

HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL'S

LAND HOLDINGS

By JACOB HILL BYRNE, ESQ.

For some years, there has been a clamor among a class of persons who believe that all human evils can be cured by the adoption of some pet legislative act or administrative nostrum, especially to put an end to speculation in all forms, or at least, to subject it to such regulation and restriction that it will be rendered harmless. Job asked of his friends, "Canst thou loose the bands of Orion, or canst thou change the sweet influence of the Pleiades?" And you may as well try to do these things as to try to eliminate the gambling instinct from the American system. Speculation is a politer, more refined, more business-like term; gambling is a ruder, plainer, blunter word. But speculation and gambling mean the same thing; and the gambling instinct is bred deeply and thoroughly ingrained in the bone and blood of the American people, and will come out. You may legislate and regulate all you please, but if the American people do not gamble in the stock market, in real estate, in agriculture, in mercantile business, in public utilities, or in any form of business activity, they will gamble in other ways that may be more demoralizing.

Of course, the instinct to gamble is not entirely and solely peculiar to the American people. From the beginning of time, all human beings have gambled. Tacitus and other Roman observers of the customs and habits of the early Teutonic tribes, have commented on the fierce passion for gambling that prevailed among them; and travelers have remarked, from time to time, on the uncontrollable tendency to gamble that characterizes barbarous or semi-civilized peoples. And among civilized nations to-day, there is a considerable amount of gambling. But it is a matter of general comment, that there is no country in the world where gambling, on an extensive scale and for big stakes, is so general, wide-spread and universal as it is in the United States.

There is a good reason for the prevalence of this strong gambling instinct among the American people. The very emigration of the first settlers was a gamble. Beginning a little more than three hundred years ago, thousands of people in England, Germany, France and the North of Ireland, suffering from religious, political, industrial and economic oppression, left their homes, where they and their ancestors had been rooted for many years, and took a chance of finding more satisfactory conditions of life along the Atlantic coast of North America. But in all other respects, the majority of

those who came from Europe and settled here, were thrifty, hard-working, careful and conservative people. The conditions of their life for centuries had forced these characteristics upon them; had forced them to avoid religiously the taking of any chances. To work hard and to be very careful about the spending of their earnings, meant a living, at least free from distress. To take the slightest chance, might mean disaster and grinding poverty, from which there was little possibility of recovery, and in an age when, to be poverty-stricken was more terrible than it is to-day. The class of people who formed the great majority of the settlers in this country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, generation after generation, and from the cradle to the grave, watched and saved every penny until it became an ingrained characteristic, because they had to.

But what conditions did these thrifty settlers find when they came to this country. They found unlimited opportunities and riches. Instead of having to be satisfied with a few acres of land, from which to wring a bare living by the hardest kind of toil, a man could have hundreds or thousands of acres of the richest land, almost for the taking, from which he could derive wealth with a moderate amount of labor. There were enormous areas of the finest kind of timber land. There were vast deposits of valuable mineral ores. All to be had and enjoyed almost for nothing. The original settlers, and those who followed them for many years, found that they no longer had to be thrifty, saving and careful. A fig for all that! Why be careful, why pinch and scrape, when a man could go out and pick up a fortune any time? Take chances! Certainly! Why not take a chance? One day, a man might lose everything he had, and the next be rolling in wealth again. So the original settlers threw caution and thrift to the winds. They gave up the idea of piling up small savings, little by little, by the hardest kind of work and the most painful economy, and went after big stakes.

And for nearly three hundred years, the successors of the original settlers followed in their footsteps. When the colonies along the Atlantic coast began to get a little crowded, when the opportunities in the older settlements began to be a little more confined, the more adventurous ones pushed out across the mountains toward the West; and there they found greater wealth than they ever dreamed of on the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies. There were boundless plains of the richest soil in the world; there were enormous stretches of forest and vast deposits of the richest mineral ores. And even before the great Mississippi valley had more than a thin sprinkling of settlers, gold was discovered on the Pacific coast; and later, both gold and silver in the Rocky Mountains. A man might go out in the morning as poor as Job's turkey and come back in the evening a potential millionaire.

And so, year after year, and generation after generation, the American people developed the habit of taking chances, of gambling. And for three hundred years these people have gone on, taking chances, until now the instinct to gamble and to speculate, runs in the blood. And yet there are

people so silly as to think that that ingrained instinct can be eradicated by an act of Congress.

Now, it may be asked, what has all this essay on the gambling instinct of the American people to do with the subject of this paper,—Henry William Stiegel. Well, it has this much to do with it, that, in the opinion of the writer, Henry William Stiegel was an excellent example of the effect of the unlimited opportunities of the American colonies on a careful, cautious, prudent, conservative German. I know nothing about the ancestors of Mr. Stiegel. I know nothing of his early life, his education and training. It has not been my privilege to investigate those features of his life and career. But I believe that I am justified in assuming that when he came to the Province of Pennsylvania, he was as careful, prudent, cautious, conservative and thrifty as the majority of the German people in that day and age. I do not know when he came to America and to Pennsylvania.¹ The earliest records of him are in the recorder's office of Lancaster county in May, 1758. And, to anticipate a little the main subject of this paper, ten years later, in March, 1768, he gave a mortgage to Daniel Benezet, a merchant of Philadelphia. This mortgage probably covered everything that Stiegel owned. To have owned anything more, would, indeed have been astonishing. A list of what that mortgage covered follows:

All his undivided one-third part of the messuages and tracts of land hereinafter described.

One capital message and furnace, called or known by the name of Elizabeth furnace, and two tracts of land in Elizabeth township, containing about 500 acres.

One other message and tract of land in said township, containing about 150 acres.

One other message and tract of land in said township, containing 114½ acres.

One other tract of land in said township, containing 130 acres.

One other message and tract of land in said township, containing about 120 acres.

One other message and tract of land in said township, containing about 150 acres.

One other message and tract of land in said township, containing about 150 acres.

One tract of woodland in said township, containing about 2,000 acres.

¹ "Henderick Willem Stiegel" emigrated to America in the "Ship Nancy, Thomas Coatman, Master, from Rotterdam and Cowes," and took the usual oath at the court house in Philadelphia, on Friday, August 31st, 1750. See "Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808," by Ralph Beaver Strassburger. 1934. Vol. 1. p. 443.

One message and two tracts of land in said township, containing about 380 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 350 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 250 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 250 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 270 acres.

One tract of woodland in said township, containing about 100 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 100 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, contents not stated.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 150 acres.

One message and tract of land in said township, containing about 100 acres.

One tract of woodland in said township, containing about 1,500 acres.

Also twelve tracts of land, partly surveyed and partly to be surveyed, on twelve applications entered in the secretary's office, for lands in Elizabeth township and Heidelberg, on July 25th, 1765; No. 73 for 25 acres; No. 74 for 25 acres; No. 75 for 25 acres; No. 76 for 25 acres, No. 77 for 25 acres; No. 78 for 25 acres; No. 79 for 50 acres; No. 80 for 50 acres; No. 84 for 50 acres; No. 85 for 50 acres; No. 86 for 100 acres; and No. 87 for 100 acres.

One message and tract of land in Lebanon township, whereon is an iron mine, containing about 134 acres.

One message and tract of land situate in Heidelberg, containing about 140 acres.

One tract of woodland in Cocalico township, containing 320 acres.

One tract of woodland in townships of Cocollico and Elizabeth, containing about 1000 acres.

Nine tracts of land in Lebanon and Warwick townships, appropriated by nine several applications entered in the proprietaries' land office in the name of Charles and Alexander Stedman and Henry William Stiegel, partly surveyed, containing about 1,200 acres.

Also all of Henry William Stiegel's undivided one-half part of one capital message and forge, called Charming forge, saw mill and tract of land, in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, containing 88 acres.

One message and tract of land in Tulpehockeng township, containing about 70 acres.

One tract of woodland in Tulpehocken and Heydelberg, containing about 400 acres.

One tract of woodland in Heydelberg, containing 60 acres.

One tract of woodland in Heydelberg, containing about 200 acres.

Four contiguous tracts of land in Bethel township, Berks county, containing about 700 acres.

Also twelve tracts of land partly surveyed, in twelve applications entered in the secretary's office on July 25th, 1765, for lands in Bethel township; No. 81 for 100 acres; No. 82 for 50 acres; No. 83 for 50 acres; No. 88, for 100 acres; No. 89 for 150 acres; No. 90 for 150 acres; No. 91 for 100 acres; No. 92 for 50 acres; No. 93 for 50 acres; No. 94 for 50 acres; No. 95 for 100 acres; and No. 96 for 100 acres.

Also all of Henry William Stiegel's undivided one-third part of and in the town of Manheim, and outlots adjacent thereto, in Rapho township (laid out on part of a tract of land which Isaac Norris, late of Fairhill, in the county of Philadelphia, and Mary Norris, his daughter, by deed of February 17th, 1762, granted to Charles and Alexander Stedman; and said Charles Stedman and wife, and Alexander Stedman and wife, by deed of September 20th, next, granted an undivided one-third part of the said tract of land to Henry William Stiegel); and an undivided one-third part of all yearly rent charges which now are issuing out of the several lots granted to the several purchasers thereof.

Also five several outlots of said town of Manheim; No. 9 containing four acres; No. 23, containing ten acres; No. 26, containing ten acres; No. 34, containing ten acres; No. 35 containing three acres.

Also one of said outlots No. 25, containing ten acres.

Also one other of said outlots, No. 29, containing ten acres, which Charles Stedman and wife and Alexander Stedman and wife, and Henry William Stiegel and wife, by deed of September 13th, 1763, granted to Anthony Stiegel; and said Anthony Stiegel, by deed poll endorsed on said deed, granted same to Henry William Stiegel.

Also, all of Henry William Stiegel's capital message, glass house and other buildings and six contiguous lots of ground in town of Manheim, lots Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84.

Also two tenements and four contiguous lots of ground in the town of Manheim, lots Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Also one tenement and lot of ground in said town.

Also one capital message, publick inn or tavern, commonly called or

known by the name of "The King of Prussia"; and two lots of ground in said town of Manheim, Nos. 5 and 6.

Also one large brick messuage and lot of ground, No. 279 on plan of said town.

Now that, it seems to me, was not doing so badly, in a short period of ten years. But it does not seem to me to indicate a cautious, prudent, careful and conservative business man. It rather gave me the impression of a man who saw the tremendous opportunities before him, and was willing to take a chance and to try to grasp all the chances he could. It impressed me that Stiegel had become a heavy speculator; and like many other speculators, he grasped and tried to carry too much, and went down under the load. It also seems to me, that Stiegel is a good example of the effect on a man, who probably had been trained to be careful, on being plunged into a land of unlimited opportunities and unlimited riches.

The records of Stiegel's operations in and holdings of lands and tenements, are rather meager in Lancaster county. Of all the long list of properties which he owned and which are listed in the mortgage to Daniel Benezet, there are deeds on record for very few of them. The first deed on record in Lancaster county to Stiegel, was one from Jacob Huber, iron master, and Magdalena, his wife, to Charles Stedman and Alexander Stedman, merchants, of Philadelphia; John Barr, inn holder, of the borough of Lancaster; and Henry William Stiegel, of the county of Lancaster. This deed is dated May 6th, 1758, and was recorded on April 17th, 1759, in record book E, page 293. In this deed, Stiegel is described as a yeoman. It may be remarked here, that it was the almost invariable custom in the eighteenth century, and well down into the nineteenth century, to describe in a deed the occupation, business or station in life of the parties thereto. The term yeoman was a very comprehensive one. It was used indiscriminately to describe a farmer, a laborer, or any man who had no specific trade, occupation or line of business. After this, and down to and including the year 1770, Stiegel is always referred to as an iron master. In 1772, there are two deeds, in which he was referred to as a gentleman. That was a term used in legal documents in those days, generally to indicate a man of means, engaged in no specific business or work, and living on his income. After those two deeds in 1772, Stiegel is always referred to as a glass maker or glass manufacturer.

This first deed on record to Stiegel was for 134 acres of land in Lebanon township in Lancaster county. At that time, what is now Lebanon county was a part of Lancaster county. You will remember, that in the mortgage given by Stiegel to Daniel Benezet in 1768, one of the properties listed was a tract of land in Lebanon township, whereon is the iron mine, containing about 134 acres. The description in the deed from Jacob Huber and the very brief description of the iron mine property in the mortgage to Daniel Benezet, seem to indicate that they are one and the same property. The only doubt that arises is from the fact that in the mortgage, the iron mine property of 134

acres is recited as having been purchased from Jacob Stoufer. But recitals are never to be taken as absolutely accurate; and I believe that this tract of 134 acres in Lebanon township conveyed by Jacob Huber to Stiegel and his partners, was the iron mine property. There is nothing on record in Lancaster county to identify this iron mine property more particularly, and the suggestion was aroused as to whether or not this property might not be the famous Cornwall ore bank.

It has not, and does not come within the scope of my investigation, but I have an impression that Stiegel's wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of this Jacob Huber, iron master. I also have an impression that this Jacob Huber was one of the earliest iron masters of this section of Pennsylvania, and the predecessor of a long line of men famous in the mining of iron ore and the manufacture of steel. It will be noticed, that Stiegel, in this first purchase that is on record, did not act by himself, but in partnership with three other men, Charles Stedman and Alexander Stedman, merchants of Philadelphia, and John Barr, inn holder of the borough of Lancaster. The Stedmans and Stiegel remained partners in the iron business and in the real estate business, until the Stedmans failed and were sold out by the sheriff in 1769. From the date of this deed until in October, 1763, Alexander Stedman is described as a merchant. After that, his appellation is "esquire." That might indicate any one of a number of things,—that he had retired from all active participation in the mercantile business, or that he had been elected to or appointed to some official position.

The next deed, in point of date of execution, and in which Stiegel appears as a party, was one from Michael Miller of Cogolico township to Henry William Stiegel and Michael Gross, and is dated May 5th, 1760. In this deed, the grantees are described as "both owners of Dolpehakin forge in the county of Berks." In the records of Lancaster county, this is the only reference to show that Stiegel had an interest in the Tolpehocking forge in Berks county. This deed was for a certain improvement in Heidelberg township, at the Great Mountain, containing 300 acres. In a deed from Stiegel and Gross to Johan Nicholas Young, dated July 8th, 1761, for 140 acres of the above mentioned 300 acres, Stiegel and Gross are described as "both of Charming forge, in the county of Berks, iron masters." My impression is that Jacob Huber built the Elizabeth furnace in Elizabeth township and operated it for a number of years. Afterward the Elizabeth furnace came into the possession of Stiegel. There is no deed on record to him for this furnace property, but in the mortgage to Daniel Benezet in 1768, the Elizabeth furnace property is the first one described. It may be that Stiegel took over the management and operation of the Elizabeth furnace about the time of the deed from Jacob Huber to him and his partners for the iron mine property in 1758. If that were the case, it is evident that he did not long remain satisfied with the operation of that blast furnace, but shortly after that, or about that time, branched out and acquired an interest in the Tolpehocking and Charming

forges. He not only made the pig iron out of the iron ore, but he went on to convert the pig iron into wrought iron and into finished iron products.

It will be noticed that while Stiegel was in partnership with the Stedmans, without interrupting that partnership, he also entered into a partnership with this Michael Gross. But the partnership with Gross, evidently, did not last long. By a deed dated January 22nd, 1763, Michael Gross conveyed his half interest in the remainder of the above mentioned tract of 300 acres, conveyed to Stiegel and Gross by Michael Miller, to Henry William Stiegel, iron master. In this deed, Gross is described as a merchant of the borough of Lancaster. It would appear that Michael Gross retired from the iron business and moved to Lancaster, where he engaged in the mercantile business.

By a deed dated September 10th, 1760, Joseph Pugh, gentleman, of the borough of Lancaster, and wife, conveyed to Henry William Stiegel, of the township of Elizabeth, iron master, Charles Stedman and Alexander Stedman, merchants, of the city of Philadelphia, and John Barr, inn keeper, of the borough of Lancaster, a tract of 180 acres of land and another tract of 100 acres, in Heidelberg township. This is the second and last appearance of John Barr as a partner of Stiegel and the Stedmans. He evidently dropped out of the partnership, but there is nothing on record to show when or how it was done.

By a deed dated December 30th, 1761, Frederick Yaiser, or Yeiser, of the borough of Lancaster, butcher, and wife, conveyed a tract of 114½ acres of land to Henry William Stiegel, of the township of Elizabeth, iron master, Charles Stedman, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and Alexander Stedman, merchant, of the city of Philadelphia. And by a deed dated October 24th, 1763, Thomas Willing, esquire, of Philadelphia, and wife, conveyed to Charles Stedman, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, Alexander Stedman, of said city, esquire, and Henry William Stiegel, of the county of Lancaster, iron master, a tract of land in Cocalico township, containing 320½ acres. This last mentioned tract of land was probably wood or timber land. No land in Cocalico township could have any more direct connection with the iron business. But in those days, it required vast areas of timber land to keep one blast furnace going. The fuel used in blast furnaces and in forges, was exclusively charcoal; and in order to ensure a regular supply of this essential material, it was necessary for the owners of blast furnaces and forges to acquire the ownership of great tracts of woodland. Scattered over their timber lands, were charcoal pits, where many gangs of charcoal burners worked day and night preparing the charcoal.

The next conveyance to Stiegel which appears on the record, is one that is of special interest to us. It is a deed dated September 20th, 1762, from Charles Stedman, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and Ann, his wife; and Alexander Stedman, of said city, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, to Henry William Stiegel, of the county of Lancaster; for an undivided one-third part of a tract of land situate on the branches of the Shacusalungoe

creek, in the county of Lancaster, containing 729 acres. By a patent dated September 30th, 1734, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, "True and Absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania," granted to James Logan, of Stenton, in said Province, a tract of land situated on the branches of the Sickasolungoe creek in the county of Lancaster, containing 1,400 acres and allowance of six per cent for every hundred acres for roads and highways. James Logan sold and conveyed, in parts, about half of this tract of land, and by his will, dated November 25th, 1749, devised 700 acres of land, lying on or near Sickasolungoe creek in the county of Lancaster, to Isaac Norris, who was married to James Logan's daughter, Sarah, but who had died before her father, in trust for his two daughters, Mary Norris and Sarah Norris. By a deed dated February 17th, 1762, Isaac Norris, as trustee, and Mary Norris, who had attained the age of twenty-one years, conveyed the whole of the remaining part of the 1,400 acres, found to contain 729 acres, to Charles Stedman and Alexander Stedman, who, as above mentioned, conveyed an undivided one-third interest in the 729 acres to Henry William Stiegel.

The Stedmans and Stiegel immediately proceeded to lay out a town, with streets, alleys, lots and outlots, which they called Manheim; and started at once to sell and convey lots. A number of deeds are on record from the Stedmans and Stiegel for lots and outlots in the town of Manheim, dated October 1st, 1762. It is interesting to note the effect on this town development of the war which was just then drawing to a close. Active fighting in the great Seven Years War in Europe, had just about terminated. That war had started in 1756 and was brought to a close by a treaty of peace in 1763. The war in Europe had been waged by the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great, in alliance with Great Britain, against the Austrian dominions, Saxony, France, Russia, Sweden and all the other states of the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans, except Prussia, which then was a small and feeble kingdom. Fighting had started on the continent of North America, between the British and their colonies against the French in 1755, a year before. The actual fighting had come to an end in North America in 1760, with the taking of the town of Montreal. The heroic and successful struggle that Frederick the Great had made against enormous odds, had aroused a feeling of enthusiastic admiration for him in Great Britain and in its colonies. On the British side of the struggle, the great moving figure was William Pitt. After war broke out between the British and the French on the continent of North America in 1755, and was followed by the outbreak of war on the continent of Europe in 1756, Pitt realized that the place to conquer North America was on the fields of Europe. Consequently he sent a British army to Germany, where it was combined with an army from the Electorate of Hanover; and the combined army was put under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, one of the ablest of the young generals in Frederick the Great's army and who was loaned by Frederick to the British government. The sole duty of this British and Hanoverian army was to fight the French in the western

part of the German Empire, along the Rhine and in Westphalia. One of the English generals who became famous for his conduct in the war in Europe, was the Marquis of Granby. We all know the part that General Wolfe played in the war on this continent in overthrowing the French power by the defeat of Montcalm at Quebec. Consequently in Manheim we find a Prussian street, a Pitt street, a Granby street, a Ferdinand street, a Wolfe street, and a Charlotte street. At this moment, I do not remember the exact connection of Charlotte with the naming of the streets, but she was a member of the English royal family of the House of Hanover, either by marriage or birth. And the inn or tavern which the Stedmans and Stiegel established in the town, was called "The King of Prussia." During the late war, the borough council of Manheim changed the name of Prussian street, to Main street, which is utterly meaningless. The former name had some significance, and I hope that some day, since the hysteria of the late war has almost entirely died out, the borough council will see fit to make another change and restore the name of Prussian street.

In 1769, the Stedmans fell on evil days financially, and on February 11th, of that year Isaac Cox of Philadelphia issued an execution against them for £2,700, as a result of which, their entire interest in all properties and ground rents in the town of Manheim were sold at sheriff's sale to Isaac Cox; and conveyed to him by a deed dated August 4th, 1769. By a deed dated February 1st, 1770, Isaac Cox, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, conveyed the Stedman's interest in the town of Manheim to Henry William Stiegel for £3,000. Stiegel had previously, by a mortgage dated March 9th, 1768, encumbered all of his real estate, including the one-third interest in the town of Manheim, to Daniel Benezet. On January 29th, 1770, Benezet released all of the Manheim property from the lien of his mortgage, and Stiegel gave a mortgage for £2,500 to Isaac Cox, which mortgage is dated February 2nd, 1770. This mortgage evidently was given to secure the payment of part of the purchase money of the Stedmans' interest which Stiegel had bought from Cox.

On the same date, February 2nd, 1770, Stiegel gave another mortgage for £560 to Isaac Cox. This mortgage is especially interesting, because it was exclusively on the glass plant, and gives the following detailed description of the property: "A certain messuage and glass house, with lots thereto belonging, situate in the town of Manheim, between Charlotte street and Pitt street, containing in breadth on the said two streets, 342 feet, and in length or depth from street to street, 257 feet. Bounded on the East by Charlotte street, on the South by Stiegel street, on the West by Pitt street, and on the North by Martin Dorward's lot. Being six contiguous lots, Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84. Also, one other lot of ground, containing in breadth on Pitt street, 228 feet, and in length or depth, 257 feet. Bounded on the East by Pitt street, on the South by Stiegel street, West by Jacob Rieff's line and on the North by a vacant lot, No. 23. Being four contiguous lots, Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22."

On November 3rd, 1773, Cox issued an execution against Stiegel on his mortgage for £2,500. Stiegel then evidently made a vigorous attempt to work himself out of the financial difficulties into which he had fallen. Cox did not press his execution. He suspended the proceedings and permitted Stiegel to sell a large number of the Manheim lots and outlots, which he conveyed by deeds dated February 1st, 1774; and Cox, by a release dated February 2nd, 1774, released all of the lots which Stiegel had sold, from the lien of his mortgage. But the effort that Stiegel made to recover himself was useless, and on November 5th, 1774, Cox pressed his execution, all of Stiegel's Manheim interests were sold at sheriff's sale on February 3rd, 1775, to Michael Diffenderfer, of the borough of Lancaster, inn keeper, for £2,700; and John Feree, high sheriff of Lancaster county, by deed dated March 30th, 1775, conveyed all of Stiegel's property and interest in the town of Manheim, including the glass house, and all ground rents due to Stiegel, to Michael Diffenderfer.

This is the last appearance of Stiegel on the records of the recorder's office of Lancaster county. It will be noticed that no mention has been made of what became of all of Stiegel's iron properties; the records of the recorder's office do not show. Probably they also were sold at sheriff's sale. The sheriff's deed to Michael Diffenderfer is on record in the recorder's office; but it is probable that the only records of the sheriff's deed or deeds affecting the iron properties, are found in the entries in the old appearance dockets in the prothonotary's office, and it would take a great deal of time and labor to find them.

For information about Henry William Stiegel, iron master and famous glass manufacturer, the reader is referred to the following:

"Baron Henry William Stiegel," by J. H. Sieling, M. D., published in Vol. 1, pp. 44-65, of the Proceedings of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

"Baron Stiegel," by Rev. M. H. Stine, Ph. D., published in 1903, by the Lutheran Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Address delivered by Hon. William Uhler Hensel at the annual outing of The Lancaster County Historical Society at Elizabeth Farms and Furnace, near Brickerville, Lancaster county, Pa., on July 11th, 1913, and published in Vol. 17, pp. 170-189, of the Proceedings of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

"Stiegel's Life and Legends," by Hon. William Uhler Hensel, published in Vol. 18, pp. 227-235, of the Proceedings of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

"An Interesting Relic. Discovery of Part of One of Baron Steigle's Stoves," by Samuel M. Sener, published in Vol. 19, pp. 153-155, of the Proceedings of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

"Dedication of the Memorial to Henry William Stiegel," by Professor Horace R. Barnes, published in Vol. 38, pp. 55-60, of the Proceedings of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

"Stiegel Glass," by Frederick William Hunter, A. M. Illustrated with twelve plates in color from autochromes by J. B. Kerfoot and with one hundred and fifty-nine half-tones. Published in 1914 by the Houghton Mifflin Company. Mr. Hunter's work contains the best and most authentic biography of Henry William Stiegel published so far.



STOVE PLATE CAST AT ELIZABETH FURNACE IN ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., IN 1769, BY HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL, IRON MASTER AND PART OWNER OF ELIZABETH FURNACE. THE STOVE PLATE BEARS IN RELIEF A PROFILE OF GEORGE III, THE FOREHEAD ADORNED WITH A WREATH OF LAUREL; AND IN THE CORNERS, CALLIPERS, RULES AND TRY-SQUARES FIGURE.