

PROGRAMME

Chairmen—Prof. Herbert H. Beck, President, and
H. Frank Eshelman, Esq., Presiding.

INVOCATION	Rev. H. W. Haring
ADDRESS OF WELCOME	William Shand
UNVEILING OF MARKERS	Annie Watt Davis and James Shand
HISTORICAL ADDRESS—The White Swan Tavern	David F. Magee
HISTORICAL ADDRESS—Our Merchant Princes, the Old and the New	Albert K. Hostetter
BENEDICTION	Rev. H. W. Haring

Opening and closing with singing of National airs
Brubaker's Orchestral Music throughout the session.

Paper read before a meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society, by D. F. Magee, Esq., December 3, 1924, on the occasion of the Unveiling of Bronze Markers, in the Watt & Shand Store Building, on the site of the White Swan Tavern.

THE WHITE SWAN TAVERN

It is a fact well known to all who are at all familiar with the early settlement of Lancaster City and its choosing as the County seat of Lancaster County as it then existed, that "The Hickory Tavern" was the first tavern on the ground, for it was here and doing business when the County seat chose "Hickory Town," as the village was called, of which this tavern was the centre and probably the moving cause of its growth into a village of some importance.

After its selection as the County seat and when Hamilton by selling building lots on ground rent around the centre of the proposed city which he founded, naturally the growth of Lancaster came very rapidly and it began to assume importance as the business and commercial centre of the rapidly improving farming industry, iron manufacture, tanning, milling, lumbering and mining which quickly took growth within our county's borders.

Likewise Lancaster's location along the highway from Philadelphia toward the western frontiers, now York and Dauphin Counties, and the wilderness beyond, called many travellers to pass through its portals, who, under the slow methods then in use, required lots of accommodations in food, drink and lodging as well for their horses as themselves; and taverns and plenty of them were needed.

Lancaster promptly responded to the demand and taverns, good, bad and indifferent, grew up in the Borough of Lancaster. Foremost among the good ones, the White Swan stepped into the list in 1750, just about the time when our County was dropping its swaddling clothes, and assuming its position as the leading inland town in Pennsylvania, surrounded as it was by a big growing county which was humming with the wheels of industry, agricultural, farming and commercial.

The White Swan Tavern, also better known perhaps as "Mathias Sloughs" according to the best authorities was built by the Sloughs, Jacob and Mathias, father and son; though some claim that it was started by Henry Bossler who had owned the lot which he had bought in 1736 and sold to the Sloughs in 1749; but we think that was a mistake.

According to the recitals in the deeds of that and a later period, there

was a brick house on the lot when Bossler sold it and perhaps Bossler had been using it as a tavern, but this house was situated down South Queen Street about where the Rengier store property was later and it was by no means the splendid big imposing building which we have shown in our picture; this we know did grace this very corner during the greater part of the Slough regime as Proprietors here through father, son and grandson for a little over fifty years.

In considering and deciding why this hotel assumed front rank so promptly, along with the Fountain Inn, The Grape and one or two others we must remember that hotels and hotel business was one of the important ones in every community, and both landlord and hotel held a much more prominent position than they have of later years.

We find from reading the history of our County that the landlord of our principal tavern were usually among the most prominent citizens in the community; in fact we often find they were the leaders in business, in social functions and public and patriotic activities, and most frequently elected to office both state and national.

This was especially true of Mathias Slough.

One may wisely guess and theorize at this day over this phase of the matter. Was it because these particular hostelries had for landlords big, broad men, man of ability and courage, public spirited men; or was it that their business placed them in the center or at the hub of affairs—social, political and patriotic; and brought them in close contact with public men in state and nation. Perhaps it was both. The man was born to the place in talent and ability, and the environment and association led to the perfect development of those talents in men like Slough, Michael, Whiteside, Hublely and Riegert, etc., etc.

In the newspapers current at the day and other references to these taverns, they were most frequently referred to as Sloughs, Hublelys, Michaels, etc., etc., and the names of the taverns were not written.

The location of the "White Swan" and the size and prosperous look of the building, as shown to you in the picture taken of it in 1840-50, were exceptionally favorable, and when we take with that the well-known fact that it was kept by Mathias Slough, Rosina Hublely or her family successfully for so many years it appealed to the public and the citizens of Lancaster; the leaders in social and political affairs of our city selected it as the place to entertain the big national figures who happened to visit our city for any purpose.

The court-house but a few feet away, the broad and roomy street as a front, which its location on Penn Square gave it, cornering at the intersection of the two main thoroughfares, passing through the county capital, where all stage-coach routes passed by and stopped at its doors; with roomy stable yards and large stables in the rear reached from three directions by drive-ways from the east, west and south, made this site an ideal location for the leading hotel of inland Pennsylvania.

Another important happening in the history of Lancaster which advertised extensively this hostelry was the fact that the continental congress met here for one session, in the court-house, then standing in Penn Square. The result of this was that this hotel had stopping with it all the congressmen that it could accommodate as lodgers, and according to the newspapers of the periods became headquarters and the main rendezvous for its membership for the time being, in their quest for a place wherein to meet, the leaders and the statesmen from the states represented therein.

So we may readily believe the statements of newspaper correspondents of a later date that this hotel was the centre of the social, business and political activities in the lives of the community, immediately preceding the

revolution and for many years thereafter during the formative period of our government.

Most of this was under the management of and during the entire life of Mathias Slough, from 1754 to 1806, however, it is a question when Mathias Slough ceased to be the landlord and was succeeded by his son, Jacob Slough, who was proprietor there for some time prior to 1809. In a deed dated August the 30th, 1809, from Emanuel Reigert, sheriff of Lancaster County to Robert Coleman this clause occurs "Sold as property of Mathias Slough, under writ of Levavi Facias issued July 28th, 1809, for default in the payment of 875 pounds to Jasper Yeates, and in the will of Robert Coleman dated March the eighth, 1822, he makes a devise in the following words: "I devise the mansion and tavern house in Penn Square, now in occupation of Jacob Slough, formerly of the estate of Mathias Slough, and purchased by me."

Judge Chas. I. Landis, in his paper read to the Society June fifth, 1914, upon the Major John Andre German letter (p. 148 No. 6, vol. xviii) gives a comprehensive and accurate account of this noted landlord and his family and I cannot do better than to quote it in part.

"The Mr. Slough named in the postscript of the Andre letter was Col. Matthias Slough. He was the son of Johann Jacob Schlaugh (Slough), who was born on August fifteenth, 1708, and who married Ursala Elizabeth Steiner, on January second, 1733. The father died on May 24th, 1750. Matthias Slough came to Lancaster with his father in 1747, but whether from Germany or some other part of America I cannot ascertain. He was born October 16, 1733. He married Mary, daughter of John Gibson. Jacob Slough on March 6, 1747, purchased a lot—64 feet 4 inches by 150 feet—located on the southeast corner of Penn Square and South Queen Street; and he there built the famous Swan Hotel afterwards kept by Hubleys. The will of Jacob Slough is dated September twentieth, 1749, and, though deposited in the registers office on June twenty-seventh, 1750, it was not proven until October thirtieth, 1765; this fact shows that the statement that "he did not open the hotel until 1754" is incorrect for he was then dead. In his will he devised to his son, Matthias Slough, "the house and lot where I now live," subject to certain money charges in favor of his widow and daughters.

When the father or the son commenced to keep the hotel cannot be ascertained from the records of the Court of Quarter Session, as one of the books covering the earliest period is lost and the others are very imperfectly kept. The governor then, upon the recommendation of the Court granted licenses and there may be some records in Harrisburg upon the subject. (None can be found.)

Nor do the later records contain much accurate information. They show that he was the holder of a license in 1761 and continued to hold one up to 1776, but from that time on nothing appears in any of the record books now at command. It is said in Ellis Evans History of Lancaster County that he kept the stand until 1806.

The first public office that Matthias held was that of assistant Burgess. He served in the position from 1757-1761 inclusive. He was coroner of the county from 1755-1768, and, as such held the inquest on the Conestoga Indians who were murdered by the Paxtang Boys on December 27, 1763. He was also County Treasurer from 1763-1769. He was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1773-74, and of the General Assembly, from this County in 1780-83.

The land upon which the tavern was built was sold to Roger Hunt by James Hamilton, May 20th, 1735; and the entire tract at that time comprised two lots fronting on South Queen Street 240 feet and extending eastward in depth 150 feet; the north boundary being Penn Square.

Roger Hunt sold the south portion to W. B. Fortney, and would seem to have sold the north portion, being the tavern lot fronting 64 feet on South Queen Street on the line of Penn Square and running eastward 150 feet to Henry Bossler. Henry Bossler and wife, Anna Maria Bossler, by their deed dated March sixth, 1747, recorded in Book U—p. 186, on July the ninth, 1782, to Jacob Slough. There is however a peculiarity about this deed as recorded, it is indexed in the name of Mathias Slough and the caption of the deed is in Mathias Slough, but the grant is to Jacob Slough who was the father of Mathias Slough.

This deed was not recorded until July the ninth, 1782, and on the same date the deed from Hamilton to Roger Hunt was recorded.

There is no deed into the Bossler name recorded but the presumption is convincing that there must have been such a deed; and both Slough and Bossler failed to record it when they recorded the Hunt to Bossler deed, and the Bossler to Slough deed in 1782, the former being dated forty-two years before it was recorded.

The fact is patent that they took liberties with deeds and papers in those days that would be dangerous now; which is emphasized by the fact; that Mathias Slough or someone for him inserted his own name in the place of his fathers at some time between his father's death, which occurred in 1754 and the date at which the deed was recorded, in 1782.

This he probably thought would be alright as his father had then given him the place by will which cured any defects in the deed.

It further appears from this article as quoted that Col. Slough was exceedingly active and busy thruout the seventies in all of the patriotic and military movements of the leaders in Lancaster County, and also in the State of Pennsylvania in making preparations for and beginning the war of the Revolution. He was an active member on many committees, was chairman of many of them; he was an officer of the Seventh Lancaster County Battalion.

He was later made Col. of the Seventh Battalion which was ordered to Philadelphia in the summer of 1776, and took part in the battle of Long Island, he was returned to Lancaster County in the military service to look after the British who were captured and quartered in Lancaster County; after the ending of the war he was quite active in the civil government as well as in the organization of local government and the administration thereof within the city and county. In 1790 and onward he owned a large amount of land east of the boro of Lancaster, and on February twenty-sixth, 1799, he sold to the Directors of the Poor the land which the County now owns in the Poor-House Farm. His daughters married prominent men, Mary becoming the third wife of Gov. Simon Snyder. In his later life he moved to Harrisburg residing with some of his children, where he died on September thirteenth, 1812.

From a paper read before our Society December the sixth, 1907, in Vol. xl, p. 413 by Mrs. Jas. Landis and further notes thereon by Harry Hubley a direct descendant of Mrs. Rosina Hubley, I am able to give the following sketch of the Hubleys beginning with Mrs. Rosina Hubley:

Rosina Hubley was the wife of Joseph Hubley, the son of John Hubley, Esq. She was the daughter of Adam and Rosina Weaver. She was born November twenty-fifth, 1793, and died February fifth, 1875. On November eleventh, 1814, she married Jos. Hubley, the proprietor of the Swan Hotel. After sixteen years of married life John Hubley died and his widow became the proprietress of the hotel.

She was a woman of great strength of character which combined with a natural refinement made her an ideal hostess and her hotel became very popular; here the swell balls and parties were held.

Mrs. Hubley raised three children, Edw. Shippen, born May sixth, 1815, married Eliz. Melvin, of Alabama; John Adam, born December twenty-first, 1817, died March twenty-third, 1851, and Mary, who married Henry Kendig, and she and her husband ran the hotel for quite a while.

During the early activities of the Civil War, Mrs. Rosina Hubley and likewise her daughter, Mary M. Kendig, were very active in the Patriot Daughters, whose object was to furnish bedding and delicacies for the hospitals during the War. The descendants of Mrs. Rosina Hubley are the children of the late M. L. Herr and Harry Hubley; some of these descendants are still living in our city.

Thus we see, as stated in the beginning, that Matthias Slough was a leading citizen of the city and an active landlord of this noted hotel for a period of half-century; and it is not strange that the newspapers of the day generally referred to the hotel as "Sloughs tavern," for the White Swan seemed to be best known by that name for many years after Matthias Slough was deceased.

It was under his regime that George Washington, July third and fourth, 1791, Fisher Ames, July 25, 1796, John Marshal, July 24, 1798, John Adams, May 25, 1800, Jerome Bonaparte, September 10th, 1803, and Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, October 7, 1836, were all entertained as honored guests at this hotel as I will hereinafter more fully relate. Zachary Taylor also was here in 1849.

Rosina Hubley, a widow, was the landlady when Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was entertained October the seventh, 1836, and her family in the person of Edw. S. Hubley, succeeded her in 1842-1851, and he was followed by her daughter, Maria Kendig, and son-in-law, Henry Kendig.

The landlords who intervened between Matthias Slough and Rosina Hubley covering the period from 1809 to 1830 were John Stehman 1809 to 1811, Edward Parker from 1811 to 1813, Joseph Hubley from 1814 to 1830.

The Hubleys developed a strong personality and as the landlords of this famous hotel seemed to keep it in the front rank of Lancaster hotels in their management of the same for a period of about twenty years or more. They assumed high social position, and evinced great activity in the active life of our city immediately preceding the exciting times of the Civil War. Rosina Hubley had succeeded her husband as proprietor of the White Swan after his death in 1830 and bought the hotel from the Coleman estate in 1737, to which she held title till 1855, when it was sold by her to William B. Fordney, March twenty-eighth, 1855.

When the White Swan hotel then called Hubleys passed from them by deed from Rosina Hubley, widow, to Wm. B. Fordney, Esq., dated March thirty-first, 1855, it ceased to be the White Swan Tavern, as known in the century of its fame. Wm. B. Fordney who was a prominent and wealthy lawyer began to cut up the original lot both as to building and the land which constituted the stable and hotel yards where the stage coach horses were changed, fed and stabled.

Fordney sold the greater part of it fronting on South Queen Street the full width of sixty-four feet, four inches and running in the front along the South line of Penn Square to Christian Kieffer, one time Mayor of the city, by deed dated April second, 1855, and he, Fordney, retaining only a small block in the heart of it with no street fronts. Kieffer, the same year, cut it into smaller plots and sold most of the Queen Street front to the Inland City Insurance and Deposit Co.; all as will appear from a full brief and title to the lands hereinafter printed; this left the eastern end of lot only, in which was a hotel or more accurately speaking a saloon and beer-garden, and the matter of serving rooms and regular meals was abandoned after this portion of the property was purchased by Ben Mishler and Major Jere Rohrer after 1869-70. Two matters of interest in connection with the tavern were facts generally accepted as true though record evidence of the one is

not available. The Paxtang boys who in a sudden raid on the County Jail then located where the Fulton Opera House now is, on December twenty-seventh, 1763, before murdering the Indians confined in the jail, parked their horses which they were riding, in the large stable yard of the White Swan. It is a fact that Matthias Slough, of the Swan Hotel, held the Inquest on the Indians after their murder. And the other matter is that Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., which is still a flourishing lodge of the Masonic order this day, and which afterwards built the rear part of the building known as City Hall, and still meet there, was first organized in the White Swan Tavern in 1785.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AT THE WHITE SWAN.

George Washington, First President of the United States, was in Lancaster on Sunday afternoon and night, July 3rd, 1791, and helped celebrate July Fourth, the following day in listening to addresses, giving a reply, and partaking of a fine banquet in the Court House which was then in Penn Square but a few steps from this spot.

There had long been a controversy as to **where** Washington did stop on that Sunday night. Historians Diffenderfer, Martha B. Clark and W. U. Hensel could not settle it from their researches, but William Frederic Worner **solved the riddle, and in his monograph read to this Society, December the first, 1922, in Vol. 26, No. 10, p. 212 settles it without per adventure of a doubt.**

In a very extended and illuminating article in which he gives the full Washington story of this and other visits here and celebrations in this behalf, there occurs the following quotation from the Die Neue Unpartheische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs Nachrichten, for Wednesday, July 6, 1791.

"About six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, his excellency, the President of the United States, arrived here from Yorktown, amidst the ringing of bells and the cheering of a great many people. Flags were displayed on the Court House. **THE PRESIDENT ALIGHTED AT THE WHITE SWAN TAVERN,** kept by Mathias Slough. A number of our citizens had gone on horse-back to Wrights Ferry, on the Susquehanna, the western boundary of Lancaster County, to meet the President. They received him upon landing and escorted him to Lancaster."

"Before dawn of the next day, Monday, the inhabitants were reminded that it was Independence Day by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells and the beating of Drums."

At noon the President honored the citizens with his presence at a splendid dinner which was given in the Court House. The local Company of Light Infantry paraded before the Court House and fired three volleys."

This was the Fourth of July, 1791, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Washington referred to it in his diary in these words:

"This being the Anniversary of American Independence, and being kindly requested to do it, I agreed to halt here this day and partake of the entertainment which was prepared for the celebration of it. In the forenoon I walked about town. At half past two o'clock I received and answered an address from the corporation and received the compliments of the clergy of different denominations, dined between three and four o'clock."

On this occasion the following toasts were drunk:

1. The day and all who honor it.
2. The United States.
3. The Legislature of the Union, may it always be guided by the genuine maxim of an honest, magnanimous policy.
4. The King and National Assembly of France.
5. The Marquise de Lafayette.
6. The friendly European powers.

7. The memory of those patriots and heroes who fought and fell in the glorious cause of American Liberty.
8. The General prevalence of religion and morality.
9. Agriculture and Commerce.
10. May the example of America and France be productive of true liberty to every Nation on the Globe.
11. May the rights of man be understood and be preserved inviolate in our Great Republic.
12. The fair Daughters of America.
13. May the lamp of science continue to illuminate this western World to the End of Time.
14. The memory of the American Patriot, Statesman and Philosopher.
15. May the oppressed of all Nations find Asylum in America.

The German newspaper above quoted said in their next issue: "This day which closed with the best of order will ever be a memorable one to the inhabitants of this place. Early the next morning at four o'clock, this great friend of mankind continued his journey to Philadelphia. As this was the first time he passed through this place in his public capacity, old and young flocked to see him, and here as everywhere, he drew all to him by his friendly manner." The Lancaster Journal of Friday, February 26, 1796, contains the following comments on the celebration of Washington's birthday of that year.

"Monday being the anniversary of the birth of the President of the United States, the same was observed here with the usual demonstration of joy. In the evening a splendid ball and supper honored by the brilliant assemblage of ladies, was given at Mr. Sloughs. The utmost harmony and decorum prevailed and every countenance testified to the high esteem held for the great character whose merits the people were celebrating."

Likewise in 1797 a note made in same paper contains this: "Washington's birthday was celebrated in Lancaster Borough with every demonstration of respect and veneration. A large company of gentlemen at Mathias Sloughs dined in honor of the day."

JOHN MARSHALL IN LANCASTER.

Mr. Worner in numbers 9 and 10 of Vol. 27 and in No. 8 of Vol. 28, of our proceedings tells us of several other great Americans who were guests at the White Swan, which we will now notice, and enlarge upon.

John Marshall one of the greatest of great Virginians, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; universally recognized as the greatest expounder of the constitution of this country and interpreter of its great principals in their application to our laws, and legislation that was being put upon our books at that time or any time since, was one of the famous men to accept the hospitality of the White Swan.

He came thru Lancaster and stopped here in his journey from Philadelphia, to his home in Virginia after landing in Philadelphia from his voyage from Bordeaux to that port. It was a moment most critical for the new republic of America and events of tremendous importance to this government had just taken place to the envoys sent to the government of the new republic of France by the U. S. to establish diplomatic relations with the French Republic.

The Envoys from this country were Col. Chas. Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall.

The mission had been a failure, the envoys were treated with great discourtesy and our government flouted in the face by Talleyrand, the French Premier.

Marshall had taken the lead in repelling the outrageous demands of Talleyrand's agents, and bravely and with great dignity and force of argu-

ment laid before the French with exactness and firmness the position of this country in its desire to establish and maintain friendly relations with France at the same time contended that it could only be had with honor and respect to this country. It was in this great controversy that at a banquet held in Philadelphia, to Marshall a few days before his coming to Lancaster that a toast was offered that immediately became an axiom in our principals as a free country, it was and is: "Millions for defense, but not one penny for tribute." Whether Marshall coined the phrase or not is not known but in his great diplomatic battle for his own country he undoubtedly exemplified its truth. He had left France alone and landed in Philadelphia on June the nineteenth, 1798, and was received there as a conquering hero. He remained there one week and then resumed his journey to join his wife and family in the Valley of Virginia. News of his coming had preceded him and Lancaster's patriotic citizens prepared to give him the honor due. He arrived in Lancaster Monday afternoon, June twenty-fifth, 1798, and, quoting from the *Der Deutsche Porcupine* and *Lancaster Anziger Neurichtin* of June twenty-seventh, 1798, we find the following: "On Monday afternoon the great patriot John Marshall, arrived here on his way home to Virginia. The local mounted troops besides many mounted citizens rode out five miles to meet him and escorted him to the city. The light infantry; under the command of Captain Barton, formed in order near the city and amidst the ringing of bells and cheers of spectators, escorted him together with the procession, to the city where he lodged at Mr. Sloughs tavern. Yesterday, Tuesday, he continued his journey with the best wishes of all honest and good people. On no occasion as on this were so many people seen gathered in Lancaster. What may have our anxious friends thought?"

It is evident from this with the largest crowd ever assembled in Lancaster and all to do honor to this great man as he sojourned over night at this old hostelry that this was a red letter day and night at "Mr. Sloughs Tavern" on this spot where we are now standing, just one-hundred and twenty-six years ago.

FISHER AMES—FAMOUS AMERICAN STATESMAN OF HIS DAY. NOTED ORATOR AND WRITER.

Learned and scholarly, and master of debate, Fisher Ames became a power in shaping the policies and determining the decisions of Congress, and in the Constitution making during his eight years in Congress 1789-1797. Our government was in the making and its destiny in the hands of the statesmen whom the people had selected to pilot and direct the ship of state. Fisher Ames was not of the least of them and his ability is indelibly stamped upon the very foundations upon which our government stands today.

In the summer of 1796 Fisher Ames, Congressman from Massachusetts resident of Boston at the time, took a trip to the Southland for his health and passed through Lancaster on his return trip from this journey on which his health was very much improved.

His fame and popularity being then well-known and appreciated by the leading men of our own Borough, he was welcomed and entertained here. The *Lancaster Journal* predecessor of the *Intelligencer* of today gives the following account of the visit, under date of Friday, July 29, 1796:

"On Monday last the celebrated orator and patriot Mr. Ames arrived in Lancaster. He has been on a tour to the South for the benefit of his health, and it is with pleasure that we find that he is considerably recuperated since the rising of Congress. On Tuesday a number of gentlemen of the borough, gave a handsome dinner at Mr. Slough's to this America Cicero. On Wednesday morning he proceeded to Philadelphia, whence in a few days he will depart for Massachusetts.

It may be noted that after his visit to Lancaster, Mr. Ames was able to attend another session of Congress, and when Congress voted an address to be given to George Washington upon his retirement from the presidency, Fisher Ames was chosen to deliver it. It was his last session as a Congressman, and he returned to the practice of law at Boston. He was afterwards elected to the Presidency of Harvard College in 1804, but declined to accept on account of his health. He died a few years thereafter.

Among the many notables who visited Lancaster and were entertained at this hostelry was John Adams, the second President of the United States, whose visit occurred on Wednesday, May 28th, 1800, this being the last year of the one term which he served as President.

It was when he was on a journey to the District of Columbia and Washington, the new capital of the United States; and he was going to inspect the new White House which was just about finished and ready for occupancy; as the capital was about to be transferred from Philadelphia to the City of Washington.

"The Philadelphia Aurora" a paper then printed in Philadelphia in its issue of May 28th, 1800, speaking of this event said:

"The President of the United States left town yesterday drawn by four horses. But the Federal Blues did not parade to take leave.

"The President, we understand, will make a tour of the City of Washington before he returns to his seat in Braintree (Mass.). His Lady does not accompany him."

The German newspapers then being published in Lancaster, to wit: Der Americanische und Lancaster Anzeiger Norichten, in their issue of June 4th, 1800, and the Lancaster Correspondent, of May 31st, 1800, speak of this visit in terms as follows:

President Adams accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, arrived in Lancaster Wednesday. He lodged at the Tavern of Mr. Slough, and in the evening of the same day attended the fire works in the prison yard, given in his honor.

He resumed his journey to Washington early on Thursday morning escorted as far as Columbia by Captain Montgomery's Volunteer Cavalry.

The Lancaster Journal of May 31, 1800, contained also a reference to this visit along the same line of facts.

The papers of the day make no reference to his having made any speech in Lancaster at this time, but on his arrival in York on the same journey the citizens of that town made quite an ado of his trip through their Borough, he having been met at his approach and escorted on his departure by their crack Company of Cavalrymen as a body guard.

According to a paper of the day, he said in York:

"In revisiting the great Counties of Lancaster and York in Pennsylvania, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have not only received great pleasure from the civilities of the people which have deserved my grateful acknowledgement, but a much higher delight from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity.

"The multiplication of the inhabitants, the increase of buildings for utility, commerce and ornament, and the extensive improvement of the soil have everywhere gives the appearances around us which in some measure resemble those counties where art, skill and industry have exhausted themselves in giving the highest finish and polish in the cultivation of the lands for many hundreds of years.

"His reference to his long absence from the County was to the fact that he was a member of the Continental Congress that sat for a brief period in

the Lancaster Court House when it stood in Penn Square; and no doubt Sloughs Tavern, the White Swan, was familiar ground to him."

JEROME BONAPARTE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1803.

Jerome Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon, did this old hostelry the honor of sojourning beneath its roof for a day and a night during which time many of the leading citizens of the town called upon him and extended to him the hospitality of the old Borough.

I would recall to your memories that this was at the time that this young Bonaparte while serving as a naval officer in the navy of France under Napoleon's regime, as First-Consul of France, and while his vessel was cruising in the West Indies, was forced by the British naval vessels to seek refuge in the United States, to keep from being captured; France and England being then at war.

Young Bonaparte was then but nineteen years of age; impressionable and it was during this period of enforced residence here that he courted and married Elizabeth Spear Patterson, a daughter of William Patterson of Balto, which interesting event took place just three months after his visit with us. He was a resident of the United States on this occasion of his blockade here two years or more.

Quoting from the German newspapers of the day heretofore quoted we find they referred to this visit in following manner, in their issues of September 14th, 1803:

"Last Saturday afternoon there arrived here from Philadelphia, Citizen Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the First-Consul of France, Citizen Pichon, Charge de Affaires of the United States, and Commodore Barney, in the service of the French Republic, together with other French citizens and ladies of note.

"They put up at the Tavern kept by Mathias Slough. Some of the local inhabitants as we hear, paid their respects to them. Jerome Bonaparte appears to be about twenty-two years of age. On Sunday they proceeded on their journey and it is rumored that a French frigate of forty-four guns has arrived at Baltimore to take him on board and to convey him to Martinique, from which island, as Commander in Chief he departed about six weeks ago, (presumably to elude capture).

"British Men-of-War are lying in wait for him in every quarter and if fortune does not specially favor him it may very readily happen that he will be brought into an English Port as prisoner.

"At the same time, however, it may be remarked that should it come to an engagement the French will not haul down their colors without having first put up a hard fight."

This marriage with Elizabeth Spear Patterson again brings this incident close to Lancaster County, for the bride's mother, Dorcas Spear, was a granddaughter of John Galbraith, one of the foremost of the Scotch-Irish leaders who settled in Donegal Township and whose names appear all long the lines in the annals of these early settlers of our County.

As is well known this marriage created a sensation, and several of them, both in this country and more especially in Europe.

It was extremely distasteful to Napoleon Bonaparte and he had it annulled in France by Imperial Decree and young Bonaparte afterwards, in 1807, married Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, and Napoleon placed the Prince upon the throne of Westphalia.

General William Henry Harrison, of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" fame, who was at the time running as a candidate for the Presidency of the United

States visited Lancaster for the first time on Friday, October 7th, 1836, and stopped at the White Swan Tavern for the night.

He had been nominated for the Presidency by the Whig Convention in the campaign then pending on an anti-masonic platform. That campaign was probably the hottest one in excitement and feeling that this country has ever experienced, and this resentfulness and partisan feeling was strongly demonstrated in Lancaster on the occasion of this visit.

According to the papers of the day he spoke from the porch of the White Swan Tavern, but the confusion, turmoil and hooting made it a difficult task for him to be heard. Nevertheless he was received and protected by the many prominent members of the Whig party and most cordially received by large numbers of anti-masonic partisans of his own party, who most loyally and enthusiastically received the old hero of Tippecanoe; despite the rather shameful conduct of many of the opponents of his party.

We quote the following from the reports of the several Lancaster papers published in the city at the time:

"A cavalcade of citizens and farmers met the train of carriages four miles from Lancaster. The General and two of the Committee, Emanuel C. Reigart and Col. George Myers rode in front in a splendid black coach drawn by four fine horses of the same color. Half a dozen vehicles and some horse-men brought up the rear. When the General's carriage drove up to the stand where the city cavalcade was awaiting him the large porch of the tavern was crowded with farmers. From the whole assemblage he received a respectful salute, and alighting from the carriage gave to all an opportunity to greet him with cordial welcome their distinguished visitor."

After some other comments the paper continues:

"A mile nearer the city he was again compelled to halt in courtesy to and to return the salutations of another assembly of sovereigns."

From thence the procession proceeded without further interruption to the City, on nearing which the cavalcade opened and passing the carriage on either side preceded the General and his suite to his lodgings at the White Swan where the General alighted amid an immense crowd, greeted by three loud cheers for the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

Der Volkesfreund und Lancaster Beobachter speaking in the same vein says: "He was escorted to the City of Lancaster by several hundred citizens on horseback and in carriages where the cavalcade arrived at about half past four in the afternoon.

"The General was escorted to the Tavern of Mrs. (Rosina) Hubley, surrounded by a large concourse of citizens, all of whom were eager to get a look at the old hero and patriot, and if possible to greet him with a hearty shake of the hand. Within a month thereafter General Harrison was elected to the Presidency."

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR

General Zachary Taylor, another War Hero, this time of the Mexican War, often called "Rough and Ready" was a guest at the White Swan on August 10th, 1849, the first year of his inauguration the preceding March.

The papers of the day give quite an account of it and it was largely along the same lines as that of William Henry Harrison on the occasion of his visit. He was met at Columbia on his way from York and escorted by a very large Committee of Lancaster citizens and farmers to Lancaster, but this time on the train which was then running between those points.

Der Volkes Freund und Lancaster Beobachter of that date says, among other things:

Sold as property of Mathias Slough under writ of Levari Facias issue July 28, 1809, for default in payment of £875, to Jasper Yeates of Lancaster, and Edward Burd of Philadelphia. Sold August 23, 1809.

Deed acknowledged in open Court August 30, 1909.

(3) Will of Robert Coleman.

Dated March 8, 1822, Proved Sept. 3, 1825.

Recorded in Registers office in Will Book O, p. 347.

Devises "mansion and Tavern House in Centre Square, now in occupation of Jacob Slough, formerly estate of Mathias Slough, and purchased by me." To his three sons James Coleman, Edward Coleman and William Coleman as tenants in common.

These premises as well all his other lands are charged with the payment of an annuity of \$4500.00 to his widow Ann Coleman.

Same Premises, 64' 4" x 122'.

(4) James Coleman & Harriet his wife,

Dated 23, 1828.

Rec. July 2nd, 1828.

Book L, Vol. 5, p. 176.

To

William & Edward Coleman.

Premises—James Colemans undivided one-third share in this property as well as numerous other properties to William & Edward Coleman.

(5) Deed, Edward Coleman & Anne C. his wife,

Dated Sept. 24, 1832.

Rec. No. 25, 1837.

Book K, Vol. 6, p. 93.

To

William Coleman.

Premises—Edward Colemans undivided interest in first above "Premises subject to ground rent if any, but clear of Edward Colemans share of annuity due his mother."

(6) Release. Ann Coleman widow of Robert Coleman,

Dated Nov. 24, 1837.

Rec. Book K, Vol. 6, p. 90.

To

Edward Coleman and Lewis Hurford, Exors. of William Coleman Dec'd.

WHITE SWAN HOTEL

(7) Deed, Edward Coleman & Lewis Hurford, Exors. of William Coleman Deed,

Dated Nov. 24, 1837.

Rec. Nov. 25, 1837.

Book K, Vol. 6, p. 94.

Same Premises as above.

To

Rosina Hubley.

(8) Deed, Rosina Hubley,

Dated March 31, 1855.

Recorded April 2, 1855.

Rec. H, Vol. 8, p. 557.

Consideration \$12,000.

Premises same as before.

To

William B. Fordney.

Subject to payment of Mortgage of \$6000.00 with interest from April 1, 1855, to John and Aaron Hurford, Transferee of Rev. William Beates, given to said William Beates by Rosina Hubley.

Entered Nov. 25, 1837, Mortgage Book 8, p. 286.

(9) Fordney began to cut it up in 1855, by selling the greater part of the tract to Christian Kieffer by deed dated April 2, 1855, and recorded in Book H, Vol. 8, p. 564, Retaining only a small block out of the heart of it with no street fronts.

Christian Kieffer immediately cut it up further by deeding it in several parts as follows:

Christian Kieffer and Sarah his wife to Inland Insurance and Deposit Co. Deed dated March 31, 1855, Record Book K, Vol. 8, p. 27.

Also by deed to David Longenecker, dated May 2, 1855. Recorded in Book I, Vol. 8, p. 469.

Watt & Shand Sundry deeds at varying dates within past twenty years finally acquired back into one tract—all of the original White Swan Tract as owned by Bossler, Sloughs and Hubleys, excepting at this date, the small corner plot fronting 16' on Penn Square. See all deed recorded for same.

D. F. MAGEE.

Note—Jacob Slough, the elder, father of Mathias, left a Will dated Sept. 20, 1749, proven Oct. 30, 1765, which, inter alia contains following:

“Item. I give to my son Mathias Slough, the house and lot where I now live, he paying or securing to be paid to each of his three sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Catherine, as they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one, or day of marriage, which shall first happen, the sum of one hundred pounds, and to his mother the sum of two hundred pounds.”

Seems to be no other record in estate of Jacob Slough.

It thus appears there were two Jacob Sloughs, to wit this Mathias father and Mathias had a son Jacob as appears from Will of Robert Coleman, (Item 3) “wherein he devises mansion and Tavern House in Centre Square, now in occupation of Jacob Slough, formerly estate of Mathias Slough, and purchased by me.”

OUR MERCHANTS PRINCES—OLD AND NEW

By Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

Although this city prides itself in numbering among its industries some mercantile establishments which in recent years have celebrated the centennial anniversaries of their organizations, such as have been handed down from generation to generation in the same family, and continually followed in dispensing the same line of merchandise, there are some enterprises of more recent organizations which have grown to be very important factors in our commercial world. As such we refer to “Watt & Shand department store.”

The author begs to digress slightly from his subject, but in-as-much as this digression is closely allied to the career of one who was probably the most prominent merchant of this city during the eighteenth century, he hopes it will be pardoned.

This merchant was Joseph Simon, an Indian trader, who, we are told was the ancestor of Rebecca Gratz, whom Sir Walter Scott personified as the heroine in his book “Ivanhoe.” In 1762 Joseph Simon bought from James