

# The Location of Pequehan

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In locating the Indian village sites of Lancaster County we find Pequehan has been one of the knotty problems on which historians have had widely different opinions and controversies, without reaching a definite conclusion. Some authorities claim the location is at the mouth of the Pequea Creek, others at the head of the Pequea Creek, others at Paradise and still others at Washington Borough or at Shawnee Town, Columbia, and all claim to have reliable historical data to uphold their views.

This Indian town variously known as Pequea, Pequa, Piqua Town and Pequehan was inhabited by a band of the Piqua<sup>1</sup> tribe of the Shawnee Indians, between 1698 and 1727.

In order to unravel this matter we will follow the history and habits of these Shawnee Indians in a brief manner.

According to the sacred tribal chronicle of the Delaware Indians, called the Walam Olum,<sup>2</sup> the pictographic record of that tribe, we find that the Delawares, the Nanticokes and the Shawneese (each of which were also known by a confusion of other names), were originally known as one people, known as the Algonquin family.

When these tribes separated, the Shawneese were a powerful nation which went southward, but after many years of conflict with neighboring tribes we find them scattered from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi.

The early Dutch and Swedish navigators<sup>3</sup> found some of them living on the east bank of the Delaware as early as 1614.

In 1673 Father Marquette states that the shores of what we now know as the Ohio River was then inhabited by the Shawnee Indians in such numbers that they reckon twenty-three villages in one district and fifteen villages in another district, quite near each other, that they are by no means warlike, and they are the people that the Iroquois go far to seek, in order to wage an unprovoked war upon them. He also states that at that time they had glass beads, which proves that before 1673 they were already in communication with Europeans.

Col. Johnson states that the Shawneese have four clans or totems, one of which is the Piqua clan,—Piqua meaning a man formed of ashes. Major Denny<sup>4</sup> in his vocabulary of the Shawneese and Delawares also states that Pequea was their word for ashes.

In 1684 we find Fort St. Louis, a French fort, on the left bank of the

<sup>1</sup> Hannas's Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, page 148.

<sup>2</sup> Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, pages 119, 120, 126, 143.

<sup>3</sup> Hand Book of North American Indians, Vol. 2, pages 531 and 898.

<sup>4</sup> Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. 7, page 481.

Illinois River, near which there is a Shawnee village of 200 warriors (perhaps 600 or 800 souls).

At a meeting of the Maryland Council<sup>5</sup> held at St. Mary's, Anne Rundel Co., Md., August 16, 1692, which was presided over by Gov. Copley, some letters were read which had been written to the Governor by Nicholas Greenberry and others.<sup>5</sup> The letters gave accounts of the coming of a number of strange Indians into Maryland, consisting of seventy-two men and 100 women and children which had located at the head of the Chesapeake Bay.

After the letters were read a Frenchman, who had accompanied the above Indians, and who had been "arrested as a spy or party with designs of mischief," was brought before the council and examined through an interpreter. In the statements he made he declared that he had formerly been an inhabitant of Canada, but left eight years ago (1684). His reason for leaving Canada was that he had gone away, without leave of the Governor, to some Indians who had owed him some beaver skins, and when he returned he was imprisoned and placed in irons for several months. When released he made his escape to the woods, and was with these Indians since, chiefly at a fort called St. Louis. When the Indians left there he followed them into Maryland.

After the hearing the Frenchman was imprisoned, but was released October 29, following.

On October 15, 1693, Charles James wrote to Governor Copley from Cecil County, Md., that the king of the Indians together with the Frenchman had been received by Col. Casparus Hermon and the Indians were now residing on his manor (Bohemia Manor on the south bank of the lower Elk River), that they have erected wigwams there, and the Frenchman, he was informed, had an Indian woman for his wife.

At another meeting of the Maryland Council, April 8, 1693, a deposition was read, made by Henry Thompson on March 4, in which he declared that the Frenchman who lives on Col. Hermon's Manor is marked with the letters M. C. upon his breast. He is married to two Indian squaws, and has one daughter aged sixteen years. After more depositions were read, it was found that the Frenchman's name was Martin Chartier.

On February 15, 1693, Col. Casparus Hermon wrote to Governor Copley that Martin Chartier was a man of excellent parts and that he spoke several languages, also that he had been apprenticed to a carpenter while a young man.

According to a French account<sup>6</sup> Chartier may have been one of several Frenchmen who plotted to kill La Salle at Fort Frontenac during 1680, although it was not positively known.

Although I have digressed somewhat from my subject, this same Martin Chartier was no other than the French Indian trader who lived here with the Shawnee Indians.

As many of our Pennsylvania records of this period have long since disappeared we can find no statement, then recorded, of when this band of

<sup>5</sup> Maryland Council Proceedings, 3, pages 341, 350, 458, 469.

<sup>6</sup> Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, pages 132, 133.

Shawneese came to Lancaster County, and for that reason historians differ as to the date of their coming. However, from a number of references found in Pennsylvania Colonial Records and Archives made at a later date we conclude that they arrived either during 1697 or 1698.

In a message sent May 21, 1728, by Governor Gordon to the chief of another band of these Shawneese then living "above the forks of the Delaware," he informs them that the Shawnees were not in Pennsylvania at the time of William Penn's first treaty in 1683, that they came long afterward and they desired permission of the Conestoga Indians and of William Penn to settle in this county, that they promised to live in peace and friendship with us. And the Conestoga Indians became security for their good behavior.

In a report by a committee<sup>7</sup> upon claims of the Delawares and Shawneese (given in *The Votes of Assembly*, Vol. 4, page 517, 1755) the committee state that "after making their best inquiry they have come to the conclusion that the Shawnee came to Conestoga with about 60 families about 1798."

I have given the above items concerning the movements and character of this clan or band of Shawnee Indians to show that they were roving or nomadic and did not live at any one place very long, and as they moved from one place to another the location of the site of Pequea or Shawnee town was changed.

From the testimony of a Susquehanock Indian before the Maryland Council, April 11, 1693, concerning the Shawneese which had settled on Col. Hermon's land, he stated that there were two bands of them, one band went northward, and the other desired to settle in peace with them (the Susquehanocks).

The band, which went north, remained for a time along the Delaware, as stated above by Governor Gordon, and were located at various places in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where we also find Pequa towns on our early maps. And as these two bands were driven westward by the encroachment of Europeans and settled at various places we find Pequas and Shawnee towns along their route through Pennsylvania and into Ohio.

But let us now confine ourselves to the location or locations of the Shawnee town sites in Lancaster County. We have already stated that this band of Shawnee Indians came here with Martin Chartier about 1797.

In a report made before the Maryland Council and Assembly June 1, 1697, John Hans Steelman, an Indian trader who was then trading with the Indians, while giving a census of the Indians located here, states: "The Susquehanocks and Sennecas, about forty lusty young men, besides women and children live at Conestoga, and the Shawnees about thirty men, besides women and children, live within four miles of Conestoga, farther down." He does not call the Shawneese Pequas nor their town Pequehan, yet these are no other than those designated by those names a little later on. Neither was the Pequea Creek known by that name at that time, as we find by maps prior to that period the name of this stream was Ocquandery.<sup>8</sup>

We know that at the above date (1697) the Susquehannas and Senecas,

<sup>7</sup> Watson's Annals, Vol. 2, page 194.

<sup>8</sup> Herman's Map, Lanc. Co. Hist. Soc., Vol. 14, No. 3, page 94.

or Conestogas as they were called a little later, were located in a fort or stockaded town (which Steelman calls Conestoga), on what is now The H. G. Witmer farm about a mile south of Washington Borough.

And "about four miles farther down" reaches an Indian town site, which is on what is now the Dr. Hiestand farm, on the north side of the Conestoga about one half mile north of Safe Harbor, where we have ample evidence of an Indian village site, for a considerable period, by the abundance of Indian implements and pottery and European or Indian trader articles such as glass beads, brass kettles, iron tomahawks, knives, clay pipes, jews harps, buttons, thimbles, rings, scissors, guns, bullets, brass bells, etc., which are found there.

Although the town site is on the Dr. Hiestand tract an occasional Indian grave is found on the north side of the Conestoga at several places between Dr. Hiestand's farm and the Rock Hill bridge.

During September, 1705, James Logan,<sup>9</sup> who was Penn's secretary, held a peace treaty with the Indians here and his report states that he gave the Shawneese straw coats and Indian jewels (glass beads) to the value of nearly twenty pounds (£20). Logan was very influential with the Shawneese at this period and for many years afterward and their chief Sheckallany<sup>10</sup> named one of his sons James Logan in honor of the Provincial Secretary.

This same tract of land<sup>11</sup> was first granted to James Logan, but he refused to accept the grant.

The minutes of Council of 1706<sup>12</sup> state that "Wm. Penn when last in this country in 1770 visited the Chiefs of the Shawneese, the Conestogas and the Gawnese on the Susquehanna, also his son after him, in order to friendship," an event which alone should hallow this as a historic spot.

The first account in which we find the name Pequehan is when Governor Evans gave an account of his trip here to the Pennsylvania Council, July, 1707. From which the following is taken:

"Gov. Evans and his retinue of officers set out from Newcastle [Friday], June 27, 1707. Next morning [Saturday, June 28] arrived at Octararo, and the evening of the same day arrived at Pequehan, when they were received by Martin Chartier and Oppessa, Chief of the Shawnees. Monday, June 30, they went to Decanoga, which he states was on the river Susquehanna about nine miles distant from Pequehan."

Decanoga must have been an appointed place of meeting the Governor for the Indians of many miles around, as Governor Evans states they held a meeting with the Shawnees, Senecas, Conoys, and with Nanticokes from seven towns.

According to the distance Governor Evans gives, Decanoga must have been at the present site of Columbia, as we know there was also a Shawnee town<sup>13</sup> there at that period, which was about nine miles from the site of Pequehan on the Dr. Hiestand farm.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Col. Records, Vol. 2, page 244.

<sup>10</sup> Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, page 197.

<sup>11</sup> Third Pennsylvania Arch., Vol. 4, map No. 11.

<sup>12</sup> Watson Annals, Vol. 2, page 178.

<sup>13</sup> Ellis & Evans, Lanc. Co., page 539, also Lanc. Co. Hist. Soc., Vol. 17, No. 8.

Day<sup>14</sup> states that Decanoga was the Indian village at Locust Grove near Bainbridge, which I can clearly prove is an error, as that was the Conoy Indian village of Conejaghera, but which will be a subject for a future discussion.

Governor Evans continues that they returned to Pequehan that night—this appears to have been the Governor's principal stopping place while here, as it will be seen above. He also spent Sunday, June 29, there.

Tuesday, July 1, they visited Conestoga (at the present H. G. Witmer farm), and next morning, Wednesday, July 2, Paxtang, another Shawnee town (near what is now Harrisburg), after which they returned to Philadelphia by way of Tulpehocken.

This account appears in full in Colonial Records, Vol. 2, pages 386-390, the same citation which Rupp gives in "Lancaster County History," page 46, but in his copy of it he states: "Pequehan at the mouth of the Pequea Creek." This interpolation is not shown in the Colonial Record, nor anywhere else that I have found, except by later historians who have copied from Rupp.

We know that the Shawnees lived at Pequehan from about 1697 until about 1718, when they moved to the tract at Washington Borough granted to Martin Chartier in 1717, and where he died in 1718,<sup>15</sup> when his son Peter came in possession of it. The latter and a remnant of the Shawnees left it about 1728 upon their migrating westward.

This shows that they were located at Pequehan about twenty years, and in that period there were many deaths, and their graves give us the evidence of their village site today. But there is no such evidence whatever at the mouth of the Pequea Creek, nor is there any evidence of a village site of that period south of the mouth of the Conestoga.

As additional evidence that Pequehan was located on the Dr. Hiestand farm we submit the following, also an item from the Colonial Records of 1707:

"Martin Chartier, who was returning *from his trading station near Conestoga*" (Rupp, page 53) and another item which Rupp gives only a portion of—"Martin Chartier, a Frenchman,<sup>16</sup> who lived long among the Shawnees Indians *and upon Conestoga.*"

Watson<sup>17</sup> refers to an original deed dated April 8, 1725, from Wiggonee-heenah in behalf of all the Delaware Indians concerned which grants to Edmond Cartlege a piece of ground, formerly Wiggonee-heenah's plantation, lying in a turn of the Conestoga Creek called Indian Point (no acres or bounds are mentioned). The Indian signatures and seals are curious. The seal is of red wax impressed with a running fox, and the Indian signature in lieu of his signature is a tolerably good drawing of a similar animal. In this connection it must be remembered that as the Delawares and the Shawneese were both of the Algonquin family they frequently lived together and intermarried and had interests in common.

<sup>14</sup> Day's Hist. Coll. Pennsylvania, pages 391 and 410.

<sup>15</sup> Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, page 171.

<sup>16</sup> Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, pages 170 and 172.

<sup>17</sup> Watson Annals, Vol. 2, page 172.

John Cartlege was the earliest justice here, which was then part of Chester County. He was also an interpreter and became the Indian agent. John Cartlege and his brother Edmond owned 500 acres and 400 acres of land respectively, which included the Dr. Hiestand farm (now known as the Binkley farm) and extended along the north side of the Conestoga to the Rock Hill Bridge. This tract is a few hundred yards southeast of the "Brenneman farm" (now also owned by Dr. Hiestand), where the Conestoga Indians located their Conestoga Indian town about 1716 (after leaving the H. G. Witmer farm), and where the massacre occurred December 14, 1763.

As no bounds are given in the Wiggoneheenhah deed it is impossible to locate "Indian Point" definitely, yet it is almost certain that it was the point of land extending from the Rock Hill Bridge to the mouth of the Little Conestoga, where Edmond Cartlege built a mill<sup>18</sup> at this early period.

I believe it will be of interest to relate here what appears, if nothing more, at least an odd coincidence. During the fall of 1912, while Benjamin Lefever and his son were plowing a field on the above tract, they uncovered an Indian grave, which contained parts of a skeleton, a brass kettle, an iron tomahawk, some glass beads, red paint, and a clay tobacco pipe of Indian *make with a tolerably well inscribed figure of a fox extending around the bowl of the pipe*. These articles are in the collection of the writer.

Now that we have fully established the location of Pequehan, let us briefly review other Shawnee town locations. We have already referred to Paxtang, to Shawnee Town, Columbia, and to Martin Chartier's at Washington Borough, all of which were Shawnee locations, but as there never has been any real grounds for believing that any of them were known as Pequea or Pequehan we dismiss them from this discussion.

From the minutes of a meeting<sup>19</sup> of the Commissioners of Property at Philadelphia, January 2, 1718, we find an order was given to grant 500 acres of land to Col. John F. French, "in or near the Shawannah Old Fields at the head of the Pequea Creek." I have been unable to locate such a town site near the head of the Pequea Creek which were Indian habitations of this period, and as very little was known of "Shawannah Old Fields," and as it never was known as Pequea, we dismiss that also.

In conclusion, we will give extracts from a publication for the Paradise Lyceum<sup>20</sup> dated 1842, containing an address and traditionary matter on the Paquaws, by Redmond Conyngham, the following:

"When the first settlers of the Great Flats of Pequea arrived (about 1710) they were received by Bever Chief of the Pequea who gave them the use of his cabin at the base of the hill, then notified King Tawana of their arrival and next day they were introduced to King Tawana who lived on the Great Flats of Pequa, Mary Ferree was one of the first settlers there, who was granted the tract of land on which Paradise is now located."

He also gives a speech made by Tawana, which refers to Penn's Treaty

<sup>18</sup> See Penna. Arch., Second Series, Vol. 19, page 644, also Rupp, Lanc. Co., pages 115-116.

<sup>19</sup> See Penna. Arch., Second Series, Vol. 19, page 625.

<sup>20</sup> For the use of this rare pamphlet I am under obligations to Redmond Conyngham, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.

at Shackamaxon. "When Tawana was asked by the Council whether he is a Delaware, he replied, 'The Delawares were a tribe of the same great nation, you people call us Delawares—we are Paquaws.'"

"The noble Indian King's bones repose with those of his fathers' in the Indian Field at Paradise. A pile of stones marked his grave. All Saints Church is erected on the Indian Burial Ground."

How much of this is fact and how much is fiction I do not know. Tawana was one of the Indian Chiefs at a treaty in Philadelphia in 1701, but he was a Conestoga Indian, not a Shawnee Indian.

The Mary Ferree tract was not so very far from the "head of the Pequea," but as it was not the location of the tract granted to Colonel French it is not "Shawanna Old Fields." Doubtless there are Indian remains found in the vicinity of Paradise as there are in many other places in Lancaster County, but so far as I could ascertain, no trader articles are found there to indicate that there was a recent Indian town site there.

What is now Paradise was a portion of what had been Chester County. Pequea Creek must have received its name from the Piquea Indians and it would be interesting to know why it received that name, although fifteen miles distant from the western part of the county where Pequehan was located. But nevertheless the Indian village site of Pequea, or as Governor Evans called it, Pequehan, was located on what is now the Dr. Heistand farm, on the north side of the Conestoga, about one half mile north of Safe Harbor.

DAVID H. LANDIS.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MAP.

1. Pequehan, a Shawnee Indian village from 1698 until about 1716.
2. Where Martin Chartier and a band of Shawnees lived after leaving Pequehan and where Martin Chartier died in 1718. This tract of 300 acres was then granted to his son, Peter Chartier, who emigrated westward with the Shawnees about 1728.
3. Tract granted to Edmond Cartlege, an Indian trader and brother of John Cartlege.
4. Tract granted to John Cartlege, who lived where George Baker now lives (formerly Daniel Shenk). After John Cartlege it was occupied by Andrew Cornish and later by the Wrights. (See LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XII, No. 4, pp. 152-164.)
5. Location of Edmond Cartlege's mill of 1712. (See *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. XIX, pp. 569 and 644.) This is doubtless "Indian Point."
6. The Rock Hill bridge.
7. Earliest road from Philadelphia to the Indian towns "on the Susquehanna."
8. A stockaded Indian village or fort inhabited during a long period by the Susquehannock Indians later known as Conestogas, until about 1716 (probably a few years earlier), when they "moved from thence further down to Conestoga." (See LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XIV, No. 3, pp. 102-105.)

9. The Conestoga Indian town where the last remnant of the tribe lived, from about 1716 until they were massacred by the "Paxton Boys," December, 1763. (See LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XVIII, No. 7.)

10. "Susquehannock Fort," a stockaded Indian village where the Susquehannocks were finally conquered by the Senecas in 1675. (See LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XIV, No. 3.) A note on Herman's map of 1670 also clearly tells us that Susquehannock fort was located ten or twelve miles down stream from the Conewago Falls, which is additional proof of the correct location of Susquehannock fort. ("Wilderness Trail," Vol. I, p. 54. See also, Eshleman's "Annals of the Susquehannocks," pp. 79-91.)

11. Blue Rock, a large blue limestone rock along the shore of the river. At this location the town of Blue Rock was boomed in 1814, but on account of the death of the promoter the project was abandoned. (Ellis & Evans, "History of Lancaster County," p. 961.) This tract was recently purchased by Frank C. Wittmer (formerly the farm of A. G. Herr).

12. Blue Rock Ferry, employed as a ferry by Indian traders before 1712; probably the earliest ferry across the Susquehanna River. In 1730 Col. Thomas Cresap was given a title for this ferry, "the Isle of Promise," and the tract where he located his fort, by the Maryland Government. May, 1734, a petition was granted for a road extending from near John Minshalls on the Chester County line to Blue Rock. May, 1741, a petition was presented by John Ross, keeper of Blue Rock Ferry, and others for a road from the town of Lancaster to Blue Rock Ferry. This road (The Blue Rock Road) was not completed, however, until 1749. April 11, 1793, a charter was granted for a bridge across the Susquehanna from Blue Rock to Pleasant Garden, York County.

13. Fort built by Col. Thomas Cresap in 1729 (now the cellar of the residence of Bert Leiphart), where Col. Cresap attempted to defend Maryland's northern boundary which resulted in "The Cresap War." (Evans & Ellis, "History of Lancaster County," pp. 15-16, also LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XIII, No. 9. Also Rupp's "History of York County," Chapter 2.)

14. "Postlethwaite's," the first county seat of Lancaster County, 1729 and 1730. (LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XII, No. 4; Vol. XIX, No. 8; Vol. X, No. 11.)

15. Rocks with Indian picture writing—"Big Indian" and "Little Indian" rocks, about one-half to one-quarter of a mile down the Susquehanna River from the mouth of the Conestoga River

16. Rocks with Indian picture writing on Neff's Island near Buzzard Rock. (See "Photographs of Inscriptions made by our Aborigines," by D. H. Landis, 1907.)

17. Rock with Indian picture writing about three-fourths of a mile down the river from Creswell Station.

18. "The 40th parallel," or the line on all maps which separates the 40th and 41st parallel, which according to Lord Baltimore's charter of 1632 was the northern boundary of Maryland. This line was then designated by Susque-



hannock Fort. (See LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XIX, No. 3.)

19. The earliest survey made in what is now Lancaster County. During July, 1700, in pursuance of an order given by Penn's Surveyor General, Thomas Holmes, "Benj. Chambers of Philadelphia and a force of men surveyed and marked out this direct line from Philadelphia to near this Indian Fort." It was really a road, as the Indians were told it was intended for the route over which the "Indian Walk"—two days' journey to the Susquehanna—was to be made, which measured the territory Penn had made a treaty for. It covers about the same route as the "Long Lane" and the old road from Philadelphia to Conestoga. The minutes of Council state that during this same year "Wm. Penn visited the chiefs of the Conestogas, the Shawnees and Ganawees (Conoys) on the Susquehanna, in order to friendship." (Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 175, 176, 178.)

During this period Wm. Penn still adhered to his fond hope of building his "chief city" on the Susquehanna and which he was trying to boom at this time. The tract he had intended for it was the river frontage between what is now Creswell Station and Bainbridge, contained 100,000 acres, extending eastward about as far as where Lancaster City is now located. It was to be connected with Philadelphia not only by the route already surveyed and marked out, "but also by a canal by way of the Conestoga and French Creeks and the Schuylkill River." (See LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. II, No. 1, also Vol. II, No. 8.)

On the York County side of the river, opposite this tract, during June, 1722, Springettsbury Manor was surveyed. (Carter & Glossbrenner's "History of York County," Chapter II.)

20. Tract of 200 acres granted to James Patterson, the Indian trader, where he died, 1735, at what is now the farm house of Chas. B. Lehman. (Evans & Ellis, "Lancaster County History," p. 16.)

21. Boundary of Penn's Manor of Conestoga, which he reserved after being unsuccessful in his effort to found a city on the Susquehanna. It was surveyed and taken up by settlers after Penn's death in 1717, and later. (Third *Penna. Archives*, Vol. IV, Map 11.)

22. An old Wright homestead of Indian tradition. Near a spring on the north side of the road, a short distance from this property was the Isaac Kuhn home where Rupp states: "He was in the last Indian cabin." (Rupp, "History of Lancaster County," p. 356.)

23. Where John Penn visited, April 15, 1788, and decided to reserve 200 acres for the location of a "county seat." (LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XII, No. 4, p. 16.)

24. The Indian village of "Decanoga," where Governor Evans held a peace treaty with the Indians, June 30, 1707. In 1725 it was known as "Shawnee-town." (Ellis & Evans, "History of Lancaster County," pp. 542-543, also LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XVII, No. 8.)

Author: Landis, David H., 1864-

Title: The location of Pequehan / by David H. Landis.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Indians of North America.

Algonquin Indians.

Shawnee Indians.

Pequea (Pa.)--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.

Publisher: Lancaster, Pa. : Lancaster County Historical Society, 1919

Description: 69-77 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Series: Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society ; v. 23,  
no. 4

Call Number: 974.9 L245 v.23

Location: LCHSJL -- Journal Article (reading room)

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