction, Contention, Corruption and Disorder among the People. But if any Man is called into public Service, to the Prejudice of his private Affairs, he has a Right to a reasonable Compensation. And whenever an Office, through Increase of Fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the Profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature.

SECTION THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

The future Legislature of this State shall regulate Entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION THE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The penal Laws as heretofore used, shall be reformed by the future

Legislature of this State, as soon as may be, and Punishments made in some Cases less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the Crimes.

SECTION THE THIRTY-NINTH.

To deter more effectually from the Commission of Crimes, by continued visible Punishment of long Duration, and to make sanguinary Punishments less necessary; Houses ought to be provided for punishing by hard Labor, those who shall be convicted of Crimes not capital; wherein the Criminals shall be employed for the Benefit of the Public, or for Reparation of Injuries done to private Persons. And all Persons at proper Times shall be admitted to see the Prisoners at their Labor.

SECTION THE FORTIETH.

Every Officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in Authority under this Commonwealth, shall take the following Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance, and general Oath of Office before he enter on the Execution of his Office: The Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. "I ——— do swear (or affirm) That I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that I will not directly or indirectly do any Act or Thing prejudicial or injurious to the Constitution or Government thereof as established by the Convention." The Oath or Affirmation of office: "I ——— do swear (or affirm) That I will faithfully execute the Office of —— for the —— of —— and I will do equal Right & Justice to all Men to the best of my Judgment and Abilities, according to Law."

SECTION THE FORTY-FIRST.

No public Tax, Custom or Contribution shall be imposed upon, or paid by the People of this State, except by a Law for that purpose; and before any Law be made for raising it, the Purpose for which any Tax is to be raised ought to appear clearly to the Legislature to be of more Service to the Community than the Money would be, if not collected, which being well observed, Taxes can never be Burthens.

SECTION THE FORTY-SECOND.

Every Foreigner of good Character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer Land or other Real Estate; and after one Year's Residence, shall be deemed a free Denizen thereof, and, entitled to all the Rights of a natural born Subject of this State except that he shall not be capable of being elected a Representative until after two Years Residence.

SECTION THE FORTY-THIRD.

The Inhabitants of this State shall have Liberty to fowl and hunt in

seasonable Times on the Lands they hold, and on all other Lands therein not inclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable Waters and others not private Property.

SECTION THE FORTY-FOURTH.

A School or Schools shall be established in each County by the Legislature, for the convenient Instruction of Youth, with such Salaries to the Masters paid by the Public as may enable them to instruct Youth at low Prices: And all useful Learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SECTION THE FORTY-FIFTH.

Laws for the Encouragement of Virtue, and Prevention of Vice and Immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in Force, and Provision shall be made for their due Execution: And all religious Societies or Bodies of Men heretofore united or incorporated for the Advancement of Religion and Learning, or for other pious and charitable Purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the Enjoyment of the Privileges, Immunities and Estates which they were acccustomed to enjoy, or could of right have enjoyed under the Laws and former Constitution of this State.

SECTION THE FORTY-SIXTH.

The Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be a Part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and ought never to be violated on any Pretence whatever.

SECTION THE FORTY-SEVENTH.

In order that the Freedom of this Commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by Ballot by the Freemen in each City and County respectively, on the second Tuesday in October, in the Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three and on the second Tuesday in October in every seventh Year thereafter, two Persons in each City and County of this State, to be called the COUNCIL OF CENSORS; who shall meet together on the second Monday of November, next ensuing their Election; the Majority of whom shall be a Quorum in every Case, except as to calling a Convention, in which two-thirds of the whole Number elected shall agree; and whose Duty it shall be to enquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every Part; and whether the legislative and executive Branches of Government have performed their Duty as Guardians of the People, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater Powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution: They are also to enquire whether the public Taxes have been justly laid and collected in all Parts of this Commonwealth, in what Manner the public Monies have been disposed

of, and whether the Laws have been duly executed: For these purposes they shall have Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records; they shall have Authority to pass public Censures, to order Impeachments and to recommend to the Legislature the repealing such Laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the Principles of the Constitution: These Powers they shall continue to have, for and during the space of one Year from the Day of their Election, and no longer: The said Council of Censors shall always have Power to call a Convention, to meet within two Years after their sitting, if there appear to them an absolute Necessity of amending any Article of the Constitution which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the Preservation of the Rights and Happiness of the People: But the Articles to be amended, and the Amendments proposed, and such Articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six Months before the Day appointed for the Election of such Convention, for the previous Consideration of the People, that they may have an Opportunity of instructing their Delegates on the Subject.

"Passed in Convention the 28th Day of September, 1776, and signed by their order.

B. FRANKLIN, *President.*

Attest JOHN MORRIS, JUNR., *Secretary.*

Chester County.
Benj. Bartholomew,
Thos. Strawbridge,
Robert Smith,
Samuel Cunningham,
Jno. Macky,
John Fleming.

Lancaster City.
Philip Marsteller,
Thomas Porter,
Bartrem Galbraith,
John Hubley,
Alex'dr Lowrey.

York County.
Jas. Edger,
Jas. Smith.

Cumberland County.
John Harris,
Jonathan Hoge,
Wm. Clark,
Robt. Whitehill,

Philadelphia City.
Ty. Matlack,
Frederick Kuhl,
James Cannon,
George Schlosser,
Dav'd Rittenhouse.

Philadelphia County.
Robert Loller,
Joseph Blewer,
Jno. Bull,
Wm. Coats.

County of Bucks.
Jno. Wilkinson,
Sam'l Smith,
John Keller,
William Van Horne,
John Grier,
Abram. V. Middleswart,
Jos. Kirkbride,

Bedford County.
Benj'n Elliot,

William Duffield,
James Brown,
Hugh Alexander,
Jas. McLene.

Berks County.

Jacob Morgan,
Gabriel Hiester,
Benjamin Spycker,
Valentine Eckert,
Charles Shoemaker,
Thos. Jones, Junr.

Northampton County.

Simon Drisbach,
Jacob Orndt,
Peter Burkhalter,
Jacob Stroud,
Neigal Gray,
Abraham Miller,
John Ralston.

Thomas Coulter,
Joseph Powel,
John Burd,
John Cesna,
John Wilkins,
Thomas Smith.

Northumberland County.

Wm. Cook,
Jas. Potter,
Robt. Martin,
Matthew Brown,
Walter Clark,
John Kelly,
James Crawford,
John Weitzel.

Westmoreland County.

James Barr,
Edward Cook,
James Smith,
John Moore,
John Carmichael,
John McClelland,
Christopher Savingair.

Inrolled in the Rolls office for the State of Pennsylvania in Law Book No. 1, page 18, &c. Philada., 20th April, 1785.

MATH'W IRWIN, M. R.[1]

[1] Every page of the Original at Harrisburg (with which the foregoing has been compared,) is signed, "B. Franklin."

No. 9.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II. The Representatives shall be chosen, annually, by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county, respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

SECTION III. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the city or County, in which he shall be chosen; unless, he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State. No person, residing within any City, Town or Borough, which shall be entitled to a separate representation, shall be elected a Member for any County, nor shall any person residing without the limits of any such City, Town or Borough, be elected a Member therefor.

SECTION IV. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the City of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have, at least, one Representative; but no County, hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one Representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established.

SECTION V. The Senators shall be chosen, for four years, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the several counties, at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for representatives.

SECTION VI. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the districts, formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than one fourth, nor greater than one third of the number of representatives.

SECTION VII. The Senators shall be chosen in districts, to be formed by the Legislature, each district containing such a number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect not more than four Senators: When a district shall be composed of two or more Counties, they shall be adjoining. Neither the city of Philadelphia nor any County shall be divided in forming a district.

SECTION VIII. No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SECTION IX. Immediately after tbe Senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election subsequent to the first enumeration, they shall be divided, by lot, as equally as may be into four classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one fourth may be chosen every year.

SECTION X. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of December in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

SECTION XI. Each House shall choose its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose a Speaker PRO TEMPORE, when the Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

SECTION XII. Each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised, by law, to compell the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as may be provided.

SECTION XIII. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free State.

SECTION XIV. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly; except such parts as may require secrecy: And the yeas and nays of the members, on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the Journals.

SECTION XV. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

SECTION XVI. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION XVII. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. They shall, in all cases, except treason, Felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. And for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION XVIII. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office, under this commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time; and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney at law and in the Militia) under the United States, or this commonwealth, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in Congress, or in office.

SECTION XIX. When vacancies happen in either House, the Speaker shall issue Writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SECTION XX. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SECTION XXI. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SECTION XXII. Every bill, which shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor: If he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it: If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections, to the other House, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the Bill shall be entered on the Journals of each House respec-

tively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevents its return; in which case it shall be a law unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

SECTION XXIII. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a Bill.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I. THE Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

SECTION II. The Governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. But if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a Committee, to be selected from both Houses of the Legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SECTION III. The Governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday of December next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

SECTION IV. He shall be, at least, thirty years of age, and have been a Citizen and inhabitant of this State seven years next before his election; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SECTION. V. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or this State, shall exercise the office of Governor.

SECTION VI. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive, for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period, for which he shall have been elected.

SECTION VII. He shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of this commonwealth, and of the Militia; except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SECTION VIII. He shall appoint all officers, whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; but no person shall be appointed to an office within any County, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the County or Counties out of which it shall have been taken. No member of Congress from this State nor any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall, at the same time, hold or exercise the office of Judge, Secretary, Treasurer, Prothonotary, Register of wills, Recorder of deeds, Sheriff, or any office in this State, to which a Salary is by law annexed, or any other office, which future Legislatures shall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.

SECTION IX. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in case of impeachment.

SECTION X. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SECTION XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

SECTION XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

SECTION XIII. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Tuesday in December next ensuing the election of a Governor, the Governor of the last year, or the Speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election, and a Governor shall be qualified as aforesaid.

SECTION XV. A Secretary shall be appointed and commissioned during the Governor's continuance in office, if he shall so long behave himself well: He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. IN elections by the Citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided, that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

SECTION II. All elections shall be by Ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote VIVA VOCE.

SECTION III. Electors shall in all cases, except Treason, Felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I. THE House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

SECTION II. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SECTION III. The Governor, and all other civil officers, under this commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office: But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth: The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION I. THE Judicial power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

SECTION II. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices during good behaviour: But for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The Judges of the Su-

preme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

SECTION III. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the Judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol delivery in the several counties.

SECTION IV. Until it shall be otherwise directed by law, the several courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner: The Governor shall appoint, in each county, not fewer than three nor more than four Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in such county: The State shall be divided by law into circuits, none of which shall include more than six, nor fewer than three, counties: A President shall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein: The President and Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective Courts of Common Pleas.

SECTION V. The Judges of the court of common Pleas, in each county, shall, by virtue of their offices, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein: Any two of the said Judges, the President being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in any County, when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the Commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof into the Supreme Court.

SECTION VI. The Supreme Court and the several courts of common Pleas shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the power of a court of Chancery so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the State, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are non compotes mentis; And the Legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity as shall be found necessary; and may from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper for the due administration of justice.

SECTION VII. The Judges of the court of common Pleas of each county any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court thereof; and the Register of Wills, together with the said Judges, or any two of them shall compose the Register's Court of each county.

SECTION VIII. The Judges of the courts of common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of Certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SECTION IX. The President of the courts in each circuit, within such circuit, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall be Justices of the Peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

SECTION X. The Governor shall appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace, in such convenient districts, in each county, as are or shall he directed by law: They shall be commissioned during good behaviour; but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the address of both Houses of the Legislature.

SECTION XI. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of Deeds shall be kept in each county.

SECTION XII. The style of all process shall be, THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude, AGAINST THE PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE SAME.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION I. Sheriffs and Coroners shall, at the times and places of election of Representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county: Two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each respectively shall be appointed by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies, in either of the said offices, shall be filled by a new appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

SECTION II. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so; but shall pay an equivalent for personal service. The military officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be directed by law.

SECTION III. Prothonotaries, clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorders of Deeds, Registers of Wills and Sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county Town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers, unless when the Governor shall, for special reasons, dispense

therewith for any term, not exceeding five years after the county shall have been erected.

SECTION IV. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed wich the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

SECTION V. The State Treasurer shall be appointed, annually, by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. All other officers in the Treasury department, attornies at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor and highways, constables, and other Township officers, shall be appointed in such manner as is or shall be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the establishment of Schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

SECTION II. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

SECTION III. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies shall remain, as if the constitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the General Assembly and all officers Executive and Judicial, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of this Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and essential Principles of Liberty and free Government may be recognized and unalterably established,

WE DECLARE.

SECTION I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SECTION II. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness: For the advancement of those ends they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

SECTION III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to

worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SECTION IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth.

SECTION V. That elections shall be free and equal.

SECTION VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SECTION VII. That the printing Presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government: And no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers, investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as in other cases.

SECTION VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures: And that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

SECTION IX. That, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his council, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial Jury of the vicinage: That he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

SECTION X. That no person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or, by leave of the court, for oppression and misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put

in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

SECTION XI. That all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and Justice administred, without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

SECTION XII. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its authority.

SECTION XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SECT ON XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences when the proof is evident or presumption great, and the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SECTION XV. That no commissioner of Oyer and Terminer or Goal delivery shall be issued.

SECTION XVI. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in Prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION XVII. That no ex post facto law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made.

SECTION XVIII. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

SECTION XIX. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth; that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casuality, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SECTION XX. That the citizens have right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SECTION XXI. That the right of citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned.

SECTION XXII. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION XXIII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered

in any House without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SECTION XXIV. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than for good behavior.

SECTION XXV. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

SECTION XXVI. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE That everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained,

First. THAT all laws of this commonwealth, in force at the time of making the said alterations and amendments in the said Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

Second. THAT the President and Supreme Executive Council shall continue to exercise the executive authority of this Commonwealth, as heretofore, until the third Tuesday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the Council shall be supplied by new elections.

Third. THAT all officers in the appointment of the Executive Department shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the first day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; unless their commissions shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices become vacant by death[1] or resignation; and no longer, unless re-appointed and commissioned by the Governor; except that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the terms in their commissions respectively expressed.

Fourth. THAT Justice shall be administered in the several counties of the State, until the period aforesaid, by the same justices, in the same courts, and in the same manner, as heretofore.

Fifth. THAT no person now in commission as Sheriff shall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time, which he shall have served in the said office, complete the term of three years.

Sixth. THAT, until the first enumeration shall be made as directed in the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution established by this Convention, the City of Philadelphia and the several counties shall

[1] Interlined.

be respectively entitled to elect the same number of Representatives as is now prescribed by law.

Seventh. THAT the first Senate shall consist of Eighteen members to be chosen in districts formed as follows, to wit: The City of Philadelphia and the Counties of Philadelphia and Delaware shall be a district and elect three Senators: The County of Chester shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The County of Bucks shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The County of Montgomery shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The County of Northampton shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The Counties of Lancaster and York shall be a district, and shall elect three Senators: The Counties of Berks and Dauphin shall be a district, and shall elect two Senators: The Counties of Cumberland and Mifflin shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The Counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntington, shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The Counties of Bedford and Franklin shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: The Counties of Westmoreland and Allegany shall be a district, and shall elect one Senator: And the Counties of Washington and Fayette shall be a district, and shall elect two Senators: Which Senators shall serve until the first enumeration before mentioned shall be made, and the representation in both Houses of the Legislature shall be established by law, and chosen as in the Constitution is directed. Any vacancies which shall happen in the Senate, within the said time, shall be supplied as prescribed in the nineteenth section of the first article.

Eighth. THAT the elections of Senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made to the Senate, in the same manner as is prescribed by the election laws of the State, for conducting and making return of the election of Representatives. In those districts, which consist of more than one county, the Judges of the district elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in such manner as is directed by law, shall send the same, by one or more of their number, to the place herein after mentioned within the district, of which such county is a part, where the Judges so met shall compare and cast up the several county returns, and execute, under their hands and seals, one general and true return for the whole district, that is to say: the Judges of the district composed of the City of Philadelphia and the Counties of Philadelphia and Delaware shall meet in the State House in the City of Philadelphia; the Judges of the district composed of the counties of Lancaster and York shall meet at the Court-House in the county of Lancaster; the Judges of the district composed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin shall meet at Middletown, in the county of Berks; the Judges of the district composed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin shall meet in Greenwood township, county of Cumberland, at the

house now occupied by David Miller; the Judges of the district composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon shall meet in the town of Sunbury; the Judges of the district composed of the Counties of Bedford and Franklin shall meet at the house now occupied by John Dickey, in Air township, Bedford county; the Judges of the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny shall meet in Westmoreland county, at the Court-House in the town of Greensborough; and the Judges of the district composed of the counties of Washington and Fayette shall meet at the Court-House in the town of Washington, in Washington county, on the third Tuesday in October, respectively, for the purposes aforesaid.

Ninth. THAT the election of the Governor shall be conducted, in the several counties, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for the election of Representatives; and the returns in each county shall be sealed by the Judges of the elections, and transmitted to the President of the Supreme Executive Council, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, as soon after the election as may be.

The words 'vacancies,'[1] as aforesaid being agreed to, and added to the first section of the Sixth article before subscribing. The word "The," in the first section of the seventh article being interlined before subscribing.

Done in Convention, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifteenth. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

William Findley,	John Hubley,	James Wilson,
Wm. Todd,	John Brack Bill,	Hilary Baker,
Alex'r Addison,	Hy. Miller,	Wm. Lewis,
John Hoge,	Hy. Slagle,	Thos. McKean,
David Redick,	William Reed,	George Gray,
James Ross,	Benj'n Tyson,	W. Robinson, Jun'r.
John Smilie,	Benj'n Pedan,	Rt. Hare,
Albert Gallatin,	Matthew Dill,	Enoch Edwards,
Jas. McLene,	Wm. Irvine,	Sam'l. Ogden,
Geo. Matthews,	James Power,	Thos. Jenks, Jun'r.
James Morris,	Joseph Hiester,	Jno. Barclay,
Lindsay Coats,	Christian Lower,	Abraham Stout,
Jonathan Shoemaker,	Abraham Lincoln,	William Gibbons,
John Gloninger,	Paul Grosscup,	Thomas Bull,
William Brown,	Balser Geehr,	James Boyd,

[1] See page 114.

Alex'r Graydon,
Timothy Pickering,
And'w Henderson,
Jno. Gibson,
Thos. Beale,
John Sellers,
Nath'l Newlin,
S. Sitgreaves,
John Arndt,
Peter Rhoads,
Joseph Powel,
John Piper,
Charles Smith,
Simon Snyder,
Edw'd Hand,
Robt. Coleman,
Sebastian Graff.

Attest.

JOS. REDMAN, Secretary.
J. SHALLUS, Asst. Secretary.

Inrolled in the Rolls' office for the State of Pennsylvania in Commission Book, No 1, p. 239, &c.

Witness my Hand and Seal of office, this 11th September, 1790.

[L.S.] MATH'W IRWIN, M. R.

No. 10.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA OF 1790, AS AMENDED IN 1838; WITH THE SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS ADOPTED IN 1850, 1857 AND 1864.

WE, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SECT. I. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECT. II. The representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens * * * on the second Tuesday of October.

SECT. III. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district in and for which he shall be chosen a representative, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SECT. IV. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

SECT. V. The senators shall be chosen for three years, by the citizens * * * at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for representatives.

SECT. VI. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the districts formed, as hereinafter directed, ac-

cording to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third, of the number of representatives.

SECT. VII. The senators shall be chosen in districts to be formed by the legislature; but no district shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two senators, unless the number of taxable inhabitants in any city or county shall, at any time be such as to entitle it to elect more than two, but no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four senators; when a district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be adjoining * * * and no connty shall be divided in forming a district: The city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.

SECT. VIII. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State; and no person elected as aforesaid shall hold said office after he shall have removed from such district.

SECT. IX. The senators who may be elected at the first general election after the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall be divided by lot into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that, thereafter, one-third of the whole number of senators may be chosen every year. The senators elected before the amendments to the Constitution shall be adopted, shall hold their offices during the terms for which they shall respectively have been elected.

SECT. X. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January, in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

SECT. XI. Each house shall choose its speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose a speaker *pro tempore*, when the speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

SECT. XII. Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided.

SECT. XIII. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings,

punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free State.

SECT. XIV. The legislature shall not have power to enact laws annulling the contract of marriage, in any case where by law, the courts of this Commonwealth are or may hereafter be empowered to decree a divorce.

SECT. XV. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SECT. XVI. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

SECT. XVII. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. XVIII. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their repective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECT. XIX. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no member of Congress or other person, holding any office (except of attorney-at-law, and in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in Congress, or in office.

SECT. XX. When vacancies happen in either house, the speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SECT. XXI. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SECT. XXII. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SECT. XXIII. Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor, if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which

it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

SECT. XXIV. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SECT. XXV. No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges, without six months' previous public notice of the intended application for the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; nor shall any charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years; and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul the same, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SECT. XXVI. The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE GOVERNOR.

SECT. 1. The supreme executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

SECT. II. The Governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives; the returns of every election

for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature; the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both houses of the legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SECT. III. The Governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than six, in any term of nine years.

SECT. IV. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and an inhabitant of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SECT. V. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States or of this State, shall exercise the office of Governor.

SECT. VI. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

SECT. VII. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into actual service of the United States.

SECT. VIII. He shall appoint a secretary of the Commonwealth during pleasure; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint all judicial officers of the courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution. He shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in such judicial offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next sessions: *Provided*, That in acting on executive nominations the senate shall sit with open doors; and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays.

SECT. IX. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

SECT. X. He may require information in writing, from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SECT. XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

SECT. XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and in case of disagreement between the two houses with

respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

SECT. XIII. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECT. XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or his removal from office, the speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of representatives, unless such death, resignation or removal, shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of representatives. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of Governor, the Governor of last year, or the speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election, and until a Governor shall be duly qualified as aforesaid.

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECT. XV. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

OF ELECTIONS.

SECT. I. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the State six months: *Provided*, That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

SECT. II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote *viva voce*.

SECT. III. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

SECT. IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

ARTICLE IV.

OF IMPEACHMENT.

SECT. I. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

SECT. II. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SECT. III. The Governor and all other civil officers under this Commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this Commonwealth; the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

SECT. I. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, register's court and a court of quarter sessions of the peace for each county; in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

SECT II. The judges of the supreme court, of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The judges of the supreme court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the president judges of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as judges: and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave

themselves well (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The president judges of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The associate judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be chief justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the chief justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the chief justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The judges of the supreme court and the presidents of the several courts of common pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The judges of the supreme court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

Sect. III. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established. Not more than five counties shall at any time be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SECT. IV. The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall extend over the State; and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in the several counties.

SECT. V. The judges of the court of common pleas in each county shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein; any two of the said judges, the president being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer or jail delivery in any county, when the judges of the supreme court or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused as well as the Commonwealth may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the supreme court.

SECT. VI. The supreme court and the several courts of common pleas shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the power of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the State, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are *non compos mentis;* and the Legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity, as shall be found necessary, and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers, or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

SECT. VII. The judges of the court of common pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of quarter sessions of the peace, and orphans' court thereof; and the register of wills, together with the said judges, or any two of them, shall compose the register's court for each county.

SECT. VIII. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the judges of the Supreme court to issue writs of *certiorari* to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SECT. IX. The president of the court in each circuit within such circuit, and the judges of the court of common pleas within their respective counties, shall be justices of the peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

SECT. X. A register's office, for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county.

SECT. XI. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ARTICLE VI.

OF SHERIFFS AND CORONERS.

SECT. I. Sheriffs and coroners shall, at the times and places of election of representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county. One person shall be chosen for each office, who shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

OF THE MILITIA.

SECT. II. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, when, and in such manner as may be directed by law. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECT. III. Prothonotaries of the supreme court shall be appointed by the said court for the term of three years, if they so long behave themselves well. Prothonotaries and clerks of the several other courts, recorders of deeds and registers of wills, shall at the times and places of election of representatives, be elected by the qualified electors of each county, or the districts over which the jurisdiction of said courts extends, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The legislature shall provide by law the number of persons in each county who shall hold said offices, and how many and which of said offices shall be held by one person. Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid.

SECT. IV. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers, unless when the Governor shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, for any term not exceeding five years after the county shall have been erected.

OF COMMISSIONS.

SECT. V. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

OF STATE TREASURER.

SECT. VI. A State treasurer shall be elected annually, by joint vote of both branches of the legislature.

OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN AND OTHER OFFICERS.

SECT. VII. Justices of the peace, or aldermen, shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs and townships, at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. But no township, ward or borough, shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen, without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough.

SECT. VIII. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken. No member of congress from this state, or any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State, to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law annexed, and the legislature may by law declare what state offices are incompatible. No member of the senate, or of the house of representatives, shall be appointed by the Governor to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

OF MISBEHAVIOUR IN OFFICE.

SECT. IX. All officers, for a term of years, shall hold their offices for the terms respectively specified, only on the condition that they so long behave themselves well; and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or of any infamous crime.

DUELLING.

SECT. X. Any person who shall, after the adoption of the amendments proposed by this convention to the constitution, fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this state, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is, or may be prescribed by law; but the executive may remit the said offence and all its disqualifications.

ARTICLE VII.

EDUCATION.

SECT. I. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

SECT. II. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

SECT. III. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

SECT. IV. The legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, without requiring such corporation or individual to make compensation to the owners of said property, or give adequate security therefor before such property shall be taken.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of this commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and unalterably established, WE DECLARE THAT

SECT. I. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SECT. II. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness: For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

SECT. III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human

authority can, in any case whatever, control, or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments, or modes of worship.

SECT. IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office, or place of trust or profit, under this commonwealth.

SECT. V. That elections shall be free and equal.

SECT. VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SECT. VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SECT. VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things shall issue, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

SECT. IX. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

SECT. X. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; or by leave of the court for oppression or midemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

SECT. XI. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases, as the legislature may by law direct.

SECT. XII. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the legislature or its authority.

SECT. XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SECT. XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SECT. XV. That no commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SECT. XVI. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECT. XVII. That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made.

SECT. XVIII. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

SECT. XIX. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth; that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casuality, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SECT. XX. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SECT. XXI. That the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned.

SECT. XXII. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECT. XXIII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SECT. XXIV. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility

or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SECT. XXV. The emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SECT. XXVI. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE X.

OF AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if in the legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the qualified voters of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years: *Provided*, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECT. I. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECT. II. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract

debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debt shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECT. III. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the State.

SECT. IV. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECT. V. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

SECT. VI. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECT. VII. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECT. VIII. No bill shall be passed by the legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECT. IX. No bill shall be passed by the legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such

powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

SCHEDULE TO THE AMENDMENTS OF 1838.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the constitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained that

I. All laws of this Commonwealth, in force at the time when the said alterations and amendments in the said constitution shall take effect, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

II. The alterations and amendments in the said constitution shall take effect from the first day of January 1839.

III. The clauses, sections and articles of the said constitution, which remain unaltered, shall continue to be construed and have effect as if the said constitution had not been amended.

IV. The General Assembly which shall convene in December 1838, shall continue its session as heretofore, notwithstanding the provisions in the eleventh section of the first article, and shall, at all times, be regarded as the first General Assembly under the amended constitution.

V. The Governor who shall be elected in October 1838, shall be inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January 1839; to which time the present executive term is hereby extended.

VI. The commissions of the judges of the Supreme court, who may be in office on the first day of January next, shall expire in the following manner: The commission which bears the earliest date shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1842; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1845; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1848; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1851; and the commission last dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1854.

VII. The commissions of the president judges of the several judicial districts, and of the associate law judges of the first judicial district, shall

expire as follows: The commissions of one-half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February 1839; the commissions of the other half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more, at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February 1842; the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges, who shall not have held their offices for ten years at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February next, after the end of ten years from the date of their commissions.

VIII. The recorders of the several mayors' courts, and other criminal courts in this commonwealth, shall be appointed for the same time and in the same manner as the president judges of the several judicial districts; of those now in office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February 1841, and the others every two years thereafter, according to their respective dates; those oldest in date expiring first.

IX. The legislature, at its first session under the amended constitution, shall divide the other associate judges of the State into four classes. The commissions of those of the first class shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February 1840; of those of the second class on the twenty-seventh day of February 1841; and of those of third class on the twenty-seventh day of February 1842; and of those of the fourth class on the twenty-seventh day of February 1843. The said classes, from the first to the fourth, shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several judges.

X. Prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts (except the supreme court,) recorders of deeds, and registers of wills, shall be first elected, under the amended constitution, at the election of representatives, in the year 1839, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

XI. The appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respectiue offices, until the legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the eighth section of the sixth article of the amended constitution, and until appointments shall be made under such laws, unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation; and such laws shall be enacted by the first legislature under the amended constitution.

XII. The first election for aldermen and justices of the peace shall be held in the year 1840, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The legislature, at its first session under the amended constitution, shall

provide for the said election, and for subsequent similar elections. The aldermen and justices of the peace now in commission, or who may in the interim be appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the issuing of new commissions, at the expiration of which time their commissions shall expire.

No. 11.

THE CHARTER OF THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS our loving Subject, JAMES HAMILTON of the City of *Philadelphia*, in the Province of *Pennsylvania*, Esq., owner of a Tract of Land whereon the Town of *Lancaster*, in the same Province, is erected, HATH, on the behalf of the Inhabitants of the said Town, represented unto our trusty and well-beloved THOMAS PENN, Esq; one of the Proprietors of the said Province, and *George Thomas*, Esq; with our Royal Approbation Lieut. Gov. thereof, under JOHN PENN, the said THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietors of the said Province, and the Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, upon *Delaware*, the great Improvements and Buildings made, and continuing to be made in the said Town by the great Increase of the Inhabitants thereof, and hath humbly besought them for our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the said Province, to erect the said Town of Lancaster into a Borough, according to certain Limits and Bounds hereinafter described, and to incorporate the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the same with perpetual Succession, and to grant them such Immunities and Privileges as might be thought necessary for the well-ordering and governing thereof.

THEREFORE KNOW YE, That we favouring the Application of the said JAMES HAMILTON, on behalf of the said Freeholders and Inhabitants, and willing to promote Trade, Industry, Rule and good Order amongst all our Subjects, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have erected, and by these Presents do erect the said Town of *Lancaster* into a Borough for ever hereafter, to be called by the name LANCASTER, which said Borough shall extend, be limited and bounded in the Manner it is now laid out, pursuant to the Plan thereof hereunto annexed.

AND we further grant and ordain, That the Streets of the said Borough shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated.

AND we do nominate and appoint Thomas Cookson and Sebastian Grooffe to be the present Burgesses; and the said Thomas Cookson shall be called the Chief Burgess within the said Borough, and Michael Byerly, Mathias Young, John Dehoffe, John Folkes, Abraham Johnson and Peter Worrall, assistants for advising, aiding and assisting the said

Burgesses in the execution of the power and authorities herein given them: and Alexander Giblony to be High-constable; and George Sanderson to be Town-clerk: To continue Burgesses, Assistants, High-constable and Town-clerk until the fifteenth Day of September which will be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-four, and from thence until others shall be duly elected or appointed in their Places as is herein after directed.

AND we do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, further give, grant and declare, That, the said Burgesses, Freeholders and Inhabitants within the Borough aforesaid, and their Successors for ever hereafter, shall be one Body corporate and politick in Deed and in Name; and them by the Name of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, one Body politick and corporate in Deed and Name, We do for us, our Heirs and Successors, fully create, constitute and confirm by these Presents; and by the same Name of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, that they may have Perpetual Succession; and that they and their Successors, by the Name of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the borough of *Lancaster* be, and at all times for ever hereafter shall be, persons able and capable in law, to have, get, receive and possess lands, tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdictions, franchizes and hereditaments, to them and their successors in fee-simple, or for term of life, lives, years or otherwise; and also goods, chattles, and other things of what nature or kind soever; and also give, grant, lett, sell and assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattles, and to do and execute all other things about the same by the name aforesaid; and also, that they be, and shall be for ever hereafter, persons able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any of our courts or other places, and before any Judges, Justices, and other persons whatsoever within the province aforesaid, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes and matters whatsoever. And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Burgesses and inhabitants of *Lancaster* aforesaid, and their successors for ever hereafter, to have and use one common seal for the sealing of all business whatsoever touching the said corporation, and the same from time to time at their will to change and alter.

And we do for us, our heirs and successors, further by these presents, grant full power and authority for the Burgesses, Constables, assistants and freeholders, together with such inhabitants, house-keepers within the said borough, as shall have resided therein at least for the space of one whole year next preceding any such election as is herein after directed, and hired a house and ground within the said borough of the yearly value of *five pounds* or upwards, on the fifteenth day of September which will be in

the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, and on that day yearly forever thereafter, unless it happen to fall on Sunday, and then on the next day following, publickly to meet in some convenient place within the said borough, to be appointed by the chief Constable, and then and there to nominate, elect and choose by the ballot, two able men of the inhabitants of the said borough to be Burgesses, one to be high Constable, one to be town clerk, and six to be assistants within the same, for assisting the Burgesses in the managing the affairs of the said borough, and of keeping of peace and good order therein: which election shall be taken from time to time by the high Constable of the year preceding; and the names of the persons so elected shall be certified under his seal to the Governor for the time being within ten days next after such election; and the Burgess who shall have the majority of votes shall be called the chief Burgess of the said borough. But in case it shall so happen that the said freeholders and inhabitants, house-keepers aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to elect or chuse Burgesses and other the officers in manner aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful for the Governor for the time being to nominate, appoint and commissionate Burgesses, Constable, town clerk and assistants for that year; to hold and continue in their respective offices until the next time of annual election appointed as aforesaid, and so as often as occasion shall require.

And we further will and ordain, that the said Burgesses for the time being shall be, and are hereby impowered and authorized to be conservators of the peace within the said borough; and shall have power by themselves and upon their own view, or in other lawful manner, to remove all nuisances and incroachments on the said streets and highways within the borough aforesaid as they shall see occasion: with power also to arrest, imprison and punish rioters and other breakers of the peace or good behaviour, award process, bind to the peace or behaviour, commit to prison, and to make Kalendars of the prisoners by them committed; and the same to return, together with such recognizances and examinations as shall be by them taken, to the next court of Quarter-sessions of the County of Lancaster, there to be proceeded on as occasion may or shall require; and to do all and singular other matters and things within the said borough as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as Justices of the peace in their respective counties can or may lawfully do.

But before any of the said Burgesses, Constable, Town clerk or other officers, shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices, they shall take and subscribe the oaths or affirmations of allegiance, and such other oaths and affirmations as are by the laws of our government in such cases provided, together with the oaths or affirmations for the

due execution of their respective offices. And every chief Burgess so elected or appointed from year to year as aforesaid, shall within ten days immediately after his election, present himself to be qualified, by taking the oaths or affirmations aforesaid, before the Governor for the time being, or before such other persons as the Governor shall think fit to appoint for that purpose: and on failure of his so presenting himself, unless disabled by sickness or other reasonable cause, such as shall be allowed of by the Governor for the time being, another chief Burgess shall from time to time, and as often as occasion shall require, be appointed in the stead of such person so failing to appear and qualify himself as before directed: which Burgess so to be appointed by the Governor for the time being, shall and may enjoy his office until the day of election next ensuing such his appointment. And the chief Burgess having qualified himself in a manner aforesaid, shall and may enter upon his office; and the other Burgesses, Constable, town clerk, or other officers shall and may qualify themselves for their respective offices by taking and subscribing the oaths or affirmations aforesaid before the said chief Burgess, or before any of the Justices of the peace of the said County of Lancaster for the time being, who are hereby authorized and impowered to administer the same.

And we do further grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the Burgesses, freeholders and inhabitants, house-keepers aforesaid, and their successors, to have, hold and keep within the said borough two markets in each week, that is to say, one market on Wednesday, and one market on Saturday in every week of the year for ever in the lot of ground already agreed upon for that purpose and granted for that use by Andrew Hamilton, Esq., late of Philadelphia, deceased, as by the deeds thereof to John Wright, and other Trustees for the said County of Lancaster, may appear. And also two fairs therein every year, the first to begin on the first day of June next ensuing, and to continue that day and the next day following; and the other of the said fairs to begin on the twenty-fifth day of October following, and to continue that day and the next day after. And when either of those days shall happen to fall on Sunday, then the said fairs to be kept the next day or two days following together, with the free liberties, customs, profits and emolument, to the said markets and fairs belonging, and in any-wise appertaining, forever.

And we do hereby further grant and ordain, that there shall be a clerk of the market for the said borough, who shall have the assize of bread, wine, beer, wood and all other provisions brought for the use of the said inhabitants, who shall and may perform all things belonging to the office of a clerk of the market within the said borough; and that John Morris shall be the present clerk of the market, who shall be removable for any

Malfeasance in his office by the Burgesses and assistants aforesaid, and another from time to time appointed and removed as they shall find it necessary.

And we do further grant unto the said Burgess, high Constable and assistants, and their successors, as much as in us is, That if any of the inhabitants of the said borough shall be hereafter elected to the office of Burgesses, high Constable or assistants, and having notice of his or their election, shall refuse to undertake and execute that office to which he is chosen, it shall and may be lawful for the Burgesses, high Constable and assistants then acting to impose such moderate fines on the person or persons so refusing as to them shall seem meet; so always that such fine imposed on a Burgess elect do not exceed ten pounds, and the Fine on the high Constable or an assistant elect do not exceed five pounds, each to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the party refusing, by warrant under the hand and seal of one of the said Burgesses, or any other lawful way or means whatsoever, for the use of the said Corporation. And in any such case, it shall and may be lawful for the said inhabitants to proceed to the choice of some other fit person or persons in the stead of such who shall so refuse.

And it shall and may be lawful for the said burgesses, high constable and assistants for the time being to assemble town meetings as often as they shall find occasion: At which meetings they may make such ordinances and rules, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with the laws of the said province, as to the greatest part of the inhabitants shall seem necessary and convenient for the good government of the said Borough. And the same rules and orders to put in execution; and the same to revoke, and alter and make anew as occasion shall require. And also to impose such mulcts and amerciaments upon breakers of the said ordinances as to the makers thereof shall be thought reasonable; to be levied as above is directed in case of fines, for the use of the said borough, without rendering any account thereof to us, our successors, or to the proprietors aforesaid, their heirs or successors. Also at the said meetings to mitigate or release the said fines and mulcts, upon the submission of the parties.

And we do further will and grant, that where any doubts shall happen to arise touching this present charter, that the same shall in all courts of law and equity be construed and taken most favourably and beneficially for the said corporation.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness *George Thomas, Esq.;* with our royal approbation Lieutenant Governor of the province aforesaid under *John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn*, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries of the province aforesaid, and of the counties Newcastle, Kent and

Sussex, on Delaware, the first day of May, in the fifteenth year of our reign, Anno Domini, 1742.

GEORGE THOMAS.

Lancaster Borough, *ss.*

This is to certify, that the above is a true copy of the Charter granted to the inhabitants of the town of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and province of Pennsylvania. IN TESTIMONY (*L. S.*) Whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Borough aforesaid to be hereunto affixed the first Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

JOHN HOPSON, Chief Burgess.

No. 12.

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, as the same extends and is now incorporated, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of "THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF LANCASTER," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession; and they and their successors, by such name, shall at all times forever be able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions, goods, chattels and effects, to them and their successors forever, or for any other or less estate; and the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, by such name to grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey, mortgage, pledge, charge, and encumber, or demise and dispose of at their will and pleasure; and by the said name shall be able and capable in law to sue or be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of record and elsewhere, in all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and things that to the said city, as a body politic and corporate, in law and in fact, shall and may appertain; and for that purpose shall have and use one common seal, and the same from time to time may change, alter, deface, and make anew.

SEC. 2. That the power of the corporation of the said city shall be vested in the Select and Common Councils, who shall in Common Councils assembled, have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute, and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations, and constitutions, (provided the same shall not be repugnant to the laws and Constitution of the United States, or of this Commonwealth) as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of the said city, and the same to enforce, put in use and execution, by constables and other proper officers (whom they shall have power to appoint and at their pleasure to revoke, alter and make anew, as occasion may require; and shall have, hold, and enjoy, in addition to the powers now vested in the borough of Lancaster, which are hereby transferred to and vested in

1. Act of March 20, 1868, Sec. 1. 2. Ibid., Sec. 5.

the said councils, the like powers and authorities as are now vested by law in the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia.

SEC. 3. That each and every Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman of the said city, who shall misdemean himself in office, shall be liable to be removed from office in the same manner that Justices of the Peace are by the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth removable, for misconduct in office.

SEC. 4. And to the further end and intent that there may not be a failure of justice within the said city, by reason of any person or persons, who may be charged with having committed any offence or offences therein, lurking or being in secret in other places in the neighborhood thereof: *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any Constable or Constables of the said city to whom any warrant, under the hand and seal of the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or Justices, or any of them, shall be delivered, commanding him or them to take any person or persons who shall have been charged with having committed any offence within the said city, and to bring him, her, or them before the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or Justices, or any of them; and he and they are hereby enjoined and required to execute the same by making of the arrest, if the same can be done at any place within the county of Lancaster; and also by bringing such offender or offenders before the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or Justices, or any of them.

SEC. 5. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or Justices, before whom any complaint, indictment, plea, matter, or thing, of a criminal or civil nature, within his or their jurisdiction, shall be made or depending, to issue their subpœna in common form to any person or persons within this Commonwealth, commanding him or them to appear and give evidence therein. And every person to whom the same shall be directed, and on whom service thereof shall be duly made, shall attend accordingly and give evidence, under such pains and penalties as are by law incurred by any person or persons refusing to attend and give evidence, when duly subpœnaed for that purpose.

SEC. 6. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, for the time being, shall have the same jurisdiction in all civil cases as Justices of the Peace of the county have, and shall proceed therein in like manner, for the like fees and costs, and with the like powers and authorities, and under and subject to the like rules, regulations, and restrictions, and under the like relief for insolvent debtors, and to the like means, process, and execution as in cases of debt or other demand, or in case of damage, trespass, and trover, before any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth;

3. Ibid., Sec. 10.
4. Ibid., Sec. 14.
5. Ibid., Sec. 15.
6. Ibid., Sec. 18.

with the like appeal, by the party aggrieved, to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Lancaster.

SEC. 7. That the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them, shall and may take and receive the acknowledgment and probate of all deeds and written instruments, and receive the legal fees therefor: which acknowledgments and probates shall be as valid, and, have the like force and effect, as if the same were acknowledged before a Judge of the Supreme Court or any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, within this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. That it shall and may be lawful for the Select and Common Councils, in common council assembled, from time to time, to permit and license such and so many brokers within the said city, and under such rules and regulations, as they may think proper; and to prohibit all other persons from using and exercising the business of a broker therein, under such pains and penalties as shall from time to time be ordained and established.

SEC. 9. That it shall and may be lawful for the Select and Common Councils, when duly assembled, from time to time by any ordinance duly enacted, to vest in the Mayor of the said city for the time being, the appointment of such officers within the said city, as they may think expedient for the well-ordering and governing the same, and to remove the same from such offices or appointments, for mis-behavior or otherwise, as may be necessary; which officers shall take an oath or affirmation, before the said Mayor, Recorder, or Alderman, well and faithfully to perform the duties of the offices or appointments to them respectively committed. And the said Councils may require security to be given by such officers, or any of them, and prescribe the sum and the form in which such security shall be given. And the said officers and their sureties may be sued and recovery had against them in the city court, for breach of official duty, or delinquency in paying over any monies collected by them, under criminal or civil process issued by the Mayor, Recorder, or any Alderman of the said city. And for the recovery of fines, forfeitures, and penalties, debts, and other demands, cognizable in the city court, the ordinary forms of law shall be pursued in the process, judgment, and several kinds of execution, as if the same were made cognizable and recoverable in the courts of the county. And all officers and jurors of the said city shall be competent to hear, try, and determine all matters and things within their jurisdiction; and all citizens to give testimony, notwithstanding any fine or penalty be made payable for the use of the said city.

SEC. 10. That no Alderman of the said city, nor any person holding an office of trust or profit under the laws of this Commonwealth, or the ordi-

7. Ibid., Sec. 22.
8. Ibid., Sec. 23.
9. Ibid., Sec. 24.
10. Ibid., Sec. 25.

nances of the Select and Common Councils, the emolument whereof is paid out of the Treasury of the said city, shall be competent to serve as a member of the Select or Common Councils.

SEC. 11. That all the property and estate whatsoever, real and personal, of the borough of Lancaster, are hereby severally and respectively vested in the corporation or body politic of the city of Lancaster and their successors, in and by this act established by the name, style and title aforesaid, to and for the use and benefit of the said citizens and their successors forever. And, until the corporation of the said city shall be duly organized under this act, the present charter of the borough of Lancaster shall continue in full force and operation, and all officers under the same shall be appointed and hold their offices as they now may or can do by law; and as soon as this act shall go into operation, all suits, prosecutions, debts, and claims whatever shall, by force thereof, become transferred to the said city, and be under the management and control thereof, as fully and completely as if no alteration had been made in the said charter.

SEC. 12. That the said Select and Common Councils shall, once in every year, cause to be published a just and true account of all monies which shall have accrued to them, in their corporate capacity, during the year preceding such publication; and also, of the disposition thereof.

SEC. 13. That as often as any doubts shall arise, touching this act, the same shall, in all Courts of law and equity and elsewhere, be construed and taken most favorably for the said corporation. *Provided*, That this act, and the powers and authorities herein vested in the said city, shall not be impaired, affected, defeated, or destroyed, by any neglect or omission to appoint all or any of its officers at the times allotted for the same. And, in case of any such defect or omission, the Recorder and Aldermen of the said city, or a majority of them, shall forthwith take all necessary measures to cure and supply such defects and omissions; giving due notice thereof in the public newspapers of the said city.

SEC. 14. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;* That the inhabitants of the municipal corporation of the city of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, for all the purposes for which cities are by law incorporated in this Commonwealth, with the boundaries as at present established, excepting as hereinafter provided, shall continue to be one body politic, in fact and in name under the style and denomination of the city of Lancaster; and as such, shall have, and exercise, and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and obliga-

11. Ibid., Sec. 26.
12. Ibid., Sec. 27.
13. Ibid., Sec. 28.
14. Act of April 5, 1867, Sec. 1.

tions now incumbent upon and appertaining to said city as a municipal corporation.

SEC. 15. The city of Lancaster shall be divided into nine wards, in the manner following, to wit: So much of the said city as shall be included within the line beginning in the middle of Penn or Centre Square; thence, running north through the middle of North Queen street to Walnut street; thence, on a line west through the middle of Walnut street to Mulberry street; thence, south through the middle of Mulberry street to West King street; thence, on a line east through the middle of West King street to the middle of Penn or Centre Square the place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the First Ward. And so much of the said city as shall be included within the line beginning in the middle of Penn or Centre Square; thence, running north through the middle of North Queen street, to the intersection of said Queen and Chestnut streets; thence, on a line through the middle of Chestnut street east to the city boundary; thence, along said boundary south to East King street; thence, through the middle of said street west to the place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the Second Ward. And so much of said city as shall be included within the line beginning in the middle of Penn or Centre Square; thence, running east through the middle of East King street to the intersection of King and Middle streets; thence, through the middle of said last mentioned street south-west to the intersection of Middle and South Queen streets; thence, through the middle of Queen street north to the place of beginning, shall be one ward and called the Third Ward. And so much of said city as shall be included within the line beginning in the middle of Penn or Centre Square; thence, through the middle of West King street west to the intersection of King and Mulberry streets; thence, through the middle of Mulberry street south to Strawberry street; thence, through the middle of Strawberry street south-east to intersection of Strawberry and Water streets; thence, on a line south-westerly to a point at the intersection of roads at City Gas Works; thence, along Hoffman's Run south to the city boundary; thence, east to South Queen street; thence, through the middle of Queen street north to the place of beginning shall be one ward and shall be called the Fourth Ward. And so much of the said city as shall be included within the line beginning at the intersection of West King and Mulberry streets; thence, running through the middle of Mulberry street, to the centre of Walnut street; thence, on a line west through the middle of Walnut street to the boundary line of the city limits; thence, south by the boundary line of the city limits to the Columbia Turnpike Road; thence, east through the middle of the Columbia Turnpike Road and West King street to Mulberry street, the

15. Ibid., Sec. 2.

place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the Fifth Ward. And so much of said city as shall be included within the line beginning at the intersection of North Queen and Chestnut streets; thence, running north through the middle of Queen street to the city boundary; thence, along said boundary east to the north-east corner; thence, along said boundary south to the boundary line of Second Ward; thence, along said last mentioned line, west to the place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the Sixth Ward. And so much of said city as shall be included within the line beginning at the intersection of East King and Middle streets; thence, running east through the middle of East King street to the city boundary; thence, along said boundary south to south-east corner of the same; thence, along said boundary west to South Queen street; thence, along the middle of Queen north to the intersection of Queen and Middle streets; thence, through the middle of the last mentioned street north-east to the place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the Seventh Ward. And so much of said city as shall be included within the line beginning at the intersection of West King and Mulberry streets; thence, running west through the middle of West King street and Columbia Turnpike to the city boundary; thence, along said boundary line south to the south-west corner of the same; thence, along said line east to boundary of Fourth Ward; thence, along boundary line of Fourth Ward northward to place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the Eighth Ward. And so much of said city as shall be included within the line beginning at the intersection of North Queen and Walnut streets; thence, running west through the middle of Walnut street to the western boundary of the city limits; thence, north along said line to the north-west corner of the same; thence, east along said line to North Queen street; thence, south through the middle of North Queen street to the place of beginning, shall be one ward and shall be called the Ninth Ward.

Sec. 16. The places at which all general and municipal elections shall be held, in the several wards hereinbefore created, shall be as follows, viz: In the First Ward, at the public house now kept by Adam Trout in said ward; in the Second Ward, at the public house now kept by Anthony Lechler in said ward; in the Third Ward, at the public house now kept by John G. Hood in said ward; in the Fourth Ward, at the public house now kept by Martin Kreider & Co. in said ward; in the Fifth Ward, at the public house, known as the Plough Tavern, corner of West King and Charlotte street, in said ward; in the Sixth Ward, at the house of Isaac Powell, corner of North Queen and Walnut streets, in said ward; in the Seventh Ward, at the "Washington Garden," kept by John Wittlinger in said ward; in the Eighth Ward, at the public

16. Ibid., Sec. 3.

house kept by Samuel Erisman in said ward; in the Ninth Ward, at the public house of Isaac Powell, corner of North Queen and Walnut streets, in said ward; the officers elected at the last municipal election shall hold the election in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, on the first Friday of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county shall appoint a Judge and two Inspectors and one Assessor for the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards respectively, who shall perform all the duties and be subject to all liabilities of Judges and Inspectors of elections and of Assessors under the laws of this Commonwealth; and at the election to be held in said city, on the first Friday of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, as hereinafter provided for, the qualified electors of the several wards of said city shall elect one Judge and two Inspectors, one Constable and an Assessor for each of the said wards, to serve for one year.

SEC. 17. That the administration of all the fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of said city, with the conduct and government thereof, shall be vested in one principal officer, to be styled the Mayor, one Council, to be called the Select Council, and one Council to be called the Common Council, and also such other officers and boards of officers as are hereinafter specified; and the fiscal year of the city of Lancaster shall commence on the first day of June in each and every year.

SEC. 18. That the annual meeting of the citizens, for the election of municipal officers hereinafter mentioned, shall be held on the first Friday in May; and the Mayor shall issue his proclamation to the qualified voters of each ward at least twenty days before said first Friday in May, and therein state the officers to be voted for at such election; and the person receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be deemed and declared to be elected to the same: and whenever two or more persons are to be elected to the same office, the several persons, to the number required to be chosen, having the highest number of votes, shall be declared elected; and in case of a tie vote between candidates having the highest number of votes for the same office, such candidates having a tie vote shall, on the day fixed for entering upon the duties of the office, determine by lot which of them shall be entitled to hold the same.

SEC. 19. That the freemen of the city of Lancaster, being citizens of the United States, who have resided within the bounds of said city for one year, and have paid a city tax for the year preceding the election, at least five days before said election, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before, shall be entitled to vote at the elections for officers of the said city; and any person not so qualified who shall fraudulently

17. Ibid., Sec. 4. 18. Ibid., Sec. 5. 19. Ibid., Sec. 6.

vote at any city election, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper ward, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months: *Provided*, That the payment of a city tax shall not be required of any citizen voting who shall be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the receiver of city taxes, at least three days before said election, to furnish a complete list of the taxable inhabitants to the election officers of the several wards, showing the names of all persons who have paid their tax and those who are delinquent; and said list shall be kept open to the inspection of the citizens by the Ward Officers at the place of voting; and in case said receiver of taxes shall place on said list the name of any person or persons who shall not have paid taxes, he shall be held responsible for the amount of said tax, and liable to a fine of five dollars in each and every case, to be recovered as debts of a like amount are recoverable by law; and for neglect to place on said list the name of any person who has paid his tax, he shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered as debts of a like amount are recoverable by law.

Sec. 20. That all city elections shall be held by the Judges and Inspectors elected to hold the general elections in the several wards, or by those duly appointed in their stead, who shall be duly sworn or affirmed for said purpose; and if the said officers, or any of them, shall not open the election for the space of one hour after the time fixed for opening, the qualified voters of the ward then present, shall elect from among their number to fill his or their places; and the said Judges, Inspectors, and the Clerks by them appointed, shall be subject to the same penalties for a violation of the law, or fraud in the discharge of their duties as are provided in the general election laws of this Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster to provide at or before seven o'clock in the morning of any city election the said officers with election boxes, blank forms, tally papers, and a list of the qualified voters of the respective wards; and in order to enable them to make said lists, the Assessors of the several wards shall furnish them with the names of the persons assessed.

Sec. 21. That the qualified voters of the city of Lancaster at their annual election for city officers, may vote for said officers upon two written or printed tickets or slips of paper, one of which shall be headed "City Officers" and contain the names of the candidates for Mayor, City Auditors, and Select and Common Councils, for whom the voter desires to vote;

20. Ibid., Sec. 7. 21. Ibid., Sec. 8.

and the other shall be headed "Ward Officers" and contain the names of the candidates for Alderman, Constable, Judge and Inspectors of elections, and Assessor, for whom they may desire to vote.

SEC. 22. That the officers herein provided to hold the city elections, after closing the polls and counting and ascertaining the number of votes for each candidate or person voted for, shall within twenty-four hours make return thereof as follows, namely: for the office of Mayor, the return shall be delivered to the President of Select Council and by him laid before the said Council on the day of organization, and by the President elect of said Council before the joint convention of the two branches of the City Councils on the Wednesday succeeding the city election for Mayor; for the offices of City Auditors and members of Councils to the Mayor, who shall present the returns for members of the Councils at the time fixed, on the Wednesday succeeding the city election, for their organization, to the respective bodies; and the returns for the other officers to the joint convention of the Councils on the Wednesday succeeding the city election of said officers; for the office of Alderman the return shall be made in the manner now provided by law in the case of elections of Justices of the Peace; and for all the other officers in the manner now provided by law in such cases; and the said officers shall give notice to the persons elected in their respective wards.

SEC. 23. That the Select Council shall consist of one member from each ward, who shall have the same qualifications as are required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth for members of the Senate; and at the annual election to be held on the first Friday of May next, each of said wards shall elect one member qualified as aforesaid; immediately after the members of the Select Council shall have assembled, after the first election under this act, they shall be divided into three classes by lot; the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one-third may be thereafter elected every year; and if any vacancies shall happen by resignation or otherwise during the term for which any member shall be elected, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term at the next city election, and the functions of the present Select Council shall cease and terminate after the municipal election under this act.

SEC. 24. That the Common Council shall consist of twenty-seven members, and shall be elected at the annual city election, held on the first Friday in May, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, by the qualified voters of each ward, who shall have the same qualifications as are required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth for members of the House of Representatives, for the term of one

22. Ibid., Sec. 9. 23. Ibid., Sec. 10. 24. Ibid., Sec. 11.

year from the first Friday of the respective city elections; that the apportionment for each ward at the first election under this act shall be: for the First Ward, four Common Councilmen; for the Second Ward, three Common Councilmen; for the Third Ward, three Common Councilmen; for the Fourth Ward, three Common Councilmen; for the Fifth Ward, two Common Councilmen; for the Sixth Ward, three Common Councilmen; for the Seventh Ward, three Common Councilmen; for the Eighth Ward, three Common Councilmen, and for the Ninth Ward, three Common Councilmen; and if any vacancies shall happen by resignation or otherwise during the time for which any member shall be elected, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term by their body: *Provided*, That no member of the State Legislature, nor any one holding office or employment from or under the State at the time of said election, shall be eligible as a member of said Councils; nor shall any member of said Councils during the term for which he shall be elected, hold any office or employment herein created or provided for of a municipal character.

Sec. 25. That the members of the Select and Common Councils elected on the first Friday of May, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, shall meet at the place provided for their accommodation in said city, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon of the Wednesday succeeding their election, and shall then and there organize in separate chambers; each Council by a majority of votes shall elect a President, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of business; and the members of the Council elect shall meet as aforesaid on the Wednesday succeeding the first Friday in May, in each year thereafter, with those whose terms have not expired, and shall take the oath of office and enter upon the duties thereof.

Sec. 26. That the members of the Select and Common Councils shall be sworn or affirmed, to support the Constitution of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the duties of their office with fidelity. And the President elect of each branch shall also be sworn or affirmed to perform his duties as President with fidelity, which oath or affirmation shall be administered to him by a member of the branch to which he belongs, appointed for that purpose; and the President so sworn or affirmed shall administer the oaths or affirmation to the members elect and officers of their respective branches.

Sec. 27. That each Council shall judge of the qualifications of its members, and contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law or ordinance of said city. A majority of each Council shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from time

25. Ibid., Sec. 12. 26. Ibid., Sec. 13. 27. Ibid., Sec. 14.

to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members under such rules and penalties as may be provided.

SEC. 28. That each Council may determine the rules of its proceedings, which shall, however, not be inconsistent with any joint rule that may be adopted by the two branches of said Councils; and each branch shall have power and authority to vacate the seat of any of its members for misbehavior, neglect of duty or other misdemeanor; each branch shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be at all times open to public inspection, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the request of any two of them, be entered on the journal; all the voting in the said Select and Common Councils, or in any convention of the same, shall be viva voce, and on the final passage of a bill or resolution, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays.

SEC. 29. That the Select and Common Councils shall assemble for the transaction of business, on the first Wednesday of every month in each year, and at such other times as they may deem necessary, which meetings shall at all times be open and accessible to all citizens deporting themselves with order and decorum.

SEC. 30. That the legislative powers of the said city shall be vested in the said Select and Common Councils, who shall have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many laws, ordinances and regulations, as they shall deem necessary to preserve and promote the peace, good order, health, benefit and convenient government of the said city, subject to the approval of the Mayor as hereinafter provided; and to annex penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for the breach thereof, and the same to enforce, put in use and execution by the proper officers, and at their pleasure said laws, ordinances and regulations to repeal, alter and make anew, as occasion may require: *Provided*, That the same shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth: *And provided also*, That it shall not be lawful for Councils at any time to pass an ordinance, or by other means provide for the payment of any money in the shape of per diem pay, or compensation of any kind, for services rendered by them in their capacity as Councilmen, or members of committees emanating from Councils.

SEC. 31. That every bill for a law or ordinance, which shall have passed both branches of the Councils, shall be presented to the Mayor; if he approve he shall sign it: but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the Council in which it originated, which shall proceed to re-consider it; if, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that Council shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, with the objec-

28. Ibid., Sec. 15.
29. Ibid., Sec. 16.
30. Ibid., Sec. 17.
31. Ibid., Sec. 18.

tions, to the other Council by which likewise it shall be re-considered; and if approved by two-thirds of that Council also, it shall be a binding law or ordinance upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned being complied with; in such cases the votes of both Councils shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each branch respectively; every bill which shall be presented to the Mayor, and not so returned by him at the next stated meeting of the Councils, shall take effect as if it had been approved by him, unless such bill shall have been presented to the Mayor within five days of such next stated meeting, in which case he shall have the right to return the same at the next stated meeting succeeding the one last mentioned.

Sec. 32. That all laws or ordinances which shall be approved by the Mayor, passed by two-thirds of Councils without his approval, or become a law by neglect in returning the same, shall be published three times in one or more of the public newspapers published in said city, within twenty days after being severally approved, passed by two-thirds, or after having become a law; and the publication of the same with the dates and times of publication, shall be approved by the oath or affirmation of the clerk of the Select Council, which shall at all times be deemed and taken as sufficient evidence of such publication and the dates and times thereof; and the said laws or ordinances, together with the affidavit of the publication thereof, shall be recorded by the clerk of the Select Council in books provided for that purpose, and in the Recorder's office of Lancaster county, within forty days from and after being so as aforesaid approved, passed by two-thirds, or after having become a law; and any such law or ordinance which shall not be published and recorded as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

Sec. 33. That it shall not be necessary for any order or resolution of either branch, or to which the concurrence of both branches of the Council may be required, to be presented to the Mayor for his approval, but the same shall be binding for all purposes; the Councils may transact business by an order or resolution, and every such order or resolution shall be filed in the archives of said city, and shall be evidence for the purposes therein contained.

Sec. 34. That the qualified voters of the city of Lancaster shall on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and on the first Friday in May in every second year thereafter, elect one discreet person to serve as Mayor of the said city, for the term of two years, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified; he shall be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided four years next preceding his election within the said

32. Ibid., Sec. 19. 33. Ibid., Sec. 20. 34. Ibid., Sec. 21.

city; he shall take the usual oath of office in the presence of the Councils, to be administered by the President of the Select or Common Council between the hours of one and four o'clock, post meridian, on the Wednesday next succeeding his election, if the same shall within that time be approved, and shall give security to the city of Lancaster, in such sum as may be fixed and determined upon by the City Councils, for the payment of all moneys coming into his hands for fines and penalties, in accordance with the laws or ordinances under which the same be recovered.

SEC. 35. That any citizen of said city qualified to serve as Mayor, desiring to contest the election of the person returned elected as Mayor, shall present his petition setting forth the reasons for contesting the same, to the President of the convention of the City Councils, on the Wednesday succeeding the election of Mayor; the said petition shall be signed by at least ten qualified electors of said city, accompanied by an affidavit taken and subscribed before some person having authority to administer oaths, that the facts stated in such petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief; whereupon said convention shall proceed to examine into the facts alleged in said petition, for which purpose they may adjourn from day to day, subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, hear testimony, and decide within ten days which of the persons is duly elected; and the person in whose favor it shall be decided, shall be duly qualified to serve as Mayor; or, if the said convention should deem it proper to set aside the election, they shall order a special election for said office to be held within twenty days from and after the determination of such contested election, which shall be conducted in the manner prescribed and return thereof made as directed in this act, on the third day next following the same; and the person ascertained to have received the highest number of votes at such special election, shall be duly qualified to act as Mayor for the remainder of the term for which he shall have been elected. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Mayor, by the refusal or omission of any person elected as aforesaid to serve, or by death, resignation, or removal from the city, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Councils in joint convention, forthwith to elect a person qualified as aforesaid to serve as Mayor, who shall continue in office until the Wednesday succeeding the next city election, or until his successor shall have been duly declared elected and qualified. In case of the temporary absence, or inability of the Mayor to act, the Councils shall appoint a Mayor to serve until he shall resume the duties of the office.

SEC. 36. That the Mayor of said city shall have all the powers in criminal cases now conferred on him by existing laws, and he shall be

35. Ibid., Sec. 22. 36. Ibid., Sec. 23.

the chief executive magistrate thereof. It shall be his duty to be vigilant and active in causing the laws of this Commonwealth, and the laws and ordinances of the said city, to be executed and enforced therein; and in order to enable him more effectually to preserve the peace and good order of the city, all the powers given to Sheriffs of this Commonwealth to prevent routs, riots, and tumultuous assemblies are hereby conferred upon him. He shall communicate to Councils at the first stated meeting in the month of June of each year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, the condition of the city in relation to its government, finances and improvements, and shall recommend the adoption of all such measures as the business and interests of the city may, in his opinion, require. The Councils shall fix the number of Constables and Watchmen to whom salaries are to be paid out of the city treasury, and the Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Select Council appoint the said Constables and Watchmen, and dismiss all or any of them with the concurrence of Select Council, and in like manner all vacancies shall be filled. The Constables and Watchmen shall obey the orders of the Mayor and make report to him, which report shall be laid before Councils by him whenever required, and he shall exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct of the Constables and Watchmen appointed by him as aforesaid, receive and examine all complaints preferred against them in the discharge of their duties and report the same to Councils; and the Mayor shall be required to remove from office any Constables or Watchmen by him appointed, upon a resolution to that effect being passed by two-thirds of both branches of Councils, *Provided*, That the office of High Constable is hereby abolished. *Provided further*, That the Mayor shall select the said Constables from the nine ward Constables elected in their respective wards, and immediately upon removal by the said Mayor, with the concurrence of Select Council, their salaries shall expire.

Sec. 37. That the city of Lancaster is hereby divided into nine districts for the election of Aldermen as follows, to wit: the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, and each of said districts shall be entitled to one Alderman, who shall reside in the district; the First ward shall elect one Alderman at the election to be held on the first Friday in May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; the Second ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; the Third ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; the Fourth ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; the Fifth ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; the Sixth

37. Ibid., Sec. 24.

ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; the Seventh ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; the Eighth ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and the Ninth ward, one Alderman on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or whenever a vacancy shall exist by death or resignation, or otherwise, and commissioned for the same term of years as is provided by the act of Assembly, passed the twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An Act providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace," and the acts supplementary thereto, and the Alderman who shall be elected in pursuance of this act and the acts herein referred to, shall give security as provided in the said acts, shall be subject to the same liabilities and penalties, be removed from office in the same manner, and respectively shall have all the civil and criminal authority and jurisdiction, and all the rights, powers and privileges which are now or hereafter may be vested in the several Justices of the Peace of this Commonwealth by the laws thereof, and be entitled to the same fees and perquisites, with the like right of appeal by the party or parties aggrieved from any judgment, order, or decree of any such Alderman or Aldermen to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Lancaster.

Sec. 38. That the Select and Common Council and convention assembled shall, on the Wednesday after their election, in each and every year, by a majority of votes elect one person to serve as City Treasurer for one year from the first day of June in each and every year, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified; the said Treasurer shall give bond to the city, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as the City Councils shall direct, and with such sureties as shall be by them approved; and shall, before he enters upon his office take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, to support the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth, and honestly to keep an account of all public moneys and property entrusted to his care, and to discharge the duties of his office with fidelity. No money shall be drawn from the treasury of the city except the same shall have been previously appropriated by Councils to the purpose for which it is drawn; the accounts to be kept by the said Treasurer shall exhibit all the receipts and all the expenditures of the city in an intelligible manner, in which the particulars of each item of charge and discharge shall fully and precisely appear. The said Treasurer shall verify his cash account at least once in every month to the satisfaction of a standing committee of Councils; and, upon the affidavit of a majority of such committee to any default therein, the said

38. Ibid., Sec. 25.

Treasurer may be suspended from office and another appointed until the further action of Council; and the said Treasurer, at the expiration of his term office, shall deliver all moneys, books and papers in his hands belonging to the said office to his successor in office.

SEC. 39. That it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to act as receiver of taxes and collector of water rents, as hereinafter provided; and, upon the duplicate or duplicates of city taxes and water rents having been made out as may be directed by the City Councils, the same shall be placed in the possession of the said Treasurer who shall receive and collect said taxes and water rents, and for that purpose he shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by law in that behalf, for collection of State and county taxes, and the Councils shall have power to fix the time at which the duplicates of unpaid taxes shall be placed in the hands of the Ward Constables for collection.

SEC. 40. That the qualified voters of the city of Lancaster, on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall elect three reputable persons to serve as City Auditors: one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years and one for the term of three years, and annually thereafter shall elect one person to serve as City Auditor for the term of three years, from the first Wednesday succeeding such election; and he, with the two auditors previously elected, shall constitute a board to audit the treasurer's accounts at the end of the fiscal year, and at the close of his term, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance; and the election of Auditors shall be determined upon and vacancies in said board shall be filled in the same manner as is provided in the case of City Treasurer.

SEC. 41. That the qualified voters of each Ward of the city of Lancaster shall, on the first Friday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and annually thereafter, elect one Constable, who shall be qualified as the laws of this Commonwealth require such officers to be, and shall, upon entering the requisite security, be commissioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Lancaster; they shall be under and subject to the same legal penalties and provisions, and exercise all the powers and do and perform all duties that by the usages and laws of this Commonwealth are enjoined upon such officers. All vacancies that may from any cause occur in the said office of Constable, shall be filled by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county of Lancaster.

SEC. 42. That hereafter the qualified voters of each Ward shall elect one person as Assessor for State, County and City purposes, and there shall be no Assistant Assessors elected in the said city. So much of any act as authorizes the election of Assistant Assessors is hereby repealed,

39. Ibid., Sec. 26.
40. Ibid., Sec. 27.
41. Ibid., Sec. 28.
42. Ibid., Sec. 29.

so far as the same may apply to the city of Lancaster. The several Assessors, after being duly qualified, shall do and perform within their respective wards all the duties that by the usages and laws of this Commonwealth are now enjoined upon the Assessors and Assistant Assessors; and after they shall have taken the names of the taxable persons, and an estimate of the real and personal estates of the inhabitants of the said city, and the real estate of persons non-residents, they shall meet together as a board to equalize and fix a uniform standard and just valuation on the same; and for neglect of duty they shall be subject to the same penalties as are now provided by law. And they shall make out a duplicate of their assessments and present the same to City Councils on or before the second Wednesday in May in each year, for which they shall receive a compensation from the city; and the said Councils shall appoint a Board of Appeal to hear all persons who may consider themselves improperly assessed. And the said Board of Appeal shall have power to exonerate or alter the assessments of such persons as they may deem proper, and the office of City Assessor is hereby dispensed with.

SEC. 43. That the Councils of the city of Lancaster, shall have power to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, not exceeding one and a half per centum upon the city valuation in any one year, on all persons, real and personal property, and all other matters and things within said city taxable for State and County purposes, for the payment of loans to support the government and make the necessary improvements of said city; and the Assessors in the several Wards shall perform the duty of City Assessors, in conformity with the provisions of this act and the ordinances of said city. All taxes assessed and levied upon real estate in pursuance of this act, and the laws and ordinances of said city, shall be a lien on such real estate from the time of such levy, and the lien hereby created shall have priority to, and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation or responsibility, which the said real estate may become charged with or liable to from and after the passage of this act; nor shall the defendant or defendants, or other persons, in any writ of fieri facias, venditioni exponas, or levari facias, be entitled to claim any exception under a levy and sale of any real estate charged with such tax, against the allowance or payment of the same.

SEC. 44. That the Councils of the city of Lancaster shall provide and maintain a suitable Lock-up or Station House in some convenient part of said city, and at the expense thereof, to be used as a place of security for confining and detaining vagrants and persons arrested by constables, and the police officers, and for the temporary detention of persons committed by the Mayor or any of the Aldermen on criminal charges, and for

43. Ibid., Sec. 30. 44. Ibid., Sec. 31.

breaches of the peace and violation of the ordinances of said city, for which such person or persons can be lawfully committed to the prison of Lancaster county, until they shall be so committed or discharged according to law; but no person shall be detained in the said Lock-up or Station House for a longer time than twenty-four hours, except upon the order of the Mayor, or an Alderman who may commit such persons in pursuance of law: *Provided*, That the expenses of committing and keeping any person or persons in said Lock-up or Station House, shall be paid by the county of Lancaster on the presentation of the accounts of the same to the Commissioners of the said county.

SEC. 45. That the several departments of the said city shall annually, on or before the stated meeting in the month of June, present estimates to Councils of the probable amount of receipts, and of the amounts that in their judgment will be required during the current fiscal year, for the public service in the several departments respectively; and the said Councils shall immediately thereafter proceed to appropriate the public moneys, by ordinance, to the several departments for the current fiscal year for the payment of loans to meet the expenses of the city, and the making of such improvements as they may deem necessary, and the amount so appropriated shall be disbursed in such manner as Councils may direct, from time to time, by joint resolution during the year.

SEC. 46. The election officers of what was heretofore known as the North-east ward and South-east ward, shall meet in each of said wards within ten days after their election annually, and assess and levy a tax for bounty purposes, to pay the indebtedness for the expenses incurred in filling quotas of the several said late wards. They shall elect a Treasurer and Collector for each of said wards, who shall give bonds with good and sufficient securities for double the amount of any moneys that may come into their hands, which bond shall be approved by the officers and filed in the Prothonotary's office of Lancaster county. That the said election officers shall, at least once in each year, present a full and clear statement of the receipts and expenditures of the fund to the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, at the April Term of said Court, which shall appoint an Auditor to examine the same, and make report thereon to said Court for its approval: *Provided*, That if any of the present authorities or boards of election officers of any of said wards have already levied and assessed a bounty tax as provided for in this section, for the present year, such authorities or boards of election officers, and the officers and agents by them appointed, shall be and continue the authorities of such ward, for the collection of such tax, and the settlement of the bounty indebtedness of such ward, and the provisions of this section shall not apply to such ward, except as far as they relate to the

45. Ibid., Sec. 32. 46. Ibid., Sec. 33.

presentation and auditing of an account when said tax shall have been collected.

SEC. 47. That no salary of any officer to be elected according to the provisions of this act, shall be increased by any act or ordinance to take effect during the term for which such officer shall have been elected, unless such act or ordinance shall have been proposed at a stated meeting of Councils, and passed at the next or a subsequent stated meeting; and in all cases where the salary of any officer shall not be fixed by law, it shall be fixed by ordinance of the City Councils.

SEC. 48. That if any person elected to any office herein provided, shall refuse to take upon himself the duties of such office, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recoverable before any Alderman and paid into the treasury of said city, unless the same be remitted by the city Councils, who are authorized upon sufficient cause shown, by joint resolution, to remit fines and penalties imposed on persons by virtue of the laws and ordinances of said city; and no person shall be incapacitated from being a judge, juror or witness, in any suit for or against the said city, in consequence of such person being a citizen or officer of the said city.

SEC. 49. That all persons now holding offices under the present charter shall hold their offices as they now may, or can do by law, until the officers provided for in this act are duly elected and qualified under the provisions of the same.

SEC. 50. That this act and the powers and authorities herein vested in the said city, shall not be impaired, affected, defeated or destroyed by any neglect or omission to appoint all or any of its officers at the time or times allotted for the same, and in case of any such neglect or omission, the Mayor of the said city shall forthwith take all necessary measures to cure and supply such defects and omissions, giving due notice thereof.

SEC. 51. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the repeal of said acts shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or established, or any suit or proceeding had, or commenced, in any civil case before the time of the repeal; and no offence committed, and no penalty or forfeiture incurred under the acts hereby repealed, shall be affected by the repeal; and no suit or prosecution pending at the time of repeal for any offence committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred under the acts hereby repealed, shall be affected by such repeal: *And provided further*, That the ordinances now in force in said city shall continue in force, so far as the same are not inconsistent with this act, until

47. Ibid., Sec. 34.
48. Ibid., Sec. 35.
49. Ibid., Sec. 36.
50. Ibid., Sec. 37.
51. Ibid., Sec. 38.

the same shall be repealed, altered or supplied under the authority given to the Councils of the said city.

SEC. 52. That the Court of Common Pleas of said county be and they are hereby authorized to appoint yearly a Board of Health, consisting of five resident real estate owners of said city, who shall serve without receiving any compensation therefor.

SEC. 53. That the commissions of all Aldermen, expiring before the time herein provided for the election of Aldermen in the several Wards, shall continue for a period of thirty days after the time of said election; and all acts and proceedings had by them by virtue of their office up until said period, shall be valid and effectual.

52. Ibid., Sec. 39. 53. Ibid., Sec. 40.

No. 13.

SUPPLEMENT

To the Charter of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Lancaster, changing the time of holding certain elections in said Corporation and for other purposes. Signed by the Governor, March 22, 1869.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That so much of an act amending the charter of the municipal corporation of the city of Lancaster, and dividing the same into nine wards, which was approved April 5th, 1867, as provides for the election of certain officers therein named on the first Friday of May, and so much of an act to change the time and manner of electing School Directors in the city of Lancaster, and to define the qualification of voters for the same, approved March 16, 1868, as provides for the election of twelve School Directors annually, on the fourth Friday of March, between the hours of one and seven o'clock in the afternoon, be and the same are hereby repealed; and all officers provided in and by said two acts, to be elected on the said days, shall hereafter be elected annually on the second Tuesday of October, and the Mayor shall issue his proclamation to the qualified voters of each ward, at least twenty days before said second Tuesday of October, for the purposes provided in the fifth section of the above first named act.

SEC. 2. That the terms of all the officers elected solely by the electors within the corporation, including Constables and School Directors, whose terms expire by the present laws at any time in the year Anno Domini 1869, and the terms of all the officers whose terms expire in the year Anno Domini 1870, shall end and expire on the second Wednesday, after the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1869; and the terms of the present members of Select Council for the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Wards, shall expire on the second Wednesday after the second

Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1870; *Provided*, That the commissions of all Aldermen expiring before the time herein provided for the election shall continue for a period of thirty days after the time of said election, and all acts and proceedings had by them by virtue of their office, up until said period, shall be valid and effectual.

SEC. 3. That the qualified electors of said corporation shall, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1869, elect a citizen duly qualified to the office of Mayor of said corporation; the electors of the Second, Sixth and Eighth Wards shall each elect one person duly qualified to the office of Select Councilman, and the persons so elected shall each hold said office for the term of three years; the electors of the First Third and Fourth wards shall each, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1869, elect one person duly qualified to the office of Select Councilman, and the persons so elected shall each hold said office for the term of two years; the qualified electors of the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth wards shall each, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1870, elect one person duly qualified to the office of Select Councilman, and the persons so elected shall each hold said office for the term of three years, from the second Wednesday after the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1870.

SEC. 4. That so much of section twenty-five, of the act of incorporation of March 20, 1818, and so much of section eleventh of the supplementary act of incorporation of April 5, 1867, as would appear to render persons holding certain offices ineligible as officers of the corporation, be and the same are hereby repealed, except as refers to aldermen and members of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and hereafter, no District Attorney, Sheriff, or other officer, except member of Congress and member of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall on that account be ineligible to hold any office of the corporation, or any office filled solely by electors of the corporation.

SEC. 5. That at the election on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1869, the qualified electors of the corporation shall, in the manner indicated in the act entitled "An Act to change the time and manner of electing School Directors in the city of Lancaster, and to define the qualifications of voters for the same," approved March 6, Anno Domini 1868, elect twelve persons duly qualified to serve as School Directors for two years, and twelve to serve for three years, from the first Thursday of November following, and on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini 1870, and annually thereafter, the qualified electors as aforesaid shall, in the same manner, elect twelve persons duly qualified to serve as School Directors, for the term of three years, from the following first Thursday of November.

SEC. 6. That the name of the Mayor, together with all the officers

provided by this act, to be elected annually on the second Tuesday of October, shall be written or printed on one ticket, separate from the State and County officers; said ticket shall be headed "City Officers," and shall be deposited in a box provided specially for that purpose.

SEC. 7. That from and after the passage of this act, the Mayor or any other officer receiving a salary from the city, shall not receive more than one-half of any fees from the county of Lancaster, for the arresting and committing for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and no fees for such cases dismissed on account of no cause of action.

SEC. 7. That if any member of Select or Common Council shall absent himself from three successive meetings, thirty minutes after the hour appointed, without reasonable excuse, his seat shall be declared vacant; and from and after the passage of this act, if a vacancy occur in the Select branch for the cause herein named, or by death, removal from the ward, resignation, or any cause during the term for which any member shall be elected, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term by their body.

SEC. 9. That hereafter the City Treasurer, instead of being elected on the Wednesday after the city election, as is provided in the twenty-fifth section of the act of April 5th, 1867, shall be elected in the manner in said act named, on the second Wednesday after the second Tuesday of October; and he shall hold said office for one year from the first day of November, in each and every year, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 10. That the Mayor is authorized and required to apply so much of the fund arising out of the sale of market places and privileges on the streets, as may be necessary to clean and remove away all offal and dirt on the streets and square, where such market stands are sold by the city.

SEC. 11. That the Street Commissioner, under direction of the Mayor, is required to remove, clean and haul away all dirt and offal on said streets and square on each and every market day, who shall have authority to employ as much force as the Mayor may deem necessary.

SEC. 12. That section twenty-seventh of the act of April 5, 1867, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the terms of office of the three Auditors of Lancaster city shall end and expire upon the passage of this act.

SEC. 13 All laws or parts of laws, so far as the same may conflict with or are repugnant to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

No. 14.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.[1]

FIRE INSURANCE.

The caution and care of the citizens of our city and county are fairly exemplified in the many Companies for protection from fire, both in the city and the county. In the county we have the "*Lancaster County Mutual*," the "*Farmers' Mutual*," "*Northern Mutual*," and one in the northern part of the county, without a Charter, the members being joined together agreeing to pay their respective shares of losses sustained by their neighbors (belonging to the association.)

This form of Mutual Insurance, dates its origin from about the year 1609. It is said that about that year a proposition was made to Count Anthony Günther von Oldenburg, in Germany, that as a new species of finance, he should insure the houses of his subjects against fire, each paying for $100 valuation, $1 yearly. The Count would not accede to this scheme although he thought it might be well if a company of individuals could be formed to insure each others' houses, but he doubted whether it could by him be "honorably, justly and irreproachably instituted without tempting Providence, without incurring the censure of neighbors, and without disgracing his name and dignity."

The New Mennonites do not insure their property, it being contrary to the discipline of their Church, but when any of their members sustain a loss by fire, it is made up by contributions from the members.

The first Stock Company, the "*Lancaster City and County*," was chartered in the year 1838, with $200,000 capital, and located in Lancaster, of which the late James Evans was President, and John Zimmerman, Secretary. After a few years of prosperity, financial troubles overtook the country, and the Company having lost a large amount by the old Girard Bank, it was deemed advisable to wind up its affairs, which was done in 1846. During the year 1868, it was resuscitated and is now apparently doing a good business.

In 1854, the "*Inland Insurance and Deposit Company*," was chartered with the addition of an Insurance Department, and is still continued.

In 1861, the "*Lancaster Home Mutual*," was chartered, and has been brought to its present prosperous condition, mainly by its first and only Secretary, C. H. Lefevre, Esq. In our neighboring town of Columbia, we have the "*Columbia Insurance Company*," Stock and Mutual, and

[1] Contributed by Hugh S. Gara, Esq.

the *National*, which is to be purely Mutual, although not yet gone into active operation.

In the City we have Agencies for many Companies, viz: The "*Insurance Company of North America*," Philadelphia, (the oldest Stock Company in the United States;) "*Phœnix*," Philadelphia; "*Lycoming County Mutual*," of Muncy; "*Yonkers and Lorrillard*," of New York; "*Girard and Enterprise*," Philadelphia; "*Continental and Home*," of New York; "*Home*," of New Haven; "*Ætna*," "*Hartford*," and other Companies of Connecticut; "*Franklin*," Philadelphia, and "*Delaware Mutual*." These Companies have efficient Agents in Hugh S. Gara, A. B. Kauffman, Herr & Rife, Edw. Brown, H. Baumgardner and John Zimmerman.

LIFE INSUBANCE.

Has no local Home Company in our City or County, but is well represented by the "*American and Penn Mutual*" of Philadelphia; "*Connecticut Mutual*," of Hartford; "*Mutual Life*," "*Continental*," "*North America*" and "*Brooklyn*," of New York; and appears to be doing a large and profitable business in our midst. We cannot therefore, give any special history of Life Insurance as applicable to our County, but its already extensive and rapidly increasing "literature," the number of books and periodicals being continually put forth in its interest, explaining it and advocating it, and advertising it *by* explaining it, plainly indicate the great strides that this branch of enterprise is now making in the favor of our people.

No. 15.

BANKS AND BANKING.[1]

Banking is a system established for the convenience of the business community. It is a recognized agent between borrower and lender; a general agent to make collections throughout the commercial world; and the medium through which the Government authorizes the circulation of paper money, based on the security of the National debt, or the credit of the Government. The sixteen hundred National Banks in the United States are so well distributed, that it is an easy matter to make collections in any part of the country; or, through their correspondence with foreign institutions, with any commercial country on the globe. The utility of the system has been constantly growing in favor, and more extended usefulness. The Jew, who stood at his *Banco*, or bench, in the streets of Italy or Germany, to change coins, or make small loans, little

1 Contributed by D. G. Swartz, Esq.

dreamed that he was starting and giving a name to a system that should become as extensive as the mercantile community. The system has become so complete, that it may safely be said that not one-tenth of the money paid in trade, need ever be counted. The clearing house of the New York Associated Banks, shows that of thirty or forty millions of clearings, representing business to that amount, the balances are frequently not more than one or two millions. For convenience and safety, the system is indispensable.

We annex a statement of the Ten National Banks of Lancaster County, showing their Capital, Loans, Deposits, Circulation, and Government Securities held by them. Of these four are designated as United States Depositaries, which held, on the 17th of April, 1869, $103,234, to the credit of the United States:

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital.	Ind. Dep.	National Circulation.	Loans.	Gov. Securities.
Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster	$ 450,000	$ 300,477	$ 403,500	$ 509,632	$ 614,000
Lancaster County National Bank	300 000	349,164	270,000	518,241	309,750
First National Bank of Lancaster	140.000	387,193	136,302	298 191	212.150
Columbia National Bank	500,000	404,416	447,880	765,723	549,000
First National Bank of Columbia	150 000	176,515	131.094	183,971	176,500
First National Bank of Marietta	100,000	279,568	97,165	266,623	190,400
Union National Bank of Mount Joy	100.000	168.161	87,615	205,737	115,000
First National Bank of Mount Joy	100,000	146,079	88,950	196,063	100,000
Manheim National Bank	100,000	168,291	89,127	167,153	154,900
First National Bank of Strasburg	100.000	85,015	98,985	101,838	160,000
	$2,040,000	$2,464,879	$1,850,618	$3,208,172	$2,581,700

In addition to the ten National Banks of Lancaster county, there are seven other Banks, or Banking firms in the city and county, none of which are incorporated except the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company. Their returns to the Revenue officers for the month of March, 1869, give the following statement of their Capital and Deposits. Their Discounts or Loans are not ascertained, but may be estimated at a million and a quarter.

	Capital.	Deposits.
Reed, McGrann & Co.,	$ 24,000	$ 271,929
Reed, Henderson & Co.,	50,000	351,261
Bair & Shenk,	22,050	267,528
Stehman, Clarkson & Co., (Mechanics,)	7,850	137,803
Evans, McEvoy & Co.,	49,950	270,238
Inland Insurance and Deposit Co.,	51,420	148,623
Litiz Deposit Bank,	10,000	37,778
	$215,270	1,485,160

By combining the two statements it will be seen that the Banking Capital of the county is, in round numbers, two and a quarter millions,

the Deposits nearly four millions, loans four and a half millions. The National Banks hold over two and a half millions of Government securities; but these are only a small part of the amount owned in the county, many of which are lodged in the vaults of the Banks for safe keeping.

Annexed is an account of all the National Banks in the county, with a brief history of some of them.

The Farmers Bank of Lancaster, was chartered in January 17th, 1810, with a capital of $300,000. The following persons were named Directors in articles of association, published in the early history of the Bank, viz: John F. Steinman, Benjamin Schaum, Conrad Schwartz, Albert Dufresne, Samuel White, Christian Hoover, Robert Patten, John Brenneman, Jacob Charles, Charles Montilius, John Neff, Peter Diller. In 1814 the capital authorized was increased to $600,000, which was subsequently again reduced. It was organized under the National Currency Act, in December, 1864, under the name of the Farmers' National Bank, with a capital paid in of $450,000. It is a government depository. The first President of the Farmers' Bank in 1810 was Conrad Schwartz, who was followed by George Græff, William Jenkins, F. A. Muhlenberg, George Louis Mayer, George H. Krug, C. Hager, and Jacob Bausman. The Cashiers were, successively, Samuel Clendenin, John Eberman, Girardus Clarkson, Henry R. Reed, and Ed. H. Brown.

The present Board of Directors are Jacob Bausman, *President;* Thos. E. Franklin, John Beck, Daniel Heitshu, Henry Musselman, Geo. M. Kline, Lewis Haines, Chas. A. Heinitsh, Jacob S. Shirk, N. Ellmaker, A. K. Witmer, C. R. Baer and Chas. F. Hager.

The Lancaster County Bank, previous to 1841, was in operation under the name of Lancaster County Loan Company, with Henry Bushong, *President*, and Robert D. Carson, *Cashier*.

On August 14th, 1841, it was chartered by the State with the following incoporators: Henry Bushong, Dr. John Witmer, Philip Reitzel, John Landis, (farmer,) Jacob Kreider, Francis Kendig, Jr., Geo. Withers, Jacob Shenk, Benjamin B. Herr, Isaac Bressler, J. Landis, J. Witmer, George Blattenberger, James Smith.

Under this charter each stockholder had to give a first mortgage on ample real estate in this county, to the amount of his stock, as security for the liabilities of the Bank. It only required four years experience to show that this plan was not satisfactory. It was found inconvenient when stockholders sold their real estate, and almost impracticable in case of decedents' estates. So also it embarrassed the sale of stock, which could only be made to parties who could give first mortgages approved by the Bank. The stock was only partly paid in, and subject to calling instalments; and for the reasons indicated it largely depreciated in the

market value, some sales having been made as low as five dollars per share. In 1845, an Act of Assembly repealed the real estate security clause, still however, holding stockholders liable, but exacting no security.

It was organized as a National Bank January 5th, 1865, with a capital of $300,000, all paid in. John Landis (farmer) was the first President, who served until his death, when he was succeeded by Christian B. Herr, the present President. The first Cashier was Robert D. Carson, who served until his death, when he was succeeded by William L. Peiper, the present Cashier. The present Board of Directors is as follows: Christian B. Herr, *President*, Emanuel Swope, Benj. B. Herr, John McCartney, Abraham Howry, Henry B. Resh, Adam Lefever, Jacob Bachman, Levi G. Getz, George G. Brush, David Landis, (miller,) Abraham Buchwalter, Benjamin Long, jr.

The First National Bank of Lancaster, was organized and commenced business in May, 1864. It is a Government Depository. *President*—John Gyger. *Cashier*—Horace Rathvon. *Directors*—Henry Baumgardner, C. B. Grubb, T. Scott Woods, A. Herr Smith, Peter S. Reist, John H. Moore, A. S. Bard, David G. Swartz.

The First National Bank of Marietta, was organized May 11th, 1863, and commenced business July 2d, of same year. It was the First National Bank in the County. It is a Government Depository, and has the largest surplus relative to its capital of any Bank in the County. Its officers are: *President*—Abraham Collins. *Vice President*—Benj. F. Hiestand. *Cashier*—Amos Bowman. *Directors*—A. Collins, Benj. F. Hiestand, B. Spangler, A. H. Musselman, John Hollinger, Paris Haldeman, John Musser, S. F. Eagle, Henry Hiestand.

Columbia National Bank: An Act of Assembly was approved March 28th, 1809, entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna river in the County of Lancaster, at or near the town of Columbia." The Act gives the following incorporators: Stephen Girard, William Samson, James Vanunem, John Perot, Henry Pratt, Thomas McEwen, Martin Dubbs, and Joseph L. Lewis, of Philadelphia; John Hubley, Abraham Witmer, Casper Shafner, Jr., Jacob Strickler, James Wright and Samuel Miller, of the county of Lancaster, and William Barber, John Stewart and Godfrey Lenhart, of the county of York.

The capital was to be $400,000, in shares of $100 each. The State of Pennsylvania subscribed and paid for 900 shares, or $90,000. The balance of $310,000 was to be raised by individual subscription. The Company organized by electing William Wright, President; W. P. Beatty, Treasurer, and twelve other directors.

Henry Slaymaker, Jonathan Walcott and Samuel Slaymaker, contracted to build the bridge for $150,000, by the first day of December, 1814; but by reason of alterations and additions, the cost exceeded $175,000.

On the fifteenth day of July, 1813, the Stockholders resolved to commence banking with the surplus capital of $225,000, which was accordingly done, although without a charter, as was not unusual at that time, and as has been done in several other instances.

By Act of Assembly approved June 29th, 1824, the name of "President, Managers and Company, for erecting a Bridge, &c.," was changed to that of the "Columbia Bridge Company," with a capital of $150,000; and it was then chartered as a Bank, with the following directors: Christian Bruner, *President;* Henry Keffer, Abraham Hiestand, John Forrey, Jr., Jacob Strickler, John Haldeman, Benj. Chew, Benj. Grimler, Christian Haldeman; *Cashier*—Jno. M. Kepeck.

In 1832, the Bridge was swept away by an ice freshet, and afterwards re-built by the Bank. The title of the Bank was afterwards changed to "The Columbia Bank and Bridge Company," and subsequently to "The Columbia Bank," and a few years since to the "Columbia National Bank," when it organized under the "National Currency Act" of Congress. The Directors are: John Cooper, *President;* George W. Mehaffey, Samuel Musselman, Henry Copenheffer, George Bogle, D. W. Witmer, Jac. C. Stoner, Jas. L. Kerr, Henry Suydam. *Cashier*—Samuel Shoch.

Union National Mount Joy Bank. This Bank is the first banking institution established in Mount Joy. It was incorporated as the "Mount Joy Savings Institution," by Act of Assembly approved May 13th, 1853. It commenced business November, 1853. Capital, $50,000. Henry Eberle, Sr., *President;* Dr. Andrew Garber, *Treasurer.* Dr. Garber, having resigned in June, 1856, Jacob R. Long, was elected Treasurer. The institution became converted into the "Mount Joy Bank," by a law enacted in 1860, and commenced business as such May 21st, 1860. The capital was increased to $62,500, and so remained till 1865, when it was increased under authority of its charter to $100,000. September 18th, 1865, it became fully organized and commenced business as the "Union National Mount Joy Bank." The present officers are: John G. Hœrner, *President;* Jacob R. Long, *Cashier;* J. V. Long, *Clerk; Directors:* John G. Hœrner, Henry Shaffner, Jos. Detweiler, Sam'l Uhrich, C. S. Erb, C. S. Nissly, Benj. Grosh, Jno. B. Myers, Joseph H. Rider, Christian Stibgen Jno.. B. Stehman, B. M. Greider and Jacob Reiff.

First National Bank of Mount Joy, was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, as the "Farmers' Bank of Mount Joy," in September, 1862. It was converted into a "National Bank," in January, 1865, with a capital of $100,000. Present Directors: M. B. Peifer, *President;* Reu-

ben Garber, *Vice President;* John M. Hershey, Henry Shelly, John M. Bear, Christian Seitz, Joseph Nissly, Christian H. Stauffer, Jacob C. Gerber. *Cashier*—Dr. A. Gerber.

First National Bank of Strasburg: This Bank is No. 42 on the list of National Banks. It is a Designated Depository of the United States. The first meeting of the stockholders was held May 16th, 1863. The Certificate of Organization is dated June 1st, 1863, and the Certificate of Authority to commence banking was received from the Comptroller of the Currency, and is dated July 29th, 1863. The Bank commenced business August 1st, 1863. The first dividend declared was three per cent., May 10th, 1864, and five per cent. regularly since, semi-annually in May and November. The present directors of the bank are: John F. Herr, *President;* Joseph McClure, Henry Musser, Geo. W. Hensel, Frank J. Herr, A. R. Black and John Smith. *Cashier*—E. M. Eberman.

Manheim National Bank, was organized on the fifteenth day of February, 1865, with a capital of $100,000. The present officers are: Abraham Kauffman, *President;* E. M. Bomberger, Jno. B. Dunlap, J. L. Stehman, John Rohrer, Samuel Wolf, Jno. Stauffer, A. Bates Grubb and Philip Arndt. *Cashier*—H. C. Ginrich.

First National Bank of Columbia, has a capital of $150.000. *President*—E. K. Smith. *Directors*—Robert Crane, John Fendrich, Benjamin Herr, John J. McTague, H. N. Kehler, Jacob Seitz, John Forry and Ethelbert Watts. *Cashier*—S. S. Detweiler.

THE END.

D. Frank Hill

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