

AN EARLY NEWSPAPER

The importance and value of newspapers in the study of local history can not well be overrated. They come next in importance to the original records of State and county. In more recent times they have lost somewhat of their value from the coloring given to public questions as seen through partisan spectacles and the natural tendency to exaggeration on the part of newspaper writers. But their tendency to relate all public occurrences in their minutest details supplies the recorder of past events with an unfailing source of data whose value cannot easily be exaggerated. No historian appreciated the value of newspapers more than Macaulay, whose use of them in the preparation of his history of England was continuous and effective.

The first newspaper published in Lancaster that lived beyond what might be termed the experimental stage was the "Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung," the "New Unpartizan Lancaster Newspaper." It was published in this borough in 1787, and a volume of it is here for inspection by the members of our Society. It was secured some time ago by Mr. A. K. Hostetter, whose property it is. A few more particulars relative to its

To show the crudeness of newspaper illustrations more than a century ago, as well as to present a contrast to the highly artistic as well as ornate illustrations that now appear in every issue of the metropolitan and other journals, the wood cuts that adorned the pages of "The Lancaster Zeitung" have been carefully reproduced. All have been enlarged about one-third.

history, derived from Dr. Seidenstick-
er's "First Century of German Print-
ing," may not be amiss. It was the
third German newspaper published in
Pennsylvania. The first number was
issued on August 7, 1787. The pub-
lishers were Steiner, Albrecht and
Lahn. Mr. Steiner died on April 18,
1788, after which time the paper was
published by the remaining partners,
Albrecht and Lahn, until 1790, when
the firm changed to Albrecht and Co.,
who continued the paper under its
original name until 1798, when it was
changed to the more formidable one
of "Der Deutche Porcupein und Penn-
sylvanische Anzeigsnachrichten." In
1800 it again changed its name, this
time to "Der Americanische Staats-
bothe und Lancaster Anzeigs-Nach-
richten." In 1801 John Albrecht was
the sole publisher, who continued it
until 1806, when he died. His sons,
George and Peter Albrecht, continued
their father's printing business, but the
publication of the newspaper then
ceased.

Our First Printing Office.

I will be allowed at this point to
digress for a few moments in order to
state a fact that may not be known
to many of our members. It is a note-
worthy occurrence that the greatest of
all Pennsylvanians, Benjamin Franklin,
was the promoter and proprietor of
the first printing establishment in the
city of Lancaster. His name was
not known in the matter at the time,
and only came to light a few years
ago through the discovery of certain
legal documents drawn up at the time.
Franklin had been doing much of the
printing for the Ephrata community
before it procured its own press, and
for the other religious sects in the
State. Lancaster county was the home
of these people. He wished to retain

their patronage, and, not caring to wait until it came to him at Philadelphia, he resolved to go to it. He was, also, no doubt, fearful that the Ephrata Brethren and Christopher Saur would secure the greater portion of it unless he made special efforts to retain what he already had, hence the establishment of an office in this city to do German as well as English printing. James Chattin was sent here by Franklin with a printing outfit in 1751. All the issues of his office so far as known were an almanac. Then Miller & Holland were put in charge. The enterprise does not seem to have been on a paying basis, so in 1753 Franklin sold the entire plant to Holland for £200. Evidently Holland could not pay the bond he had given for the purchase money, and Franklin in 1754 put one William Dunlap in charge. He rented the establishment to the latter from February, 1754, to April, 1757, at the rate of £20 per annum, then ceased.

Those were the days of small things in the newspaper world, as well as in other directions, as this small sheet of four pages, 16x10 inches in size, with three columns on each page, very clearly shows. But yet, within those limited bounds, there is a storehouse of valuable and interesting information that can be made available to the purposes of the historian. I have gone over every page of this early weekly newspaper and have noted some of the things I have found there and now offer them to the Society.

Its Arrangement.

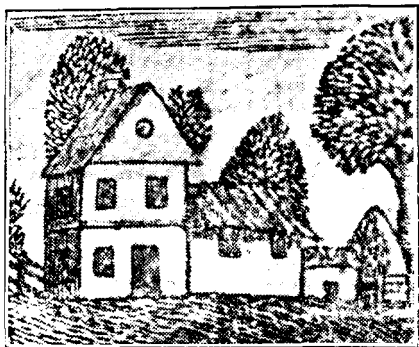
The contents of the newspaper may be briefly stated as being composed first of a department containing either special articles, of more or less general interest, messages and addresses by prominent people under the Na-

tional or State Governments, acts of the Assembly or communications by correspondents. Then comes a department of foreign news. These were copied from foreign newspapers, generally three or four months old. They purported to be the most important happenings abroad, and were dated in almost every important city in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Frankfort, Hamburg, Constantinople and many minor places. This foreign news generally occupied about one page of the paper. Then came the department of American or home news, from Boston, Charleston, Albany, New York, Baltimore, Richmond and other important points throughout the new Republic, the concluding place being always reserved for Philadelphia news. One of the peculiarities of the newspapers of Lancaster in those early times was, that hardly any attention whatever was paid to what is to-day the most read department of a paper, the local news. Week after week passed without a single local item appearing in its columns. The local news rarely exceeded one short paragraph. In fact, the paper may be said to be almost destitute of a local department. The deaths of well-known people were generally noted, little else, as a rule.

The Advertisements.

The chief interest in this old newspaper file lies, perhaps, in its advertisements. Even in those early days Lancaster men were good advertisers. The last or fourth page is always filled with advertisements, and pretty generally the last column on the third page also, making very commonly four columns of advertising out of a total of twelve columns; sometimes there were as many as six columns.

Advertisements offering farms for sale in all parts of the county, in other counties and even in Maryland, form a good portion of these advertisements. Sheriff proclamations are also numerous. Lost or stolen cattle or horses are frequently advertised. Patent medicines were even in that distant day an old story. Carl Heinitzsch was a persistent advertiser of



CUT ACCOMPANYING A REAL ESTATE SALE.

"Clutton's Wound Balsam" and also of Doctor von Schwieten's Universal Pills, besides many other unfailing specialties. Dr. Johannes Kuhn was also in this field. He notifies the public that he occupies the house in which his father, Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn, lived, where he was ready to look after all the ills that flesh is heir to, and where he sold strengthening mixtures, emetics, lung and chest drops, and many other things, all made in his own laboratory.

The well-known Dr. Albert du Fresne, on August 19, 1789, began running the following advertisement:

"A. DU FRESNE, DOCTOR,

Of the high School of Turin, Master of Chirurgie of the Faculty of Balenz,

and graduate of medicine in the Faculty of Padua, has the honor to inform his friends that he will shortly be located and can be found in the house on Queen St., lately occupied by Frederick Mann."

Dr. Du Fresne was a doctor of note in those days. There is still standing a brick, round house on North Christian street, on the rear end of the premises now occupied by The New Era Printing Co., which was once occupied, and, no doubt, built by him as a laboratory or dissecting room. Then, as now, there was no lack of medical men in the good old town of Lancaster, to look after the bodily ailments of her citizens.*

Events Military.

Under date of October 25th, 1787, I find the following notice: "Those that are in Arrears for Militia fines are requested to Discharge the same before the 20th day of November next. Delinquents must blame themselves for the disagreeable consequences that must follow.

"JAMES ROSS."

"Lieutenant of Lancaster County."

Those were the good old times, when "Battalion Day" was one of the great epochs of the year. I remember them well, for they were notable events in my boyhood. I have special reasons for remembering them, for in the early forties my grandfather, a veteran of the Revolution, was still living, more than ninety years old. On Battalion Day, Colonel Henry Brimmer, in command of the division

*In 1788 Dr. Albert Du Fresne, with his family, arrived in America, from Switzerland, whither his people had fled from persecution. He was a minister, as well as a doctor. He located at Lancaster, and became a prominent citizen. He was born in 1748 and died in 1823.—Stapleton's Memorials of the Huguenots, p. 56.

in the eastern end of the county, would come to our house early in the morning with the drum corps, and, stepping upon our porch, a number of patriotic airs would be played in honor of the aged veteran.

William Reichenbach, the eminent mathematician, patronized the paper. He offered his services to the public as follows:

"LAND SURVEYING AND DRAFTING

"In all its Branches is performed at a low Price, Honestly and as well Speedily as possible, by me, William Reichenbach, Lancaster, second door below the Markethouse."

The First Douay Bible.

The well-known publisher, Matthew Carey, ran more than a column advertisement through a number of the issues of the paper, containing proposals for the issue of a Douay edition of the Bible, to be printed in a large quarto volume of 984 pages, the price to the subscribers to be "six Spanish milled dollars." The edition was to be 800 copies. This was the first edition of the Douay Bible issued in the United States.

On October 26, 1789, John and William Michael notify the public that they have moved from the Tavern in Queen street, north of the Court House, to the old one formerly kept by Christopher Grasert, under the sign of the Conestoga Wagon. But they do not tell us where the Conestoga Wagon was.

In November an Italian "balance master" makes his appearance, Donegani by name, who for two shillings and six pence promised to do wonderful acrobatic and other feats. Dancing on a wire and waving flags at the same time and balancing a sword in his nose while playing some musical instrument were among his very remarkable stunts.

A Disagreeable Feature.

As men and women in those days, as in our own, were given to marrying, so then, as now, there were many troubles in families. There are many cases where husbands notified the public not to sell anything to their wives who had gone away, as they would no longer be responsible for

4 Pfund zur Belohnung,



Nachdem des Endsbekannten seine Frau Elisabeth heimlicher weise von ihm gelaufen, und nicht mehr mit ihm Hausen will und unter andern folgende Artikel mit sich genommen und mir entwandt hat, nemlich ein seidener Gawn, ein Zibener ditto, eine Bettlad, Bettdecken 2c. ein duzend Zinnerne Teller, ein duzend Löffel, 2 zinnerne Schüsseln, zwey zinnerne Becken, zwey eiserne Häfen, eine Bratpfanne, ein Theekessel, 4 grobe Hemder, 4 feine ditto, drey paar Baumwollene Strümpfe, ein Spiegel 8 Pfund Baumwolle 2c. Wer sie auf nimmt so daß der Endsbekannte seine Sachen wieder bekommt soll obige Belohnung haben. Er warnet auch jederman ihr nichts auf seinen Mahnen zu leihen oder zu borgen und ihr keinen Aufenthalt zu geben, sonst wird er mit solchen nach den Landes-Gesetzen verfahren

Henrich Bort.

N. B. Sie ist eine grosse Liebhaberin von Mannsleuten.

91693

FAC-SIMILE ADVERTISEMENT OF A RUNAWAY WIFE.

their support. They nearly all read alike, so I will give you a few, as samples of the whole:

"The undersigned hereby notifies the public that his wife, Mrs. Barbara Keller, having left his home without cause and refuses longer to live with him, he will pay no debts she may make, and all are warned not to sell or lend her anything on my account.

"VALENTINE WESTHEFER.

"Cocalico Township, Aug. 31, 1789."

"£4 Reward."

"Inasmuch as Elizabeth, the wife of the undersigned, has run away from him and has carried off with her the following articles, a silk gown, also a cotton one, a bedstead, bedclothes, a dozen pewter plates, a dozen spoons, two pewter bowls, two tin cups, two iron pots, one breadpan, a teaspoon, 4 coarse shirts, and 4 fine ones, three pairs of woolen stockings, a looking glass, eight pounds of wool and other articles. Whoever arrests her, so that the undersigned can recover his property, shall have the above reward. He also warns all persons not to trust her on his account, neither to lend nor to sell to her nor to harbor her. Anyone doing so will be legally dealt with.

"HENRY BOLT."

This fellow was ungenerous enough to add a postscript to his advertisement, stating that she was very partial to the male sex. But the trouble was not always on the male side of the household, as will be seen by the following advertisement, which appeared September 23, 1789:

"SORROWFUL ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The undersigned hereby makes known that she was driven from her house and home by her wicked and unchristian husband, Rudolph Meyer, miller, of York county, along with eight living children, by his bad ways, drunkenness and unmarital conduct generally, and that wife and children besides being shamefully treated have been threatened with murder. What else may not such a swine carry in his heart? He was, along with 14 other persons in a tavern and so drunk, I hear, that they took him for a simpleton and idiot, and so carried on along with the rest that the story may not be told before God and the world, a sin and a shame, such as would have put heathens to blush. Can a wife live with such a man? I think not. What the wife and children have earned this man has squandered. So much from me, a forsaken wife, and her children through a thoroughly bad husband.

"BARBARA MAYERIN,
"Born Schenkin."

All these runaway wife notices have a picture not more than an inch square inserted, representing a woman standing by herself and looking somewhat forlorn.

A Navigable Susquehanna.

In No. 120, dated December 18, 1789, there is an account, two columns long, of a very largely-attended meeting held at the house of Archibald McAllister, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, on the 19th of the preceding October. These men came from Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Northampton, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties in response to a circular, dated at Lancaster on Sept. 5. James Ewing, of York county, was made the chairman of the convention. The purpose was to consider making the Susquehanna river navigable from the mouth of the Juniata to Wright's Ferry. Committees were appointed to receive subscriptions and use their best endeavors to advance the cause. The delegates present at the convention from Lancaster county were Jasper Yates, Esq., Paul Zantzinger, Alexander Lowrey, Sebastian Graff, Jacob Kling, Joseph Simons, Bartram Galbreath, Emanuel Boyd and Samuel Wright. Jacob King, of Lancaster, was elected treasurer. Various other committees were also appointed. That seems to be all that ever came of it. It was a dream of that time and of later times also. It would have taken as much money to build a ship channel in the Susquehanna from the Juniata to the sea as to build the Panama canal.

Hardware and "Wet Goods."

Under date of November 18, Christopher B. Mayer announces that the firm of Mayer & Steinman, hardware merchants, has been dissolved, and that he will continue the business in his establishment near the Court House, having just received a fresh assortment of all kinds of hardware. In the same issue John Stone an-

nounces that in his new store, near the tavern of Moore & Hegers, on Queen street, he offers a general assortment of cotton and woollen goods, queensware and "Nasse Waaren," literally "wet goods," such as Madeira, Lisbon



ILLUSTRATING A RUNAWAY SERVANT.

and Teneriff wines, Jamaica spirits, New England rum, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea teas and many other articles.

There were bad boys and men in those days, as well as in our own. On November 30, 1789, Dr. Albert Du Fresne, already mentioned, and Josiah Lockert offer \$40 reward to any one who will give information concerning the "evil disposed persons who on the 19th instant, between two and three o'clock in the Morning, broke the Doors and Windows of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster."

And the Schoolmaster Was Here.

The schoolmaster was also abroad in those early days. George Charles Stocke informs the public in October, 1789, that he will open a night school in the College on the 19th, where he "will exert his great abilities in teach-

ing scholars, that will be sent to him, to Read, Write and cypher. He likewise offers his humble services to teach any Gentleman, at his lodging, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German or French. Terms can be learned by applying to him in the College on the Day mentioned, on which Day the Latin Day School also will be taken up." Later he announces that he will teach not only the dead languages in the forenoon, but to read, write, cypher, and the English and German languages in the afternoon. His charges for Greek, Latin and Hebrew were \$3 per quarter (three months); for German and English ten shillings, French \$2; he to provide the firewood to heat the school rooms. On the same day also appeared the advertisement of Peter Audirac, lately arrived from France. He announces that he will keep a school to teach the French language. In the same advertisement his wife announces to the ladies of Lancaster that she will make habits, caps, chapeau, &c., after all sorts of fashions. He lived at the widow Newman's. Lancaster must have had some reputation as a literary center even at that early period, and earlier still. In the Maryland Journal, of August 20, 1773, published in Baltimore, I found a long advertisement from a Mr. Ratchell, writing master and accountant, who informs the public of his eminent abilities as a teacher. He says that to give still greater weight to his credit as a private tutor, he cannot avoid mentioning, with very great respect, that at Lancaster he has been favored with an attendance of several ladies eminent for literary accomplishments. In appealing to those great and amiable authorities, he considers himself peculiarly honored, their proficiency, though entirely the result of their own happy genius, be-

ing such as would give consequence to, and establish the reputation of, the most capital teacher at the first court of Europe. After all this one can't help but wondering who were the "several Ladies eminent for literary accomplishments" in Lancaster in 1773.

As a matter of interest I give the Philadelphia prices for some of the more important articles of grain, etc.:

Flour	\$5.92
Wheat	1.13
Corn53
Oats25
Coffee24
Cotton33
Tea27
West Indian Rum.....	.54

Remedies for the Ills of Life.

The patent medicine man was on hand those distant times even as he is to-day. On April 7, 1790, Tobias Hirte and Jacob Roller, of Front street, Philadelphia, require a full column and a half to set forth the wonderful merits of Dr. Swieten's incomparable pills. Not even Peruna nor Lydia Pinkham's pills are set forth to-day in more glowing terms. They were to be had in Lancaster, Lititz, Ephrata, Readingtown, Allentown, Tulpehocken, Schaefferstown, Lebanon, Myerstown, Donigal, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Harrisburg, Yorktown, Ebbetstown, Macalister, Baltimore and in Virginia. They were at once the most harmless and the most effective medicine ever made.

Hemp must have been very extensively cultivated in this county at that period. There are numerous advertisements offering the highest cash prices for hemp seed. Mathias Slough advertises clean hemp seed for sale at his place, on April 11, 1790.

Thomas Barr announces on May 12, 1790, that in August he will make a trip to Europe. That he will land in Holland, sail up the Rhine, go to Frankfort, Manheim, Strasburg and Switzerland. Persons who desire to send letters or other things to friends and relatives by him can do so. The price for carrying each letter was two shillings and six pence.



ADVERTISING A STRAY COW.

Messrs. Stone and Brownfield announce to the public that they have established a nail factory in the house on King street so long occupied by Ludwig Holtzworth, where all kinds of nails will be made, such as shingle, floor, lath and clapboard, and be sold both at wholesale and retail.

John Dreudorff, of Elizabeth township, informs the public that certain medical articles are lacking in his little home apothecary shop, so that he is unable at the present time to prepare his lung and liver and consumption medicines. He hopes, however, by the middle of the coming month of May he will again be able, with God's help, to attend to the needs of his patients. The latter are told they must come to him personally, or else send him exact descriptions of their maladies. Even then the quack doctor was among them.

Atkinson's Fulling Mill.

The readers of Rupp's History of Lancaster county have, no doubt, like myself, often wondered where Stephen Atkinson's mill stood. Atkinson was the man who built a dam across the Conestoga, which prevented the ascent of shad up that stream. The following throws some light on the whereabouts of this early fulling mill:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Let the Public take Notice that the Fulling Mill formerly ——— Atkinson's, on the Conestoga Creek, half a mile from the Great Road, and about a mile from Lancaster, opposite George Ross's Mill, is now repairing and likely to be ready for Business in a short Time; where People may depend upon having their Cloths carefully dressed according to Orders, in the several Branches of Business belonging to a Fuller, by

"WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

"Lancaster Township,

"9th Day of 10 Month, 1789."

It was on the south bank of the Conestoga, between Reigart's and Graeff's landings.

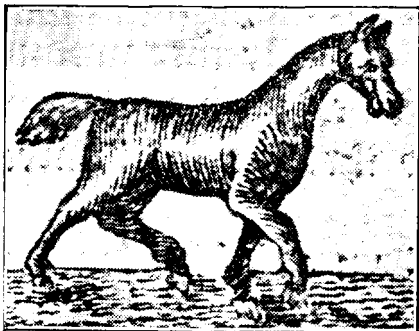
Slavery, Jewelry and Storms.

On December 9th, 1789, I find a long address to the public by the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and assisting free negroes to better their condition. It is signed, B. Franklin, President.

Christopher B. Mayer was a persistent advertiser. He was a hardware merchant, and he informed the public his assortment of iron, anvils, glass, vises, shovels, files, and all other kinds of iron mongery was complete. He also announced in a postscript that the partnership between Mayer & Steinman (of course, not our good-looking President) had been dissolved, and that all the accounts of the old firm would be settled by him.

On April 28, 1790, the advertisement of Peter Getz appeared. He was a gold and silversmith and a jeweler. He informs the public that he learned his trade with David Aird, clock-maker, at Edinburgh. He advertised to do all kinds of gold and silver work, such as necklaces, shoe and knee buckles, chains, seals and keys, either in gold or silver. His place was opposite Slough's tavern.

On March 10, 1790, we have a local notice of a very severe storm that swept over the borough on the previous Sunday evening about eight o'clock, accompanied by hail and snow, and coming from the northwest. It did great damage to barns



STRAY OR STOLEN HORSE ADVERTISEMENT.

and fences through the country. In the town, such was the force of the wind that much damage resulted. The iron rod on the new Court House, upholding the weather vane, was bent quite crooked.

On May 19, 1790, a lottery scheme to raise \$8,640, to assist in paying off the debt of the Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia on their house of worship, was advertised. There were 2,160 tickets, at \$4 each. The prizes were taxed 25 per cent.

Obituary Notices.

I have already stated that scarcely any attention was paid to local news. The loss to us of these later times through that neglect is beyond all estimation. A thousand things go into the local columns of a newspaper to-day from which the coming historian will draw his most valuable materials. As an instance of this neglect or indifference to this important field of newspaperdom, as we now consider it, I will give a conspicuous example. On the 17th day of April, 1790, Pennsylvania's most illustrious son and the man whom coming ages will, perhaps, regard as the greatest of all Americans, Benjamin Franklin, died. We all know the death of a distinguished personage at the present time calls out columns of biography in the public press. Even the most insignificant paper will give him a column or more. But what amount of recognition do you suppose the "Lancaster Zeitung" gave to the man who had done more for the Commonwealth than any other, and whose fame was as great throughout Europe as in his own State? You cannot guess it. I will tell you. It appeared in the issue of April 28, eleven days after his death, and consisted of exactly five lines, comprising twenty-seven words, as follows:

"Am Samstag nachts, verliess dieses zeitliches, in 85sten Jahr, Seines Alters, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, von hier Gestern wurde seine Leich auf den Christ-Kirchof zur Erden bestattet."

(Translation: On Saturday night Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of this place, departed from this life, in the 85th year of his age. Yesterday his remains were committed to earth in the burying ground of Christ Church.)

The occurrence could hardly have been told in fewer words had the editor tried to do so. Why, he did better by my own great-grandfather, of

whose death he wrote on September 9th, 1789, in these words:

"Heute vor 8 tagen starb allhier nach einer langen und schmerzhaften Krankheit Herr Michael Diefenderfer in 68 jahr seines alters, ein alter angesehener einwohnen dieser Stadt. Er war ein jartlicher Vater, auf richtiger freund und guter burger."

(Translation: Eight days ago to-day, died in this place, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Michael Diefenderffer,* in the 68th year of his age. He was a tender father, a sincere friend and a good citizen.

*Michael Diefenderffer, son of John Michael, was born near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, November 14, 1721, and came to Pennsylvania with his father on September 21, 1727. Of his early life, little is known; most probably he remained with his father, who had taken up 200 acres of land at what is now known as the borough of New Holland, in 1734, under warrant No. 727, surveyed by John Taylor, deputy surveyor. On June 19, 1760, Michael himself obtained a patent from the proprietaries for 268 acres of land, which was located at New Holland, then known as Earltown. Part of this tract was laid off into town building lots, and an attempt was made to straighten the main street along which the village was built, at the same time changing the name of the place to "New Design." In 1765 he bought a piece of ground in the city of Lancaster, on the north side of East King street, on which he built an ordinary or inn, which he called the "Leopard," a name by which it has been known to the present day. He kept this inn until his death. He was evidently a man of influence and wealth. He held the office of County Commissioner from 1770 to 1772. He took the oath of allegiance on July 1, 1777. He was a Burgess of Lancaster borough in 1778-79, 1780-81-82 and 1783. When Baron Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel fell into financial difficulties and his estate of 729 acres of ground in and around Mannheim was sold by the Sheriff, on March 30, 1779, Diefenderffer bought the property, which he later sold to William Bausman. In September, 1779, he, in conjunction with John Hubley, Frederick Kuhn and Christian Weitz, bought the estate of Michael Witman, an attainted traitor, innkeeper and farmer, of Co-calico township, for £25,000. Michael Diefenderffer was thrice married. In 1743 he married Eva Barbara Shackin; two sons, Michael and Daniel, and one daughter, Margretta, were the issue of that marriage. His second wife was Elizabeth Rapp, by whom he had offspring, three sons, David (the writer's

He got two lines and nine words more than his illustrious contemporary. I thank the editor for this notice, brief as it is. It is generous in its tenor and has given me the only particulars concerning his death I have ever found.

Quit Rents and Purchase Money.

It will be remembered that when, on the 27th day of November, 1779, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, after a full and careful consideration, passed resolutions annulling the Royal Charter granted to Penn for his province of Pennsylvania, it also granted the Penn heirs a compensation of \$650,000 for their proprietary rights in the unseated and unsurveyed lands they still held in the State. It was a very moderate price to pay for such a lordly domain, but the young Commonwealth was not rich and that amount of money was reckoned a goodly sum at that time. But the young State did more. It allowed the Penns to retain all their private holdings of real estate, their manors, their ground rents and quit rents arising out of their manors, so that they were still the largest landed proprietors in Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that two Manors had been surveyed for Penn within the present limits of this county; Conestoga Manor in 1717-1718, containing 16,000 acres, and Hempfield Manor, in 1720, containing 2,816 acres. At the close of the Revolutionary war John Penn

grandfather), Peter and Samuel. His third wife was Christian Diller, widow of Martin Diller; by her he had three sons, Philip, John George and Ludwig. His descendants are scattered through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and other States. Michael Diffenderffer died in Lancaster on September 3, 1789, and was buried in the graveyard attached to the First Reformed Church, in this city, to which he left a legacy of £15.

sold to Dr. Parish, who was his agent, the 3,000 acres in Conestoga Manor that were still unsold. But as much of the lands in these two Manors had been sold on quit rents and these were, of course, collected after the Revolutionary War, just as they had been before that event. The following interesting notice bears on that event:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Whereas sundry Persons in Arrears for Quit Rent and Purchase Monies to the late Proprietaries, on the Manors, or Teuthes in Lancaster County, when I was at Lancaster in February last, appointed this month to make Payment in Philadelphia, as being more convenient to them.

"This is to give Notice that Mr. Lucius Carter, my Assistant, having business of Messrs. Penn to transact in Cumberland County, will on his return to Philadelphia about the middle of June next, attend at the house of Matthias Slough, in Lancaster, for the purpose of receiving the remaining Arrears, and all Persons who have not yet paid, are desired there to attend, and make an End of this Business.

"ANTHONY BUTLER,

"Attorney to John Penn, Junr., and John Penn, Esquires.

"Philadelphia, May 15, 1790."

Author: Diffenderffer, Frank Ried, 1833-1921.

Title: An early newspaper / by F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Newspapers--Pennsylvania--Lancaster County.
Lancaster County (Pa.)--Social life and customs.

Publisher: Lancaster, Pa. : Lancaster County Historical Society, 1907

Description: [175]-194 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Series: Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society ; v. 11,
no. 5

Call Number: 974.9 L245 v.11

Location: LCHSJL -- Journal Article (reading room)

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Institution Name

Institution Address

Institution Phone Number

Institution E-mail Address