

Population in 1800 ..... 4,292

Increase ..... 1,116

These statistics were also published in the Lancaster Journal of Saturday, November 17th, 1810.

### Lancaster in 1820

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

**A**DAM HODGSON, an Englishman, toured the United States and Canada in the year 1820. When he returned to his native land, he published an account of his travels in the new world. A copy of this work, in two volumes, is in the Library of Congress, and is entitled, "Letters from North America Written During a Tour in the United States and Canada." The book was published in London in 1824.

In Volume 2, page 103, appears a letter dated "New York, Dec. 24, 1820." A part of it is as follows:

"Ten miles from York we passed the beautiful and classical Susquehanna, on a fine bridge, a mile and a quarter long; but the night was closing in, and the clouds, which obscured the moon, prevented our seeing distinctly the scenery of this noble river. We had been frequently gratified during the day, by the view of a distant chain of the Blue Mountains in the horizon. We reached Lancaster, a fine old town (all things are by comparison), at nine o'clock, having been 18 hours in completing the 70 miles from Baltimore. We left Lancaster at four o'clock the next morning, and proceeded in the dark 14 miles to breakfast. To my great mortification, it was so cloudy and misty during a great part of the day, that my view was circumscribed. We still continued, however, to see handsome barns, substantial houses, and beautifully cultivated fields. From the time we left Lancaster, we were on the great Pittsburgh road, which leads to Philadelphia, through the 'Great Valley,' as it is called; the land is for the most part excellent, yielding from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat, and 30 to 40 of Indian corn, to the acre. The farmers, in the county of Lancaster, unlike those of York, are, I was told, deeply in debt; the treacherous paper system having been incautiously admitted.

"The country through which we passed during the day's ride, as far as we could see on each side of the road (the fog contracting our view within narrow limits), might be compared with the richest part of England, reminding me sometimes of Ribblesdale, sometimes of Warwickshire, sometimes of Gloucestershire. The best houses and barns are of stone, the largest houses being generally taverns; and the buildings on the farms (which are from two to three or five hundred acres in extent), are, perhaps, worth from 4,000 to 20,000 dollars."

### Lancaster County in 1830

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

**I**N the Library of Congress is an interesting work, in two volumes, entitled "Three Years in North America." It was published in New York in 1833.

The author, James Stuart, Esq., was, probably, an Englishman. He stopped over night in Lancaster in the spring of 1830. In volume 2, page 303, appears a brief reference to Lancaster county:

"On the following day, the 30th May [1830], we dined at Harrisburg, the seat of legislation for Pennsylvania. . . . I proceeded to Lancaster, which is the capital of the fertile and well-managed county of the same name. The

people in this neighborhood are almost all Germans. Half the newspapers are published in the German language. The waiter at the hotel was a German, who could not speak English well. I slept at Lancaster, and, setting off early on the following morning, I easily reached Philadelphia, sixty-two miles distant, before the dinner hour.

“The whole district of country through which I travelled was equal in point of appearance of cultivation, and in the style and size of the farmhouses, and office-houses (generally of brick), to what is to be seen in the best districts of England or Scotland; but thorn hedges, and, in general, dropping trees, are wanting even in this district to make a picture of a beautiful English farm complete. The crops of rye and clover were particularly fine, and the gardens good, and in good order. In some respects, however, the farmers here have great advantages. They are all proprietors of the soil, and, of course, not liable to be removed. They are all in such easy circumstances that every one of them keeps his own comfortable open carriage. Mr. Porter’s farm, near Lancaster, was especially pointed out as being well managed and cultivated. In crossing the Alleghanies we met with no travelling carriages but the stages. Goods are transported between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in great wagons, drawn by the heavy horses of Pennsylvania, which are very fine animals. We met many of those wagons.”