

# The Lancaster of Leonard Eichholtz, 1750-1817

by Janice Eichholtz Rodriguez

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LEONARD EICHHOLTZ is known to those who have an interest in Lancaster and its history as the keeper of the BULL tavern, which flourished at the South East corner of E. King and Christian Sts. in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the forepart of the nineteenth century. Some know him as the father of the proudly claimed son of Lancaster, Jacob Eichholtz (1776-1842) now nationally famous as a portrait painter. Ample reference to Leonard (1750-1817) is found throughout the early histories of Lancaster County, in the Lancaster Journal and the Lancaster Intelligencer, the earliest of the Lancaster newspapers, and in the Journals of the Lancaster County Historical Society. These references identify him, modestly, as Boro office holder and participant in the life and civic affairs of the developing townstead of Lancaster, and as faithful member of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, in addition to being innkeeper.

A biography of any person long gone from our present society must draw upon any personal records, such as memoirs, letters, diaries, etc. which might have been left to posterity, as well as upon public records, documents and histories in which something of his activities had been

recorded. Unfortunately, there are no known memoirs, letters or diaries to give first hand accounts of the personal life of Leonard Eichholtz. Therefore, this story of his life has been recreated principally thru the use of the earliest documentations to be found, as in the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, The Pennsylvania Gazette, Minutes of the Lancaster Boro Council, known as the Corporation Book, records of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, and endless quantities of wills and the accompanying Orphans' Court records of varying categories, in Lancaster County and beyond; deeds to his many property purchases and sales; more and yet more church and cemetery records, and other. The total examination of all of these sources has led to a rather complete acquaintance with the man, revealing how he dealt with the events and living conditions in Colonial Lancaster which affected him. The process has led, inevitably, to modification of some of the legend that has stood as fact in older histories.

Leonard Eichholtz' life span encompassed the War for Independence in its entirety. This period and the time immediately following exerted especial impact upon Lancaster Boro and County and upon its citizens. Leonard was a part of it all, an energetic business man, both contributing to and benefitting through the frantic political activity, serving his community and country as he saw it fitting that he should serve. As a soldier, he served in the War for Independence four times--full worthy of the name of Patriot.

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Leonard Eichholtz was born 1 September, 1750 into a German speaking family. Indeed, the preponderance of original settlers of Lancaster were of German birth or descent, so that the German language was spoken more extensively than was English. It was not until 1788 that Pastor Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenburg ventured to preach his Sunday evening sermon in English at Holy Trinity, while, by demand of the congregation, the morning service was continued in German.<sup>1</sup>

No mention is found of young Leonard's schooling, but it is known that there was a church school at Old Trinity as early as 1734.<sup>2</sup> Of Lutheran parentage, it is logical he would have attended that school, just as it is logical the school would have been conducted in the German vernacular. Assuredly, he became bi-lingual as he grew up and had need for both languages.

He was one of seven children who survived their father, Johan Jacob Eichholtz, who was born in 1712 in Bischoffsheim, Germany and died 1760 in Lancaster.<sup>3</sup> The elder Eichholtz was an early settler and property holder dating from 1738 and assistant burgess 1750-54.<sup>4</sup> Recent research by this author reported in the Journal of Lancaster County Historical Society identifies him as the previously unidentified first innkeeper at the venerable PLOW Inn which stood at the N.E.

corner of W. King and Charlotte Sts.<sup>5</sup>

Leonard was just ten years old when his father died in 1760. He and six minor brothers and sisters were reared by their mother Catharine, nee Reichart. She was licensed as an innkeeper for the decade beginning 1760 but just where she kept inn is somewhat uncertain.<sup>6</sup> By 1760, Leonard's eldest brother, Jacob (Jr.) while still a minor, had already entered into his trade as butcher, carrying on another of his father's occupations.

It was not the way of the Pennsylvania Germans to be idle, whether man, woman or child. All had to be busy with the business of living, procuring the raw materials from natural sources from which they made the needed articles and equipment, fashioning them by labor of hand and strain of back. Surely, the young Leonard would not have been idle. The science and craft of farmer and woodsman were learned by doing, with his father and possibly other elders of the area. Hunting and trapping were particularly prevalent among young boys, and a necessary source of both food and skins, winter and summer. Marauding wild animals prowled the outskirts of the town, killing live stock, even entering the town at night in search of food. There is record of bounties being offered as early as 1722 for freshly killed wolves' heads and as late as 1792, ordered by the Justices and paid by the County Treasurer for the killing foxes, wolves, etc.<sup>8</sup> It behooved every male to learn to handle a musket and hunting knife as an early age. There is evidence that Leonard and his brothers, as young men serving in the war, were all expert with the rifle.

A 1763 event in history stands out as one which surely made an impression upon the thirteen year old Leonard, just as it was a significant and memorable experience in the life of all citizens of Lancaster, young and old alike. On December 27 of that year, fourteen Indians, relict of the friendly Conestogoes, were slaughtered by a revenge-thirsty band of sixty--some say as many as 100--Paxtang Rangers in the dooryard of the gaol. The old gaol, with workhouse adjacent, was situated at the N. W. corner of W. King and Prince Sts. a bare half block from the Eichholtz home on W. King St., facing it. The terrifying performance of the Rangers, as they raced whooping into town, causing general excitement and fear, was therefor within witnessing of the family. It left lasting impression upon the townspeople and was the subject of discussion and controversy over culpability for decades to come.<sup>9</sup>

Upon hearing of the dreadful deed, the Honourable John Penn, Lieutenant Governor at that time, issued a Proclamation offering a reward of 200 pounds for the apprehension and conviction of any three of the ring-leaders, and to any of the lesser accomplices, "the weight and influence of the government for obtaining His Majesty's Pardon" in addition to the reward.<sup>10</sup>

The first attributed public record for Leonard was the issuance of a tavern license in 1771. He was then just twenty-one years of age. If he made use of this privilege in his early adult life, it was probably only on a part time basis, in the evenings when trade at the taverns could be counted on to be heaviest. For he is listed as a tanner in the 1772 tax list for Lancaster Boro, as also in 1773 and in 1778.<sup>12</sup> In the latter year he was also identified as a skinner in the deed whereby he purchased the property at the S. E. corner of E. King and Christian.<sup>13</sup> This is where he became known as the proprietor of the BULL, sometimes also referred to as the BULL'S HEAD or the SIGN OF THE BULL.

The will of Leonard's father included the wish that his four sons be bound out as apprentice to trades left to the discretion of his good friends and executors, the brothers Bernard and Michael Hubley.<sup>14</sup> Bernard Hubley as a youth, had learned the trade of tanning with Valentine Krug. The Krug Tannery, well-known, was situated in the first block of South Prince St., which was only three doors West of the elder Eichholtz home, and just around the corner to the South.<sup>15</sup> The Hubleys very probably counselled him in this choice, and must have felt they could recommend him to the Krugs., or to some other established tanner.

Tanning was a dirty, smelly business.<sup>16</sup> Nevertheless, Leonard made the best of his opportunity. It was also a lucrative trade, a much needed and heavily patronized service even in peace time. Leather was used extensively in the making of breeches, coats, vests, saddles and harnesses, buckets, belts and gear for many kinds of farm implements and wagons. There was only leather for many articles which today are made from other materials such as woven canvases, metals, plastics, vinyl. Sheepskin made the warmest of jackets; buckskins treated until properly pliable, were also used for jackets as well as for breeches. The finer kids were preferred by the ladies. But the strongest, the hide of the cow, was needed by the cordwainers for boots and shoes, and by the saddlemakers.

Not only was tanning profitable as a means of livelihood in this period of Leonard's life, but the experience qualified him for special advantages later, in time of war.

At age twenty-two, Leonard Eichholtz married Catharine Meyer/Mayer, daughter of Abraham Mayer and his wife Catharine Metz-bemis,<sup>17</sup> and began a family that culminated in fourteen children by 1792. In the year of his marriage, 1772, his mother, Catharine died, after widowhood of twelve years.

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A brief look at events of the next few years serves to recall continuing and increasing dissatisfaction of his early settlers with treatment received at the hands of the British and their administrative governors throughout the Colonies. Oratory, assemblies, broadsides etc. decried

past import taxes on such necessities as glass, paper, colors and tea. Open protest and refusal to accept taxed tea took its strongest form at the Boston Tea Party 16 Dec. 1773. In retaliation, the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was suspended and the port was closed by Parliament. This only led to further resistance by Massachusetts, and, along with subsequent injustices, served to bring the Colonies closer together.

Pennsylvania was one of the last of the Colonies to join Massachusetts' lead in forming a General Committee of Correspondence. Beginning in 1763, Massachusetts had instituted such committees and encouraged their formation among the other colonies, as a means of communicating grievances and solidifying possible plans for securing reconciliation and justice. Boston, at one extreme, urged immediate non-importation of British goods; Pennsylvania advocated, instead, further attempts at reconciliation with Great Britain. Pennsylvania did not form such a committee until 1774.<sup>18</sup>

In Lancaster, a meeting was hastily called at the Court House on 15 June. Typically, the citizens were opposed to any violent action, such as had been taken at Boston. Their attitude was fully characteristic of the peace-loving and obedient people who had settled Lancaster. Ever mindful of the abuses suffered by their forebears in Europe, they remained loyal for the most part, to the country that had offered them refuge and opportunity for a new life of domestic tranquility.

Eventually, however, in light of the suffering of their fellow colonists and the continuing unjust restrictions on the liberties of all, they assented to the Resolves of the General Committee in Philadelphia, and named a local Committee of Correspondence, consisting of Edward Shippen, George Ross who was named president, Jasper Yeates, Matthias Slough, James Webb, William Atlee, William Henry, Ludwig Lauman, William Bausman and Charles Hall—all prominent and well respected men.<sup>19</sup>

A more than fervent meeting was held on 9 July, this time to select a committee to meet with their counterparts from other towns. George Ross, already a member of the General Assembly and who would become one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was chosen chairman of the committee. Others were: James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joseph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry and Moses Irwin. It was agreed by those assembled that these men should convene with others in Philadelphia on the fifteenth of the same month, when the formation of a General Congress would be well considered. Support was offered toward a subscription for relief of the suffering Bostonians.<sup>20</sup>

These gentlemen did then meet with Deputies from the other ten counties of Pennsylvania which had been erected by that year, 1774, from 15 July until the twenty-first, for the purpose of forming a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the Colonies.....for obtaining



**LEONARD EICHHOLTZ**

1750-1817

From a painting by Jacob Eichholtz, 1776-1842 through the courtesy of Mrs. Harold B. Chait.

relief from their grievances.....restoring harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies.....and for requesting the General Assembly to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies.<sup>21</sup>

The Deputies, or Delegates, so appointed from Pennsylvania were Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoades, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphries, John Morton, George Ross, Edward Biddle and John Dickinson.



**CATHARINE MAYER EICHHOLTZ**  
1748-1832

From a painting by Jacob Eichholtz, 1776-1842 through the courtesy of Mrs. Harold B. Chait.

A total of fifty-six delegates from twelve \* colonies met in Philadelphia on 5 September, 1774. As the First Continental Congress, they deliberated together for seven and a half weeks. They considered a range of proposals from one for a conciliated peace with Great Britain combined with the restoration of certain rights and liberties as offered by the conservatives, including Pennsylvania, to the radical ideas of Massa-

\* Georgia alone sent no delegates.

chusetts and Virginia pressuring for immediate retraction by Parliament, until a consensus was arrived at by the fifty-six. By time of adjournment, the Congress, as a body, had resolved to boycott British goods, and to refuse to export the native raw materials so greatly coveted by England, and to no longer be a party to their slave trade with the West Indies.<sup>22</sup>

A Plan of Association was adopted and signed 20 October, being an agreement or pact among all the Colonies to curtail trade with Great Britain by neither importing, purchasing nor using British products, in the hope that Parliament would repeal its Coersive Acts as a result of the curtailment.<sup>23</sup> Collectively, all were quietly determined to seek independence, yet thinking men that they were, they knew that refusal would inevitably lead to war.

The fourteen articles of the Association were endorsed and adopted in a meeting in Lancaster on 15 December, proclaiming that its inhabitants should obey these Acts of Congress. A Committee of Observation was elected with representation from throughout all parts of the County, whose duty it was to see that the agreements were adhered to by all its citizens, traders and merchants.<sup>24</sup>

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The Lancaster Committee of Inspection and Observation met on 1 May, 1775 and, in order to carry forward their agreement and, also because of their own zeal, organized "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 to better enable us so to do, we will use our utmost diligence to acquaint ourselves with military discipline and the art of war."<sup>25</sup>

Within a week, they divided themselves into companies of Associates, elected officers, attended drills, equipped themselves with supplies of their own finding, in order to be prepared to defend and protect when called upon.

The Lexington and Concord Battles of 19 April, 1775 precipitated the resolve of Congress, when it met for the second time, 10 May, 1775, to put the Colonies in a state of defense. On 10 June, they resolved to accept the Boston troops as a Continental Army, and a few days later, to add six companies of riflemen, which were raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. They further selected a committee to draft rules for the administration and regulation of that army, and consummated all with the naming of George Washington, a delegate from Virginia, as Commander-in-Chief. From then on, the Colonies were at war.

Politically and militarily, events then followed in quick succession. Refusal of the Olive Branch petition by George III, and battles at



Bunker Hill, Quebec, and in the South prepared the way for the vote for Independence when Congress convened in July 1776. Pennsylvania swung to the affirmative only on the last vote. By the Fourth, the Declaration had been drafted, and approved unanimously.

In Lancaster, on that same date, without knowledge of the Declaration, but aroused by word of the Battle of Bunker Hill, there was a mighty assembly and military show of strength when thousands of citizens and fifty three battalions of volunteers (Associators) assembled from half the counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, amidst great patriotic fervor, military bands and marching.<sup>27</sup> The Flying Camp was organized this same day. Delegates present represented nine battalions and two rifle battalions of Lancaster men. Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing were elected Brigadiers General from among all those represented. Thenceforth, they had the power and authority to call the Associators into action.

When news of the Declaration actually reached Lancaster, July 7, it was received with overwhelming enthusiasm. Bells on the Court House and churches rang continuously, proclaiming the great deed. Everyone turned out to the streets and cheered wildly, and at night fireworks and bonfires were lighted.<sup>28</sup> The celebrating continued the next day in the same manner.

Inside the Court House, more serious action was taken. Public officials renounced their allegiance to King George III and surrendered their commissions from his magistrates. His Coat of Arms was ordered removed from the Court Room. A new Oath of Allegiance was solemnly read then published, and all officers were required to come and subscribe to a new Oath of Allegiance within twenty days.<sup>29</sup>

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This, then was the Lancaster in which Leonard Eichholtz as a young man lived in the years approaching the War for Independence. Lacking specifics of his possible participation in any of the just cited activity, none can be given. It is known however, that the leaders of the community were men with whom he was acquainted, and with whom he would become associated in several ways a few years hence. Certainly, he, with his neighbors, relatives, and all the townsmen, were stirred by the activity and excitement which took place around the Court House and all up and down the busy, altho as yet unpaved, thoroughfare of King St.

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Leonard Eichholtz and three of his brothers were among the Associators (volunteers) who entered the War at an early date. John, an expert marksman, went in 1775 to Boston Harbor, among those first

companies called, and served in many battles for the duration, to 1783. Jacob, the eldest, and George, the youngest, both experienced riflemen, went in 1776 to Long Island, King's Bridge, Fort Washington and more. Both received wounds from which they died, Jacob in 1776 and George in 1806.<sup>30</sup>

Leonard entered his first period of service in 1776 as corporal in Captain Jacob Clatz' (sometimes written Klotz) Company, and was assigned to stand guard for protection of the magazine in Lancaster. The true list shows he served on 19 January, 16 February, 17 March and 27 May 1776.<sup>31</sup>

Protection of the magazine at Lancaster was of the utmost importance. Ammunition and equipment of war were scarce and therefore greatly to be treasured. Because of as yet undeveloped resources for native production in any great quantity, more than 80% of gunpowder used by the Revolutionary Army during 1776-77 was imported from France and Spain, thanks to the sympathies of King Louis XVI and King Charles III.<sup>32</sup> Indication of scarcity is found in the resolutions of the Associators of Lancaster County, to wit: "item 3d. That each person of the company shall (if not already done) as soon as possible, provide himself with a good Gun or Musket, in good order and repair, with a Cartouch-Box or Shot-Bag, and Powder-Horn, a half a Pound of Powder and two Pounds of Lead."<sup>33</sup> It is clearly evident that neither equipment nor ammunition could be supplied by any properly constituted body, either civil or military.

On 3 May, 1775, the Lancaster Co. Committee had resolved that supplies of powder in possession of storekeepers should not be sold to outside customers or traders, except as approved by committee members. Various merchants obliged by offering for sale to the committee what they had on hand. An account in the minutes of the Committee of Safety shows a total of 1284¼ pounds of powder and 3287 pounds of lead delivered into the magazine for the County of Lancaster from the individual stores of Messers Slough, Wirtz, Hamilton, Lauman, Hubley, Hobson and others, and listed by quantity for each person.<sup>34</sup> Successive, periodic entries show a careful inventory of powder and lead received and expended.

In December, 1776, the Committee of Safety moved to transfer powder and other military supplies from the new powder mills at French Creek and Norrington to Lancaster.<sup>35</sup> This apparently was done immediately, since, in that same month, George Ross, Secretary of the Committee of Safety and newly appointed Deputy Quartermaster, directed..... "that as the powder brought to Lancaster made the inhabitants uneasy at being stored in our Court House and new Gaol, the Committee directed to have it moved elsewhere."<sup>36</sup>

From this last entry, it is seen that the "Magazine" was actually in the Court House and Gaol rather than in any separate building.

Then on 11 January, 1777, just one month later, John Hubley was

appointed by the Committee of Safety as Commissary of both Continental and State Stores, with the pay and rank of Major, and to have full power to appoint such deputies as he might judge necessary.<sup>37</sup> And that brought even more powder into Lancaster.

On 1 February, 1777, Major Christian Wirtz, Sub-Lieutenant in Charge of Purchases for Lancaster County Commissioners, wrote to Thomas Wharton, then President of the Council of Safety, of the need for a magazine:....."there was a considerable quantity of gunpowder deposited in Lancaster.....19 tons to be exact.....For the public safety and for the purpose of containing public stores of all kinds.....(a magazine) should be thought of immediately as the house now rented for that purpose is full."<sup>38</sup> This indicates that the powder had been moved out of the Court House and Gaol before that date.

Then, on 6 February, 1777, the Council of Safety, in Philadelphia, resolved. "That a Powder Magazine of the dimension of 24 feet by 34 feet, and other store-houses be built in or near the Borough of Lancaster, for use of this state, and that John Hubley, Commissary, provide materials, employ workmen, and see the same finished with all possible dispatch, and that Major John Hubley take up on ground rent or purchase such grounds as are necessary for the said buildings."<sup>39</sup> And further, on 20 March, 1777, Mr. Hubley was authorized to employ as many Hessian prisoners as he might find occasion for.<sup>40</sup>

On 5 April, 1777, Mr. Hubley felt impelled to resign as a member of the Supreme Executive Council\* on which he had served less than a month "as the public business in erecting a powder magazine and other military stores requires immediate attention and most of my time will be employed there in the ensuing summer."<sup>41</sup>

On 19 August an order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Treasurer of the State, by the Executive Council for 1500 pounds in favor of John Hubley "toward defraying expenses for building a Powder Magazine and Store Houses at Lancaster, for which he is to account, he being appointed a Commissioner for that purpose."<sup>42</sup>

At the same meeting at which his resignation from the Council was accepted, he was appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of Orphans' Court for the County of Lancaster and was so commissioned. Two days later he was also appointed Register and Recorder.<sup>43</sup> He also had other duties of a military nature for he was Barracks Master in 1777,<sup>44</sup> and in August another order was drawn in his favor for 1000 pounds "for defraying expenses of the Militia in and about Lancaster, incurred in the past winter when on their march to Philadelphia," and another 650 pounds to purchase blankets, both to be paid to Honourable William Atlee, Esq. and accounted for.<sup>45</sup>

That the Magazine was completed is known from sources other than any located accounting made by Major John Hubley. The many

\* Created 4 March, 1777 to succeed the Committee of Safety.

obligations he carried may explain the lack of a recorded accounting. But Edward Shippen, Prothonotary of Lancaster County soon thereafter, 2 June 1777, wrote to his long-time friend James Hamilton in Philadelphia, "Mr. John Hubley is putting up the brick Magazine. He also has a fine kiln at work." 44

A map drawing accompanying an article by Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer in the Journal LCHS gives the position of Government Buildings in 1776---possibly merely projected at that date. The Powder House was at the S. W. corner of Duke and James Sts. This same position shows on a map of Lancaster prepared for the Boro Corporation 13 May, 1817. Altho' not numbered, these would be original lots #654 and 655, given by James Hamilton for a magazine.<sup>46</sup>

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The sense of danger ran high that Spring. The safety and protection of the inhabitants from possible explosion of the gunpowder if not guarded constantly, was of equal importance with protection of the precious gunpowder and arms. In addition, the people were extremely fearful of rioting, depredations and possible escape and massacre at the hands of the many British prisoners brought to Lancaster.

The first of the prisoners had arrived in 1775, coming from Canada at the time of the Battle of Quebec, some with wives and children, who, of course, had to be billeted and provided for. Thus, the imposed monetary hardships were added to the peoples' fears. These prisoners were followed by many Hessian mercenaries taken at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, arriving in January, 1777, and increasing the total number to as many as 2000. Late in that same year, more came after their capture by General Gates at Saratoga.

The lack of provisions and place to billet these men, and too few local soldiers to guard them, all created havoc and controversy between the Congress and the County Committee. Officers were housed at the inns, receiving deferential treatment, and at first class rates. Privates were placed in the old barracks at Middle St. (now Howard) near E. King, built in 1759-60<sup>47</sup> for General Forbes troops and for protection of the townspeople against the Indians, but it was both insecure and inadequate. It is recorded they were put to work in the casting of cannon and shot, and the shoemakers among them were employed for a small allowance in the making of shoes for the Continental forces.<sup>48</sup>

Periodic removal of prisoners was accomplished only after pressure brought upon the Congress. Major Christian Wirtz, appointed Town Major in January, 1777, and put in charge of guarding the prisoners,<sup>49</sup> wrote to Thomas Wharton, President of the Supreme Executive Council on 25 June, 1777, and among other things, represented that the British prisoners threatened the destruction of Lancaster, that it alarmed the inhabitants, and proposed consideration of

removal of the prisoners to some other place.<sup>50</sup> Following referral of his request to the Board of War thru the Congress, plans were made to transfer 300 men of the Militia of the County to Lancaster to furnish additional guard. The problem was a continuing one, with some being removed and others being brought in, right up to the end of the war.<sup>49</sup>

On 3 June, 1777, it was resolved, "that all the arms of the County of Lancaster belonging to the State be immediately delivered into the hands of Colonel Bartram Galbraith, Lt. of the same County, for the purpose of arming the Militia of that County, which are now called into service."<sup>51</sup> The supply of arms and ammunition was somewhat reduced and presumably the pressure as well, when Lancaster men of the first class were called into service in mid-June. As preparation, Colonel Galbraith was to receive all on hand for purpose of arming them.

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A few observations of general historical interest may be noted here: first, lack of preparation of the far-from-United Colonies to undertake and sustain a major and prolonged war into which they had been plunged. This lack of preparation included lack of ammunition and other material of war, places to store them, and lack of provision for billeting and guarding prisoners. Additional handicaps are a matter of general history-- notably the scarcity of food, clothing and medical supplies, means for transporting such supplies as well as the troops, over the broad and mostly undeveloped terrain of the Thirteen Colonies; then, the lack of training, leadership, and established line of command. An adequate military structure was only part of the need for an over-all governmental structure, hardly met by the patriotic zeal of the Colonies.

County Lieutenant Bertram Galbraith had difficulty and struggle in obtaining troops to serve in the Militia. For all did not wish to serve, nor to pay the tax, nor even to be enumerated. The duties of Lieutenant Galbraith were to organize, equip and place troops in the field as requisitioned by the Supreme Executive Council. There were those who were opposed to bearing arms themselves and did their best to prevent others from responding. In the summer of 1777, Lt. Galbraith wrote several times to Thomas Wharton of his difficulties in obtaining quotas altho' he worked day and night. On one occasion a member of the militia was killed when sent to assist the constable in taking returns.<sup>52</sup>

Leonard Eichholtz served his second period of military service as Sergeant in Captain Jacob Krug's Company of Light Infantry in Colonel Mathias Slough's Seventh Battalion, of Lancaster County.<sup>53</sup> It was mustered and passed before the Committee of Observation and Inspection in Lancaster, 9 September, 1776, as testified by William Atlee, Chairman of the Committee. The list shows Leonard Eichholtz one of

three sergeants in the company, destined for the camp in the Jerseys.

On 8 July, 1776, Colonel Mathias Slough's Battalion is identified as being of the Flying Camp.<sup>54</sup> As a broad group, the Associators were sometimes referred to as the Flying Camp, and were subject to assignment wherever needed. It is recorded that more than 4500 men from Pennsylvania served in the Flying Camp, yet the names of only about 500 have been found.<sup>55</sup> It is possible that before the organization of the Pennsylvania Militia, by Act of 17 March, 1777, records were only incompletely kept, or at best, have not survived.

Many of the Associators were utilized in the Campaign in the Jerseys. Brigadier General Hugh Mercer was in command when he gave returns for the Flying Camp from Perth Amboy on 8 October, 1776.<sup>56</sup> These returns included Colonel Mathias Slough's Battalion of which Captain Jacob Krug's Company was a part, reported from Elizabeth, N. J. Nothing more specific for that company was located, nor for Leonard Eichholtz. It is possible, but not proven, that he might have been there since his two months of service would not have expired until a month later.

Shortly thereafter, in December, the Committee of Safety passed a resolution which was to become of particular advantage to Leonard: "That it be recommended to the several Commissaries of the Continental Army, to furnish the Tanners who are Associators with hides in preference to all others, they paying for the same."<sup>57</sup> Leonard was indeed, an Associator, having served two tours of duty by this date, and he was also a tanner. As such, he continued to be identified in tax records and deeds in 1778, 1780, and in 1782 as a skinner. This last was a term used in the tanning trade, and in his situation, might logically have meant that he supplied the hides untanned thru his connection with a brother Jacob Jr. and a brother-in-law, Frederick Glaser, both butchers.

The demand for hides of cows and sheep, tanned or untanned, continued as the war intensified and, as the Colonists resisted the importation of British goods the call was more and more urgent. In 1779, William Henry of Lancaster was commissioned Commissary General for the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.<sup>58</sup> In the lengthy document of commission, signed by Richard Peters, then Secretary of the Board of War and Ordinances, the new commissioner was urged to see to every possible use of all parts of cattle, including calves, in addition to the meat, that was killed for the troops. The same applied to sheep, even to residue which was to be made into parchment for drum heads. Leather was to be worked up into shoes, a few suitable for officers, eight pairs out of each 100, no more, and the major part of large size. Quality of workmanship was specified and all scraps were to be turned over for the mending of the soldiers' shoes. Further, all fat, tallow, and offal of all cattle killed were to be turned over for use of the Army, and the tallow was to be rendered and made into candles and soap, likewise for use of the Army. Oil from feet of the cattle was to be

saved, to be used in the currying of leather. Instructions were included for giving receipts to the suppliers, for turning over acquisitions to the Cloathing (sic) departments, for weighing and stamping.....this latter as a precaution against thievery.....and for additional regulation of the Commissary's duties.

Threats of danger continued in the year 1777. Early in the year, General Sir William Howe with his British Forces prepared to make his campaign into Pennsylvania. His objective was to capture and occupy Philadelphia, the center of political controversy and seat of the Continental government, which was, as yet, only loosely put together.<sup>59</sup>

In addition, he coveted the richness of natural resources found in the entire Southeastern area of the State, viewing all as sources of supply for his army. Plentiful fields of wheat would provide bread for his men; the fodder grains would feed the horses. The concentration of iron deposits and the already existing and operating mines, furnaces and forges, would greatly increase the supply of cannon and cannon-balls and other articles needed for both military and survival purposes. The Pennsylvania rifle was known to have originated in the Lancaster area and gunsmiths abounded there, continuing the skills brought by them or their forebears from Switzerland and Germany. And stores of material of war and of food stuffs were already accumulated in Lancaster, Reading and Pottstown.

Lancastrians and indeed all Pennsylvanians feared the loss of all these things should Howe and his men be successful in his plan to move up the Delaware from the Bay into Philadelphia. There he had assembled some 18,000 men and hundreds of vessels near the mouth. But, encountering unexpectedly strong fortifications he changed his plan and sought to approach Philadelphia by coming in from the West via the Chesapeake Bay. Learning of the change of tactic, General Washington ordered the establishment of a corps in Lancaster, in case that important town should be Howe's target.<sup>60</sup> Accordingly, on 3 June, he called the militia of Lancaster into service, and ordered that they should be provided arms. These men were at first ordered to Chester anticipating the prior expected approach to Philadelphia; but, on 23 August they were halted at Lancaster to await further orders. Troops from several other counties were also ordered to Lancaster—from Cumberland and Berks, and later from Northampton. Then came the word, September 1 from General Potter, in command of the First Brigade of General Armstrong's Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia stationed at Wilmington, "At the command of His Excellency General Washington, all militia which are now ordered out of Lancaster are to march immediately to Head Quarters in Wilmington."<sup>61</sup>

Howe had entered Maryland at Head of Elk, near present Elkton, and headed in the direction of the Baltimore-Lancaster-Philadelphia Road. The most ill-equipped of the 1000 militia were retained at Wil-

mington as the Second Brigade under General James Irvine, and the better equipped joined Washington's Continentals under General Potter in command of the First Brigade. There were parts of two companies of Lancaster men in this latter group, viz. Captain Jacob Weaver's Company of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Continentals and Captain Stephen Chambers' Company of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment. Also called were the Lancaster battalions commanded by Colonels Alexander Lowry, James Watson and Philip Greenawalt. Perhaps there were others, but records are so incomplete it is not known with certainty just how many.

Meantime, Washington had advanced his Continentals across the State and taken up position on the hills over-looking the Brandywine, near Chadd's Ford, ready to meet Howe and block his march to Philadelphia. What ensued was the well-recorded Battle of the Brandywine on 11 September, 1777.<sup>62</sup> Lancaster was spared battle on her home ground. Her soldiers served well at Brandywine, even under the adverse conditions that prevailed for all, and were lauded as among the best and most persistent fighters. Sadly, the losses were high, perhaps as many as 1000 from all units which took part. Full hundreds of wounded and dying from all parts were brought back to Lancaster to be nursed or buried, notably at Ephrata.

Then, in quick succession came the disastrous encounters at Paoli and Germantown and the heartbreaking, and ignominious winter of Washington's troops at Valley Forge. Just one week before Howe's occupation of Philadelphia, 26 September, Congress considered it advisable to remove the seat of their meetings. En route to York for temporary reconvening, the delegates stopped at Lancaster and there held one brief session on the twenty-seventh, in the early brick State House in Penn Square, the present location of the Soldiers' Monument. Traveling on, they met in York on the thirtieth and remained there until 27 June, 1778, at which time they could safely return to Philadelphia.

Also, just prior to the occupation, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania resolved, 18 September to adjourn to the Boro of Lancaster, there to meet on the twenty-fifth. Before leaving Philadelphia, they took measures for safe storage of official documents and Commonwealth funds. Some members had difficulty in arriving by the designated date, so that the necessary quorum was not had until 6 October, when the first session was held. From then until 25 May, 1778, Lancaster was the temporary seat of government of the Commonwealth. It was called back to Philadelphia by the Supreme Executive Council following evacuation of that city by the British 18 June, and convened there on 7 August, 1778.<sup>63</sup>

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Record of a third period of military service for Leonard Eichholtz is found in a "Report of the Commissioned and Staff Officers belonging to



the Fifth Battalion of Militia of Lancaster County Commanded by Jacob Clatz, Col. 25 Oct. 1777." "Leond (sic) Eichholtz" is listed as "Q. M. Sergt." (sic). Commissions were approved by Timothy Matlack Esq. and the report was certified by Bartram Galbraith, Lieutenant, Lancaster Co. This change in identification of the unit as of 25 Oct. 1777 would indicate that Colonel Matthias Slough's Battalion of Associators had become a part of the regular Pennsylvania Militia and was then under command of Jacob Clatz, now a colonel. The change of officers was usual procedure in the initiation of the Militia system.<sup>64</sup> This report was the return of the election of officers for this battalion as required by the Act of 17 March, 1777. Specific assignment for Leonard for this period could not be determined but, logically, might have been in Lancaster, Wilmington, Paoli or Germantown. Since the usual period of service was two months, his time would have been up on Christmas Day. Assuming he was home by then, what a happy homecoming! What a Happy Christmas! For by now he had four little ones, the youngest being a son Jacob, born 22 November, 1776, he who would become the now famous portrait painter.

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The character of Lancaster was changed considerably by the influx of governmental officials, activities of the County military personnel, and the generally intensified interest in both civic and military affairs on the part of her citizens. Lancaster was already known as the most important of the inland settlements, yet events and developments from this period on increased her importance and stature even more throughout the entire State and beyond. Record of the transactions of the General Assembly while seated in the Borough include much that reveals the difficulties of inexperienced delegates in dealing with problems for which there was no precedent, nor even machinery, politically. It was not an easy time, for there were some who refused to serve with either the Militia or the Continentals; there were protests over non-payment for service even to the point of mutiny; and pressures in raising Pennsylvania's share of expenses for the Continental Army. The minutes of the General Assembly to cover this period show the actions taken and the laws passed to deal with the problems. They are extremely fascinating by way of similarity in some respects and difference in other ways from present day problems of government and citizens alike. Of note, was adoption of the Articles of Confederation by the General Assembly during this period, on 5 March, 1778.<sup>65</sup>

All mourned the death of President Thomas Wharton, Jr. while in Lancaster. He had been re-elected President of the Supreme Executive Council 21 November, 1777, and died 23 May, 1778. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, where he was buried, records: "The funeral was conducted with great decorum, and the military in particular, had been very attentive to pay the honors due to His Excellency's character and

station. The body was interred beneath the brick floor of the old pulpit and altar on the West side of the church."

The increased activities within the Boro were a boon to business men, shopkeepers and tradesmen in all fields. From out of this new awakening of Lancaster, Leonard Eichholtz emerged as an innkeeper. On 9 September, 1778, he purchased the S.E. corner of E. King and Christian Sts. from William Montgomery. This is the location at which the BULL tavern was operated by him and his successors until 1833,<sup>66</sup> and where the Exchange Hotel was built in 1850. Today (1974) the Hope Linen Shop occupies the Easterly half-lot, and an entrance ramp to the Municipal Parking lot is on the Westerly half.

In the deed of purchase, Leonard was still identified as a skinner. William Montgomery had been issued a tavern license in 1765 but it is not known if he himself kept tavern at this location. He is identified as yeoman in the deed, but is perhaps better known as a large scale investor, and by 1783 was President of the Court of Common Pleas in Northumberland Co.<sup>67</sup> Legend has it that Leonard's mother kept tavern here, and some say that her husband Johan Jacob Eichholtz, father of Leonard, was tavern keeper here before her. This researcher has not found evidence to substantiate this legend. A full listing of ownership of this property from 1730 is contained in footnote #67.

Leonard paid 3500 pounds for this lot, 64 feet, 4½ inches on King St. by 252 feet deep to an alley (which became Mifflin St.) The lot contained buildings, fences, improvements, stables, appurtenances, etc. and the deed was executed before Jasper Yeates, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and witnessed by Michael Hubley and John Hubley---John being the son of Michael and then Prothonotary of Lancaster Co. and Michael being one of the executors named as "my good friend" in the will of Leonard's father.

Leonard kept the Western, corner half of the property for his inn, and sold the Easterly half, three days after purchase, to George Musser, tanner, for 1252 pounds 2 shillings, thus reducing the extremely high purchase price, the result of the decrease in value of Continental currency.

Indeed, inflated prices were causing great hardships for the military and civilians alike. Basic food supplies for the army, as flour, beef, pork, whiskey, horses, wagons, shoes and stockings had to be curtailed. Congress issued paper certificates 14 January, 1779, authorized to be redeemable at the value of gold and silver, plus five percent interest per year. Quartermasters gave certificates for the soldiers' pay.<sup>68</sup> During that one year, one dollar in metal coin was equal to eight paper dollars in January, and by the end of the year, required forty such dollars.<sup>69</sup>

The lack of pay, short rations, lack of protective clothing and even arms led to protest, mutiny, and desertion among the troops. There was forestalling and regrating, illegal use and abuse in the Quarter-

masters Departments and the Commissaries, disaffection which resulted in enactment of numerous laws to both discourage and punish such actions, and to the confiscation of estates of traitors--some of whom were persons in surprisingly high places. There were attempts at price controls to prevent cheating the governments, then removal of such controls.<sup>65</sup> It cannot be said that these conditions prevailed in Lancaster to any greater extent than they did elsewhere, nor to any less. Daily living was hard, for both civilian and military man, and difficult and strenuous for public officials.

On 21 April, 1781, Leonard Eichholtz returned to military service, this time as a private, fifth class in Capt. John Hubley's Company, Eighth Battalion of Lancaster Co. which was under command of Major Frederick Hubley. The notation "mar" appears after his name on a true list and has been interpreted to mean "marched" by the Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.<sup>70</sup> To where he marched has not been determined.

One Jacob Britches substituted for him in performing a tour of duty 4--7 Oct. 1781 under command of Lt. Col. James Ross, as in a report of the 4th, 5th, and 6th classes of the Eighth Battalion, of Lancaster Co. Militia.<sup>71</sup> He was still, or again, enrolled in Capt. John Hubley's Company of the Eighth Battalion as of 10 July, 1782--<sup>72</sup>which was beyond the time of General Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, 18 Oct. 1781.

That long awaited day was the most momentous of events and occasion for the greatest celebration of all. Legend or truth, it is said that the news was brought by a fourteen year old post boy, Christian Wolf, galloping in from Philadelphia thru the night, arriving at one in the morning. His good tidings were boisterously announced by the town watchman, going up and down the streets, calling to bring people out of their homes. They came, and lighted lamps, flares and bonfires, and rang all the bells of the churches and the Court House. The whole town was aroused to a joyous, spontaneous and frenzied outburst, so great was their relief and happiness.<sup>73</sup>

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Leonard Eichholtz had grown with the Boro, and after termination of the war, engaged more actively in public affairs. He was County tax assessor and collector for the Boro in 1785, receiving five pounds, 15 sh. for 42 days' service, when he reported taxes outstanding as 29 pounds, 7 sh. 4½ p.<sup>74</sup> In 1786, under Expenses for Judges, inspectors, etc. of elections, he was paid 13 pounds, 6 sh. 8 p.<sup>75</sup> and in the election of January, 1787 was paid 16 pounds 10 sh. 10 p. serving in the same capacity.<sup>76</sup> He also received a commission for collecting the State tax in the Boro of Lancaster in the year 1785, as per Act of the Pennsylvania General Assembly. 19 March, 1785.<sup>77</sup>

A receipt signed by Leonard Eichholtz Colr. (sic) given to Ludwig Lauman for the sum of Six Pounds Nine Shilings in full for his Tax for the year 1785 is among the papers of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

In the Manuscript records of William Henry, County Treasurer, is a "receipt from James Henry for William Henry dated 9 Oct. 1786 for 61 pounds, 1 sh. 6 p. on account of supplies for 1785 given by Leonard Eichholtz" (sic).<sup>78</sup> William Henry, well-known and revered patriot of Lancaster, aforesaid Commissary General and County Treasurer in his later years, died 15 Dec. 1786. James, who gave the receipt, was one of his two sons who served as his executors.<sup>79</sup>

Twenty-eight pounds, 9 sh. 2½ p. was paid him in 1789 for 2070 feet of joice (sic) for the Court House by the County Treasurer.<sup>80</sup> This would have been for the second Court House, built 1787 to replace the first one which was destroyed by fire in 1784., destined to become the State House of Pennsylvania, where House and Senate met, and where, also, the County Court continued to be housed.

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As the population had grown and expanded Westward, there was a move among the legislators from the central counties to relocate the Capital out of Philadelphia, which was situated at the extreme Eastern end of the State. Several locations were considered over a period of some five years. Finally, by joint Act of the House and Senate in April, 1799, the seat was ordered removed to Lancaster, and the change was accomplished in November of that same year.<sup>81</sup>

Once again, the bringing of the State Capital to Lancaster was accompanied by a new impact of political and business activity and a new kind of urbanization.

Foments of political dissatisfaction were taking place throughout the new nation. The Democratic-Republican party was in its beginnings of formation as protest against what large segments of the population regarded as abuses of the aristocrats who followed their well-beloved first president, General George Washington.

Pennsylvania took an active role in the movement; her Constitution of 1790 was both outgrowth and expression of the desire for a form of government that would stem from the people themselves and in which they could take a real part. Thomas McKean, a delegate to the First Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence for Delaware, and representative in Congress for that State, had returned to live permanently in Pennsylvania. He was commissioned the first Chief Justice in 1777, and was the candidate of the new Democratic-Republican party for governor in the campaign of 1799 which began as soon as the representatives had arrived in Lancaster. James Ross, a United States Senator, opposed him as the candidate of the established

Federalist party. The state Committee for the election of McKean was headed by Peter Muhlenberg, brother of the Rev. Gotthilf Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, Pastor of Holy Trinity. Leonard Eichholtz was the recognized leader of the Lancaster County party for McKean.<sup>81</sup>

However, feelings of conservatism and loyalty to the Federalist party were still strong in Lancaster, and McKean did not carry the county. He was elected, nevertheless, as the state-wide choice on the Democratic-Republican ticket, and served for three, three year terms 1799-1808.

On the day of McKean's election, 17 Dec. 1799, the Lancaster Intelligencer reported, "At 4 o'clock P.M. the present\* and late\* \* governor, a number of the Legislature of the State, former members of Congress, and a very large and respectable assemblage of citizens, partook of an elegant Dinner provided for the occasion at the house of Leonard Eichholtz. The Speaker of the House of Representatives\* \* \* presided at the entertainment. The Governor was seated on his right hand, and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was Vice-President. After the company had retired and the Governor had returned to his lodgings, a great number of citizens paraded through the principal streets of the Borough with lights in their hands, attended by a band of musicians and bearing three lanthorns with transparent labels significant of the occasion. They saluted the Governor with three cheers and also some of the most distinguished Republican characters in a manner which did equal to themselves as those they saluted. As they passed and repassed the Governor's lodgings he appeared and returned their salute."

Alas, two prominent personages named above, were soon to pass from Lancaster life. The Honourable Thomas Mifflin, the first Governor under the Constitution of 1790, already ailing at time of his retirement, died in Lancaster and was buried with distinction at Holy Trinity 22 January, 1800. The Honourable Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg died 5 June 1801 and was also buried in Holy Trinity graveyard.<sup>1</sup>

In the Presidential election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson was the winner in Lancaster as in the Nation, on the Democratic-Republican ticket. He had been supported by Lancaster in the previous election, carried by John Adams, when Jefferson then served as his Vice President. The inauguration of Jefferson was celebrated at Eichholtz' house, and was attended by Republicans of the Boro and those civil officers of the State who were in town. Sixteen toasts were drunk.<sup>82</sup> This reporting of the number of toasts drunk at such affairs seemed to have been customary and presumably, would indicate a measure of popularity and enthusiasm!

\* Thomas McKean

\* \* Thomas Mifflin

\* \* \* Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg (another brother of  
Pastor Muhlenberg)

Leonard Eichholtz continued as leader in Lancaster in McKean's subsequent campaigns. There is record of meetings held at his house in late April, 1802 and on 3 July.<sup>83</sup> In 1803, he was chosen vice-president for the Fourth of July celebration at an assemblage of 80 Democrat-Republicans.<sup>84</sup> And again, in 1804, the Governor, officers etc. met at his house for the Fourth of July Celebration when an elegant dinner was provided.<sup>85</sup>

McKean was succeeded in 1808 by Simon Snyder, the first governor of humble origin, and a native of Lancaster. Lancaster being still the seat of government in 1809, newspaper accounts show Governor Snyder residing and boarding at the RED BULL, kept by Leonard Eichholtz (21 April, 1809) and later (24 March, 1810) at the house of Christopher Mayer, corner of Duke and Orange.<sup>86</sup>

An interesting, hand-bill, once preserved at Lancaster County Historical Society listed the places of residence of the 25 Senators of the Commonwealth 1809-1810. With Leonard Eichholtz, E. King St. were William Binder from District No. 1, City & Co. of Philadelphia; Matthias Gress from District No. 8 Northampton and Wayne Counties; Ezra Doty from District No. 12, Mifflin and Huntingdon; and Abner Lacock, District No. 19, Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.<sup>87</sup>

The patronage of these Senators, doubtless, was sought by all innkeepers of the time, as a profitable as well as a politically desirable opportunity.

Leonard continued to lend his talents and energies to the general civic welfare, as well as to politics. On 13 February, 1805, an Act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the drawing of a lottery to raise \$20,000 to improve the Susquehanna and its branches. Fifty-five hundred of this was to be expended in improving the river from Columbia to Swatara, and the remainder to be used upon the river and its branches above the latter point. Managers of the lottery were Leonard Eichholtz, Adam Reigart, Jr., Philip Diffenderfer, Michael Gundaker for Lancaster, plus other managers from the Columbia area.<sup>88</sup> The undertaking, first begun in 1772 by the Conewago Canal Co. was to become a part of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal System, along the Susquehanna River. According to an account in the Columbia Spy, 23 Dec. 1830, the section from Columbia to Chiki's (sic) Creek was completed and opened to service on the seventeenth of that month with appropriate initiation of the operation and celebration.

When the first Columbia- **Wrightsville** Bridge was incorporated, 28 March, 1809, Leonard, as well as Jacob, his son, were among the first stock-holders.<sup>89</sup>

Even earlier, his support and assistance with public improvements is recorded as one of the original, altho' modest, subscribers to the capital stock of the Philadelphia-Lancaster Turnpike, 4 June, 1792.<sup>90</sup>

He became Assistant Burgess of the Boro in 1799, the same year in which he was first active for candidate McKean, and continued in that

office until 1813; then, he was Burgess for two successive years.<sup>91</sup> During the time he served on the Council, the Corporation Book shows he was paid for supplies as follows: 2 pounds, 12 sh. 6 p. on 11 Sept. 1800; 2 pounds 16 sh. 3 p. on 8 Sept. 1802; 2 pounds 5 sh. on 13 Sept. 1803. The nature of the supplies are unspecified, but might have been related to meetings of the Boro Council which were held at his house on 19 Sept. 1800, 1 Nov. 1800 and 31 July, 1801. Other payments made to him and entered in the Corporation Minutes were 4 pounds 17 sh. 7½ p. on 14 Sept. 1809; 1 pound 16 sh. 2 p. on 10 April, 1810; 2 pounds 16 sh. 3 p. on 13 Sept. 1811, all unspecified.

During the year 1812, while he was in office, a resolution of the Burgesses and Assistants recommended, "That the building of a convenient shed or piazza on the North side of the Market House be forthwith commenced for the accommodation of the country people, and Messrs Adam Reigart, John Hoff, Esq. and Leonard Eichholtz are appointed a committee to receive proposals to construct and to superintend the building thereof." The country people are defined as those "coming in to sell their truck exposed in inclement weather for want of a shelter or roof to stand under, which prevented many from attending market on such days."<sup>48</sup>

Seven hundred eighteen dollars were spent for the work and the Corporation was without funds to pay, having advanced large sums on two occasions in connection with equipment and supplies for county volunteers in the War of 1812. The County was solicited for funds and the sum of \$500 was awarded.

The new Market House had been erected in 1799 on the Westerly part of ground given by Mr. Hamilton for that purpose. The building was a combined undertaking of the Boro and County along with the Freemasons Lodge no. 43, the latter having asked permission to erect meeting rooms on the superstructure at their own expense. Many men who were active and prominent in Lancaster at the time had become members of Lodge no. 43 when it was organized in 1785. Leonard Eichholtz was among them and their meetings were held at his house from 1793 until 1800.<sup>92</sup>

A branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania was established in Lancaster in 1803, the first of five such institutions which soon followed. Sometime before 1816, the Union Bank was established, of which Eichholtz was a commissioner. Others were Robert Coleman, Charles Smith, Adam Reigart, John Hubley, William Kilpatrick. Alas, a period of prosperity was followed by many withdrawals and defalcations of loans for all concerned. According to a news item in the Lancaster Journal of 20 Jan. 1816, the commissioners of Union Bank informed Governor Snyder by letter, "This embryo institution has ceased to exist."<sup>93</sup>

Meantime, the BULL continued to enjoy great popularity. In public records, Leonard Eichholtz is designated as tavernkeeper or innkeeper in 1779, 1797, 1800, 1813, 1817, and as victualer in 1790 and

1794. The latter designation had to do, no doubt, with his ability and resources for providing a variety of foods for large numbers of persons, such as were required for special celebrations. Indeed, there is record for successive years concerning the celebration of Washington's Birthday, in 1796, 1797, and 1798, as in this account: "In the year 1797 Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Lancaster Boro with every demonstration of respect and veneration. A large company of gentlemen at Mr. Matthias Slough's<sup>94</sup> and at Mr. Leonard Eichholtz's dined in honor of the day. In the evening a ball at the Court House was honored with a brilliant assembly of ladies; after which they retired to Mr. Slough's and partook of an elegant supper prepared for the occasion.'<sup>95</sup>

Leonard's ability to provide well for his patrons was enhanced by his younger brother George having followed the trade of butchering from 1780 or earlier. This had been one of the trades of their father, the elder Jacob Eichholtz, and was followed by the eldest son, also named Jacob--he who died in 1776 as a result of war wounds. Leonard maintained this family business. He applied for and secured the market house stall formerly occupied by Conrad Ferree, by paying rent arrearage of six years in 1784. Minutes of the Corporation show he continued to make these payments thru 1794.

Another asset in Leonard's business was the location at his rear dooryard of the well-established Leman Brewery. Beer was consumed generously for everyday purposes, and Leman's was one of the pioneer producers.<sup>96</sup> A plentiful supply was close at hand, and was practically assured through the marriage of Leonard's eldest daughter Catharine to Jacob Leman, the proprietor, in 1792. Indeed, by now, Leonard Eichholtz had a coordinated business enterprise, prosperous enough to enable him to make a number of property investments.

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At an early date, most probably before the purchase of the BULL property, Leonard Eichholtz had bought two lots from Isaac Whitelock, an early tanner. They were part of a tract which Whitelock had purchased from the original Bethel holdings to the SW of the Boro. The exact date of the agreement was not given in the deed by which Eichholtz had obtained title on 10 Sept. 1782.<sup>97</sup> Whitelock died in Newcastle, Delaware, 1782. According to his last will and testament, he arranged thru his executors for conveyance of the lots to the young tanner, Leonard Eichholtz, which had not been done in his lifetime. This, presumably, was where Leonard carried on his first trade, or perhaps where he resided with his bride after 1772.

Eight months after deed date, Leonard, then a skinner, and his wife Catharine, sold the same two lots to Peter Bier, shoemaker, of Lancaster, making a profit of ten pounds.<sup>98</sup>



Additional properties purchased were, respectively, lots #93<sup>99</sup> and #94<sup>100</sup> on the W. side of South Duke St. in 1785 and 1789. To these he added #95 and #96<sup>101</sup> in 1807, adjoining the above, bought at public sale from the executors of Henry Bennett, bridle bit maker. This gave him four contiguous lots, the entire half block between Washington St. and German, now Farnum. He was then identified as innkeeper. Numbers 95 and 96 contained buildings and improvements. His high bid was \$311.00!

In 1788, he loaned 300 pounds to Christian Zorn on his ten acres in Lancaster Township along the Conestoga Creek, secured under deed.<sup>102</sup> Zorn made partial payment, then defaulted. Leonard gave him 136 pounds in gold and silver and took the property in 1790. It contained houses, outhouses, buildings waterways, woods, etc.<sup>103</sup> In 1794 he sold this one to Jacob Leman, brewer, of Lancaster Boro and Catharine his wife (Leonard's daughter) for the sum of 250 pounds.<sup>104</sup>

In 1805 and 1809, he bought two more properties adjacent to the BULL. The first, as nearly as can be determined contained a two story stone house, plus about one third of a lot of irregular shape, which was part of lot #82, purchased from Nicholas Yoh, cordwainer, for 1100 pounds.<sup>105</sup> This provided room for stables at the rear of the inn.

The second, original lot #85, bought at sheriff's sale from the estate of Henry Bennett for 258 pounds, contained a one story stone house and piece of ground, facing on Duke St. and adjoined property then rented by Jacob Leman and another of Martin Miller, son of Jacob Miller, being the Easterly half of the lot only.<sup>106</sup>

In addition to these properties in Lancaster, Leonard Eichholtz had invested in two large tracts in Huntingdon Co. (now Blair) totalling 668 acres. For the first, he and Christian Kendig of Conestoga Twp. paid 400 pounds in gold and silver for Springfield Tract No. 2, to Ludwig Lauman of Lincoln Co. N.C. and his brother Jacob, of Frederick Town, Md., being two of the sons of Martin Lauman, dec.<sup>107</sup> In 1807 he bought out Kendig's share for \$850.<sup>108</sup> Three acres of this was sold to John Cromer for a right of way in 1813.<sup>109</sup>

The second tract was called Springfield. For this he paid 500 pounds in gold and silver to George Lightner and wife of Baltimore for 326 acres.<sup>110</sup>

Customary to the German practice of providence, Leonard had put his trust and his surplus assets into land where it was bound to increase in value and serve as future security. These acres were virgin, and even now are beautiful, rolling mountain fields and forests. The quarry on one part did indeed become valuable to later owners, and on another part, adjacent to the quarry, Franklin Forge was established in 1830.<sup>111</sup>

The properties listed herein as purchased but not disposed of in his lifetime, remained as his estate, with the exception of the one bought from Nicholas Yoh. For this, no document of disposition has yet been located, but neither was it included in probate and settlement records.

In 1812, the United States were wrenched from their respite of neutrality into a second struggle with Great Britain. The origin of the conflict was in the dispute between that country and France, each seeking sole right to trade with U. S. In retaliation against each other, they pillaged and destroyed U. S. merchantmen and impressed the captured seamen into their service. When these actions could no longer be tolerated, the U. S. declared war upon Great Britain, 18 June, 1812.

Lancaster men volunteered without hesitation, but fortunately, none were required to engage in actual combat. Two of Leonard's sons, Henry and Leonard Jr. served with the Lancaster Phalanx, and another son, George, served from Dauphin County to where he had removed. Leonard aged 62, was no longer of military age, but nevertheless contributed to the cause to the extent of \$50.75 for blankets used by volunteers going to Baltimore. He was later reimbursed by the Boro. in 1818, no doubt paid to his estate. Henry was paid \$6.00 for making blankets for the volunteers, in 1815. Neither the U. S. nor the State could pay for such things, and the Boro was forced to advance payment for supplies.<sup>46</sup>

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Much of the life of the Eichholtz family centered around their church, Holy Trinity Lutheran. His tombstone remains as evidence that he "served as warden, elder and treasurer....was a liberal and cheerful supporter....and a most affectionate husband and parent." One of the special contributions of which record has been found was toward construction of the church spire in 1794. Two hundred and ten persons contributed to the cost of 1500 pounds, among them Leonard Eichholtz.<sup>112</sup> Another memento located, this one among the papers at Lancaster County Historical Society, is a receipt, in German hand script, translated as follows: "Received from Mr. L. Eichholz (sic) Treasurer, today the 8 October, 1802, fifty pounds in full payment for a Quarter's ministerial salary, and which I thankfully acknowledge, Heinrich Muhlenberg."

All fourteen of his children were baptized at Holy Trinity, while record of his marriage to Catharine Meyer on 25 April, 1772 was located with the First Reformed Church of Lancaster. Six children died very young. Four of them were buried at Holy Trinity; no burial records were found for the other two.

That he believed in work for his children, is known through his example, and finds reflection in a partial autobiography written by his son Jacob, the artist, in referring to his own education...."At the proper time I was put apprentice to a copper-smith....I commenced the copper-smith business on my own....still the more agreeable love of painting continually haunted me. My parents being in moderate circumstances, could ill afford to give their children more than a plain

Franklin College was incorporated in 1787, and in that first year, three of Leonard's sons were enrolled: George, then thirteen years of age; Jacob, eleven, and John, eight.<sup>114</sup> Franklin College was established jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, specifically for the training of children of German families, so that they might be better prepared to take part, including leadership, in affairs of their churches and in the community. Instruction in the English language was an important subject of the curriculum, since many children had been exposed only to German in their homes.

Dedication of the College took place on 10 June, 1787, with the services being held at Holy Trinity in both German and English. Rev. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, pastor from 1780 until his death in 1815, was the first president of the College. Classes were at first held in the second schoolhouse built by Holy Trinity in 1751. Remembering that Leonard had bought the site of the BULL in 1778, not more than a block away from the school and the church, it seems safe to say that all of his children attended that school in their early years, rather than any other.

Leonard Eichholtz died intestate 25 April, 1817 at age sixty-six years, seven months, and twenty-four days of apoplexy, according to records of Holy Trinity. Personal description of the untimely event remains in an unauthenticated letter, to the effect that he left the bench at his dooryard where he was resting after dinner, and stepped out into the street to examine a gig which a townsman brought by, offering it for sale. Suddenly, he slumped and would have fallen had it not been for several friends who assisted him. He died the next day in spite of attendance of physicians.

In retrospect, it appears as no great surprise that he died of apoplexy. He was a man of great energies and many interests, and had engaged in many activities simultaneously. He would have had to be of divers and great capabilities, and with an unusual sense of responsibility. Of such temperamant, he would not have been content had he done less with his life.

His wife, Catharine, survived him, as did six sons and two daughters. Their names and the names of some of their children are variously recorded in the histories of Lancaster County, and are only briefly noted here:

Catharine, 1773-1856, m. Jacob Leman, brewer. One of their many children was Henry Eichholtz Leman, well-known gunsmith and manufacturer.

George, 1774-1859. Removed to Harrisburg, where he was engaged in minor politics. Married twice and left descendents.

Jacob, 1776-1842, now famous portrait painter. He is well commemorated at LCHS and thru a catalogue of his works prepared by a descendent.<sup>115</sup> His paintings hang in many art museums through-

out the Country. He lived part of his life in Philadelphia. Married twice, and left descendant.

John, 1779-1840 and

Charles, 1781-1857 settled on the Huntingdon County lands about 1805.

John returned to Lancaster with the younger members of his family about 1832. Charles remained and became a prosperous farmer. Some descendents still reside there, now Blair Co.

Leonard, Jr., 1783-1828, succeeded his father as proprietor at the BULL until his death. Married, left descendents, unknown beyond his own children.

Henry, 1785-1871, removed to Chester Co. where he was a popular inn-keepers at Downingtown. Left descendents.

Sophia Elizabeth, 1783-1839 plus. Married Dr. William Thompson. Descendents unknown beyond their own children.

The Eichholtz descendents, now into seven and eight generations, reside in many States of the Nation. With the expansion and opening up of new territories, some in whom the pioneering spirit was strong, moved Westward and helped to both populate and develop new States as they were added. Leonard had left them as a legacy, his firm and certain Pennsylvania German character, which has enabled them, each in his own chosen field, to meet the world forthrightly and with modesty.

## NOTES

1. 200th Anniversary, 1761-1961, the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Lancaster, Pa.
2. Ibid.
3. Tombstone, Old Trinity Lutheran Church, now in custody of the Penna. Historical and Museum Commission, Landis Valley Farm Museum, Lancaster, Pa.
4. Ellis & Evans, p. 373.
5. Journal, LCHS vol. 75, #3, 1971, p. 115.
6. Assumptions have been drawn by several historians of the past, such as Ellis & Evans and W. U. Hensel, that Catharine operated the BULL, succeeding her husband Jacob, and that it was located at the corner of E. King and Christian Sts. This was, indeed the location of the BULL operated by her son Leonard. But research of ownership shows that Leonard purchased the location in 1778 during war years with no evidence that Jacob Sr. had ever been located there either as owner or as operator. (footnote 12) There is evidence that an inn existed in the middle property of the original seven lots of the first block on the S. side of W. King St., variously identified as the CROSS KEYS (Ellis & Evans, p. 394) and the LAMB TAVERN. In vol. I p. 533, HMJ. Klein, a more recent historian, raises question on identification of keepers of the CROSS KEYS from 1755 to 1797 also new evidence has been brought to light by the present researcher, in the locating of a series of deeds, only recently translated (1926) from the German, and recorded in the Lanc. Co. Recorder of Deeds office. The material is lengthy and sufficient to warrant a

separate article. Briefly, this was the property purchased by Johan Jacob Eichholtz 23 Oct. 1758 which remained as the family home after his death. It seems reasonable to conclude that Catharine would have kept tavern there, for there is certainly no real evidence she did so at E. King and Christian. She could, however, have operated under the name of the BULL, or RED BULL, or BULL'S HEAD. The date 1765 is used by both Ellis & Evans, p. 397, and Hensel, in an address to the L. C. H. S. 22 Nov. 1912 on Jacob Eichholtz, portrait painter, whereas the actual tax record (q.v.) is specifically undated "for the decade beginning 1760" for Lancaster Boro. In this, assets are listed for the wido Eyholtz (sic) as a tavern, one lott (sic) for which she was taxed 7 sh. quit rent, and one cow. In 1770 the wido Eyholtz (sic) spin. had one house and lot and paid 7 sh. quit rent. In 1771 no assets were listed for her, and her tax was 3 sh. See footnote 12 for succeeding years and transfer of property to Leonard.

7. Ellis & Evans, p. 23.
8. P. A. VIII:425.
9. This massacre is recorded in many of the histories of Lancaster, e.g. Ellis & Evans: H.M.J. KLEIN: Dr. William Egle, the History of Dauphin Co.: I.D. Rupp, A History of Berks & Lebanon Cos.
10. C. R. IX:109.
11. Ellis & Evans, p. 397.
12. Assessment records for the years cited. Leonard's mother, Catharine, was taxed on the family residence in W. King St. thru 1771. Prior to her death in that year, the premises were turned over to her son, Leonard, in Bill of Sale, recorded in Lanc. Co. Deed Book N. p. 250. In 1772 assessment, Leonard is shown as owning one-half lot, but was not taxed; in 1773 he was taxed 2sh. 6 p. and in 1778, he was taxed 1 pd. 2 sh. 6 p., each time as tanner.
13. Lanc. Co. Deed Book S. p. 702, 9 Sept. 1778.
14. Lanc. Co. Will Book B-1, p. 586.
15. The first of three successive Valentine Krugs was an original purchaser of Hamilton Tract lots, #277 and #278. He later added by purchase, lots #275 and #276, which gave him the entire block from King St. to Mifflin St. on the W. side of S. Prince St. By his will, Lanc. Co. B-1, p. 293, 1757, probated 28 Feb. 1759, the first two lots were left to his son John Jacob as the upper tanyard, and the second two to his son Valentine as the lower tanyard.
16. Ellsworth, Chapter I, Colonial Tanning, for early methods.
17. Marriage records, First Reformed Church, Lancaster Pa. 25 April, 1772 (in State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.)
18. Morris & Ed.--Time-Life pp. 7-38.
19. Ellis & Evans p. 34.
20. Ibid. p. 35.
21. Niles, Principles and Acts of the Revolution p. 180 in Spirit of Seventy-Six.
22. Journal, First Continental Congress.
23. Ibid.
24. Ellis & Evans p. 36.
25. Klein, vol. I, p. 325 Ellis & Evans p. 38.
26. Morris, Encyclopedia, pp. 80-89.
27. Eshelman Ellis & Evans p. 80.
28. Stoudt, p. 158.
29. Eshelman.
30. Service of the three brothers is fully recorded in an Eichholtz Family history in preparation by the author. P. A. 5: VII: 465.
31. The original document is among the Shippen Papers vol 9, part 2. Military Papers 1760-1795, in custody of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A Photostatic copy is in the collection of the author.
32. Morris, Encyclopedia, p. 91.
33. P. A. 5:VII:5.
34. P. A. 2:I 586,587.
35. E. & E. p. 57 CR. XI:49.

Numerous references consulted indicate there is confusion of identities concerning the two, possibly three men by name of George Ross. He who was the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, is usually referred to as Esquire, until after his death, 1779, at which time the courtesy was transferred to his son, George Ross, Jr. It was the latter who was Deputy Quarter master, as given in the cited reference, and who became Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, and Recorder and Register in Lancaster Co. 1791-1809. The Signer is sometimes given the title of Colonel, but is probably in error, as Col. George Ross is known to have lived beyond the time of the Signer's death. He was in command of the First Batt. of Lancaster from early 1776, at which time the Signer was a member of the Colonial Assembly, (1768-1776) and a representative from Penna. to the Continental Congress (1774-1777) until he resigned due to ill health.

37. C. R. XI:86.

38. P. A. 1:V:211.

39. C. R. XI:115.

40. C. R. XI:186.

41. P. A. 1:V:295.

42. C. R. XI:187

Commissary or sometimes Commissioner was the designation of a specific duty assignment related to the war, other than a field duty.

43. C. R. XI:199.

44. F. R. Diffenderfer LTT.D. The Story of a Picture Journal LCHS vol. IX #7, 1905 pp. 182-230.

45. C. R. XI:271.

46. Minutes of Lancaster Boro Corporation.

47. Hazard's Register, vol. V p. 22.

48. C. R. XI:85.

49. E. &amp; E. p. 62, 63.

50. C. R. XI:236, P. A. 1:V:266.

51. C. R. XI:212; Roach p. 171.

52. E. &amp; E. p. 749.

53. Original document is from a volume entitled Muster Roll of Lancaster Co. Pa. 1776 Am. 673 Yeates Papers, in custody of the Historical Society of Penna. Photo copy in collection of the author. Also P. A. 5:VII:628 and 2:XIII:335.

54. P. A. 5:VII:1060.

55. P. A. 5:VII:17.

56. P. A. 2:XIV:761.

57. C. R. XI:58.

58. P. A. 5:VII:1110-1113.

59. The Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Congress in Nov. 1777, but were not ratified by the last of the Colonies until Feb. 1781. At that time they officially became the United States in Congress Assembled.

60. C. R. XI:212; P. A. 1:V:212.

61. P. A. 1:V:570.

62. S. K. Stevens, The Brandywine Story.

63. Cummings, Pennsylvania's State Houses and Capitols..

64. P. A. 5:VII:465; 5:VII:666.

The original document is part of Record Group 27, Records of the Supreme Executive Council, Sub-Group: Sec. of the Supreme Executive Council series, Military Returns in custody of the Penna. Historical & Museum Commission, Div. of Archives & MSS. Harrisburg, Pa. A photo copy is in possession of the author.

65. (a) The reader should keep in mind that until 1790 there was only one legislative body in Penna. called the General Assembly, plus the Supreme Executive Council. Two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives were introduced with the Penna. Constitution of 1790.

(b) Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council are found in Penna. Archives series 1 & 2, and in Colonial Records vol. X thru XVI with certain interruptions as well as dup-

- lications. However, Minutes of the General Assembly are not to be found there. They have been reproduced in Your Family Tree, vol. XV #1 (1969) thru vol. XX #4 (1974) from an original copy in possession of Floyd Hoenstine, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
66. Lancaster Intelligencer, 9 July, 1833, front page notice. Charlotte, widow of Leonard Eichholtz Jr. relocated the BULL to South Queen St., a few doors below the Court House. She operated it there briefly, until she was succeeded by Leonard's Sr. son Henry until 1840.
67. Resume of ownership of original lot #84, S. E. E. King and Christian Sts. Lancaster.  
 20 May, 1730 Henry Hunt from James Hamilton (see Journal LCHS, vol XLVI, #2 & #3, 1942).  
 11 Nov. 1743 Roger Hunt, Admin. of Henry Hunt to George Sanderson, Innholder an house and lot, at public sale, 80 pounds. Deed Z-547.  
 16 Apr. 1761 George Sanderson & w. Margaret to Wm. Montgomery, yeoman 900 pounds. Buildings, stables, appurtenances etc. Deed F-380.  
 9 Sept. 1778 Wm. Montgomery to Leonard Eichholtz, skinner, 64 ft. 4½ in. 3500 pounds. Deed S-702.  
 12 Sept. 1778 Leonard Eichholtz skinner, to Geo. Musser, tanner, Easterly half only. k Building, stables etc. 1252 pounds 2 sh. Deed S-704.  
 1 Jan. 1833 Leonard Eichholtz estate to Jacob Leman, Westerly half, \$13,000. Deed Y5-206.
68. P. A. 1:XII:247,8.  
 69. Time-Life vol. 2, p. 63, 64.  
 70. P. A. 5:VII:827.  
 The original document is part of Record Group 4, Records of the Comptroller General, Series: Military Accounts, Militia 1777-1794. A photocopy is in the collection of the author, together with a certificate under seal issued by the Division of Archives & Manuscripts, Penna. Historical & Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.
71. P. A. 5:VII:823.  
 72. P. A. 5:VII:846.  
 Military Accounts, Records of the Comptroller General, Division of Archives & Manuscripts, Penna. Historical & Museum Commission. A certificate under seal is in the collection of the author.
73. Klein, vol. I, p. 531.  
 74. P. A. 3:VII:400 et seq. Accounts of Treasurer William Henry, Esq. Lancaster, Pa. On order #20, p. 401, 417.  
 75. On order #35, p. 401 Ibid.  
 76. On order #69, p. 403 Ibid.  
 77. On order p. 411 Ibid.  
 78. Manuscript records of William Henry, vo. 1, p. 189 Penna. Historical Society, Phila. Pa.  
 79. Lanc. Co. Will Bk. E-1, p. 392.  
 80. P. A. 3:VII:430 Accounts of Auditors.  
 81. Journal, LCHS vol. LV #1, p. 6.  
 82. Ibid. vol. 47 #4, p. 104.  
 83. Lancaster Journal, 1 May & 3 July 1802.  
 84. Journal LCHS vol, LVI.  
 85. Ibid.  
 86. Ibid vol. VII, p. 169.  
 87. Ibid vol. XXXI, #3, p. 35.  
 88. E. & E. p. 315.  
 89. Journal LCHS, vol. XLVI #4 & 5, p. 97.  
 90. Ibid vol. XXII p. 98.  
 91. E. & E. p. 374.  
 92. E. & E. p. 489.  
 93. Journal LCHS vol. 66, p. 69.  
 94. Keeper of the White Swan at S. E. cor. Center Square.  
 95. Journal LCHS vol. XXXVII p. 218.  
 Journal LCHS vol. XXXI p. 63.

- Journal LCHS vol. VII p. 159-162.
96. Charles O. Lynch & John Ward Willson Loose in Journal LCHS vol. 70 #1.
  97. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. 5 p. 606  
There obviously was an error of transcription in the deed, which gave a contract price of 74 pounds on which Eichholtz had paid 21 pounds, leaving residue of 4 pounds 4 sh. Payment of this amount gave him full title, leading to conclusion the original price was 24 pounds rather than 74.
  98. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. 5 p. 609  
Both transactions recorded 12 May, 1783.
  99. Journal LCHS, vol. XLVI, no. 2 & 3 p. 66, 5 Dec. 1785.
  100. Hamilton Tract Record May, 1789.
  101. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. W 3, 604, 20 July 1807 (#95 & 96).
  102. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. HH 84, 21 April, 1788.
  103. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. D 3, 569, 26 Aug. 1790.
  104. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. D 3, 574, 3 Dec. 1794.
  105. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. W 3, 599, 2 April, 1805.
  106. Lanc. Co. Deed Bk. 2, 203, 31 Aug. 1809.
  107. Huntingdon Co. Bk. K-1, 366, 30 Mar. 1797.7.
  108. Huntingdon Co. Bk. L-1, 312, 13 May, 1807.
  109. Huntingdon Co. Bk. N-1, 403, 3 Sept. 1813.
  110. Huntingdon Co. Bk. K-1, 344, 8 Nov. 1800.
  111. Blair Co. Historical Society & Hunt Co. Deed Bk. 34, 590.
  112. Journal LCHS vol. XXXI, p. 128.
  113. Dunlap.
  114. A Catalogue of Officers and Students, Franklin & Marshall College, 1787-1908.
  115. Beal.

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#### About the Author.

Janice Eichholtz Rodriguez (Mrs. Francisco J.) of Media, Pa. is a native of Pennsylvania and direct descendant of the subject of this article. For the past ten years she had devoted herself to researching the genealogy and history of the Eichholtz family. Following the early death of Dr. Rodriguez, M.D. in his native Colombia, S.A. she returned to U.S. with their young daughter, and pursued a career in Public Social Welfare. She had earned a B.S. in Education at the University of Pennsylvania in 1927, and added a year of graduate study in Social Work in 1947-8. Filling consecutive positions at both County and State levels, she retired as Executive Director of Public Assistance in Bucks County in 1965.

Since her study is continuing, she would like to hear from any persons who even suspect they might be descendants of the Eichholtz family which settled in Lancaster in 1737. Her address is 301 E. Jefferson St., Media, Pa. 19063.

Mrs. Rodriguez is a member of Lancaster County Historical Society, and also of historical societies of Chester and Delaware counties, and of the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society. She is a member of Delaware County Chapter, D.A.R. where she has served as Registrar (Genealogist) and Chairman of Lineage Research and Genealogical Records, and a member of Flagon and Trencher which is composed of direct descendants of Colonial Tavern Keepers.