

Robert Morris in Manheim

By GEORGE L. HEIGES

ROBERT MORRIS is best known as "The Great Financier," of the American Revolution and the first head of the Treasury of the United States. However, Robert Morris has other claims to fame. He was a signer of the immortal Declaration of Independence. To him, also, belongs the credit of establishing the first bank on the American Continent, "The Bank of North America." He was the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. His home on Market Street, Philadelphia, became the first Presidential Mansion when he and his family moved out of it to make way for President Washington. His other home on Lemon Hill in Fairmount Park, then known as "The Hills," was the scene of the lavish entertainment and hospitality for which Mr. and Mrs. Morris were justly famous. To their home came the eminent Americans of the day as well as distinguished visitors from abroad. Samuel Breck says in his Recollections: "There was a luxury in the kitchen, table, parlor and street equipage of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris that was to be found nowhere else in America."

A native of Liverpool, England, Robert Morris came to America in 1747, at the age of thirteen, and lived with his father, Robert Morris, Sr., who had emigrated previously to Oxford, Maryland. While still a young man, Robert, Jr., entered the mercantile establishment of Charles and Thomas Willing at Philadelphia. He grew in favor with his employers and in 1754 became a partner in the firm, Charles Willing at the same time withdrawing as a member and Thomas Willing, the son, taking over the father's responsibilities. The firm was thereafter known as "Willing and Morris," and became a truly great mercantile house. In 1769, Robert Morris married Mary (Molly) White, the daughter of Colonel Thomas White, of Maryland, and a sister of William White, first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania.

When the Colonies showed a spirit of independence, Morris took his stand wholeheartedly with them and quickly became a public figure. By this time he had amassed a considerable fortune, and his firm had become the principal importing house in Philadelphia. Neglecting his business, he plunged into the contest with England and entered the Continental Congress in 1775.

When Congress fled to Baltimore in December, 1776, Morris stayed in Philadelphia in charge of its affairs, although his family went to Maryland, it being considered a safe place. On March

12th, 1777, Congress again convened in the State House, Philadelphia, as the danger of the invasion of Pennsylvania was over for the time being, and the Morris family returned to their home city.

Eventually, the British did capture Philadelphia and it was during the period that Philadelphia was in the hands of the English forces that Robert Morris and his family lived in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. For five years Morris was the owner of the house in Manheim which was built by the famed glass manufacturer and founder of the town, Henry William Stiegel.



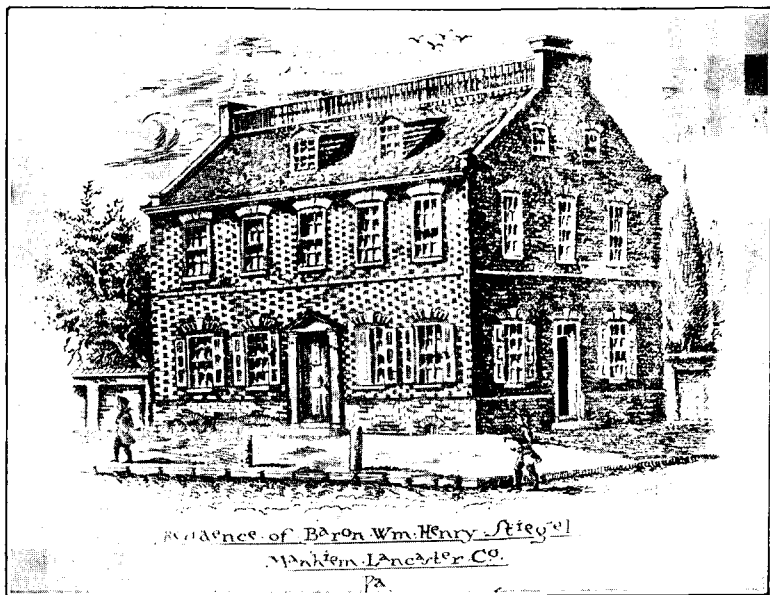
ROBERT MORRIS

That he bought property in Manheim for the express purpose of having a refuge in the event of the capture of Philadelphia is gathered from a letter written by Mrs. Morris to her mother on the 14th of April, 1777 (*The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 2, page 161) :

“We are preparing for another flight, in packing up our furniture and removing them to a new purchase Mr. Morris has made ten miles from Lancaster, no other than the famous House of Stedman and Stiegel at the Iron

Works, where you know I spent six weeks, so am perfectly well acquainted with the goodness of the House and situation. The reason Mr. Morris made this purchase, he looks upon the other not secure if they come by water. I think myself very lucky in having this asylum, it being but 8 miles, fine road from Lancaster where I expect Mr. Morris will be if he quits this, besides many of my friends and acquaintances. So, I now solicit the pleasure of your company at this once famous place, instead of Mennet, where perhaps we may yet trace some vestiges of the late owner's folly, and prove a useful lesson to us his successors."

The actual sale of Stiegel's former mansion to Robert Morris took place on the 25th of April, 1777, as is indicated by the deed in the Lancaster County Court House (Deed Book R, p. 454). He purchased, at this time, Lots 278, 279, 280, 281 in the town



*House in Manheim, Pa., built by Henry William Stiegel, famous glass manufacturer.
Residence of Robert Morris and family—1777-78*

of Manheim. Lots 278 and 279 were on the northeast corner of Prussian Street and East High Street, with a frontage on Prussian Street of 114 feet and extending east on High Street to Wolf Street. The brick mansion was on Lot 279 and still stands, though greatly changed and added to, at present being occupied by Ret-tew's Department Store. Lots 280 and 281 were on the southeast corner of Prussian Street and East High Street, with a like frontage on Prussian Street and also extending to Wolf Street. It should be taken note of that the street in Manheim which formerly

bore the name "Prussian" is today Main Street. At some period during the participation of our country in the World War, the Borough Council, actuated by patriotic impulses, changed the name. Robert Morris purchased these lots from William Bausman for £1200. On May 2d, he became the owner of four more lots, for the stipulation of £770. These were Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, and they were in Rapho Township, adjacent to the town, and were also purchased from William Bausman (Deed Book R, p. 457).

William Bausman had previously purchased these lots from Michael Diffenderfer, who was in possession of them and all of Stiegel's Manheim holdings by reason of purchase at sheriff's sale in February, 1774.

Shortly after the sale of this real estate to Morris, Mrs. Morris again wrote to her mother as follows:

"We intend sending off our best furniture to Lancaster, with all the linen we can spare, and stores of all kinds, that our flight may be attended with as few incumbrances as possible."

The actual flight of the Morris family from Philadelphia took place some time in September. Congress quit Philadelphia on the 17th and reconvened in York on the 30th.

Other Philadelphians who were forced to flee from comfortable homes were eager to sympathize with Robert Morris, as their letters show. Thomas Wharton, first President of Pennsylvania, wrote to Morris from Lancaster on October 5th (Library of Congress, Ac. 1805):

"Had I rec'd your letter this morning, I would have met you at Manheim and there sympathized with you on the loss tho I hope not for ever of dear Philada. . . . If I knew where you were at Manheim, I would contrive to see you there."

From Baltimore, on October 9th, Jonathan Hudson writes (Library of Congress, Ac. 1805):

"On my return from where my family is about 60 miles from hence, I found your favor of the 3rd. I expected to hear of your being at York from the fate of Philadelphia. I am glad to hear your family is in so safe a retreat."

The statement is made by Oberholtzer that at Manheim "Robert Morris entertained his friend, John Hancock, and lightened the anxieties of many American patriots in an hour of stress and deprivation at his hospitable board." With York, the temporary seat of government, not many miles away, it may well be imagined that the Morrises had "open house" at Manheim for Morris's fellow-members of Congress.

A close friendship always existed between John Hancock and Morris, and on one occasion, during the month of October, Han-

cock wrote from York to Morris at Manheim (New York Historical Society) :

"My good friend, I should esteem it a particular favor if you could without prejudicing your own stock, spare me a little Madeira if it was only three dozen. I care not for price, for I feel awkward, not to have it in my power to ask a friend to take a glass."

He offered to send a light wagon to Manheim for the wine.

No record is available to show that Morris responded favorably to the request, but a little later Hancock, observing that he walked with a staff, took "the freedom to send him a gold head for a cane, of which he requests Mr. Morris's acceptance as a small token of his real friendship for him."

On November 11th, Morris requested six months' leave of absence from the Council of Safety (Penna. Archives, 1st ser., Vol. 5, p. 759) :

"It is now three years since I have devoted nearly the whole of my time to the Publick service, and have almost entirely neglected my own affairs, which being very extensive at that period have consequently run into a good deal of confusion and as the circumstances of my partner are so very different from my own . . . concluded to put an end to the copartnership & wind up the business of the House . . . but at all times I shall most cheerfully give such attendance as may be necessary to prevent any of the Publick business therefore under my care from suffering."

Congress at this time was a very weak body. Able men like Morris who were called to be members of Congress had so long neglected their personal affairs that they sought relief from Congress when it left Philadelphia. At one time an appeal was sent out to the states to fill up their delegations.

The leave was granted to Morris but he was first called to go to camp with Mr. Gerry and Mr. Jones and urge upon Washington the desirability of conducting a winter campaign against the British forces in Philadelphia.

Among the visitors to Manheim about this time was John Brown, who was no less than an emissary from General Lord Howe, the British Commander at Philadelphia. John Brown was formerly an employee of Willing and Morris. From his examination before the Council of Safety we learn these facts (Colonial Records, Vol. 11, p. 345) :

He left Philadelphia as the bearer of a message on November 4th, passed the Schuylkill in consequence of a passport from the aide-de-camp of General Howe, and passed General Potter in the evening without telling him his business. He traveled to the house of Robert Morris at Manheim and waited from Tuesday evening to Saturday evening for Mr. Morris, and then communicated his message first to Mr. Morris.

Concerning the message which he carried, he said

“that Willing had a note from General Howe and that he desired to accommodate the differences and prevent the effusion of blood, that he and his brother had full power to treat with Congress, provided they would rescind Independency; that he (Gen. Howe) desired this to be made known to some member of Congress and Willing desired Brown to be the messenger.”

At Manheim, Morris called in Mr. Duer, another member of Congress, and these two men on the following day bailed John Brown out when he was arrested and committed to jail in Lancaster, by order of the Council of Safety.

From Lancaster Brown went to York and there created such a stir that the following communication was sent to the Council:

“In Congress, November 18th, 1777.

“Whereas, Congress is informed that there is now in Yorktown a certain John Brown, who after the Enemy took possession of Philadelphia, came out of that City, as he says on private business and obtained leave from our General to pass into the Country; that after going through a part of this State, he again returned to Philadelphia and is again come out without a flag or pass from any General or other officer in the service of the United States, pretending that he is charged with a verbal message to Congress from General Howe; and whereas such conduct administers grounds of suspicion that he is employed by the Enemy for purposes inimical to the States:

“Resolved that the Board of War cause the said John Brown to be arrested and sent under guard to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania to be dealt with as they in their wisdom may deem fit and proper.”

“Ordered, By the Board of War in virtue of the above Resolve of Congress, that the said John Brown be delivered to the care and custody of William Henry, Esq., one of the Council of the said State, who is to conduct the said John Brown to the Hon’ble the Council at Lancaster, to be dealt with agreeable to the said Resolution of Congress.”

“By Order of the Board

“Richard Peters, Sec.”

The examination of John Brown resulted in his commitment to the common jail of Lancaster, for aiding and assisting the enemies of this Commonwealth and forming combinations with them for betraying the United States into their hands.

From the minutes of the Council of Safety for November 25th, 1777, this choice bit is culled (Colonial Records, Vol. 11, p. 349):

“Mr. John Brown is employed to tell a ridiculous tale of peace and at the same time a large number of emissaries are let loose to propagate the story through the State. Still, nothing appears in writing, a mere Verbal talk from Mr. Willing that he had a talk with General Howe. Were we a tribe of savages this talk would at least be accompanied with a belt of Wampum, but to us, not even the slightest token is vouchsafed.”

While Brown was languishing in Lancaster jail, he was not forgotten by his former employer, and very shortly Morris placed before President Wharton a proposition for his relief (Penna. Archives, 1st ser., Vol. 6, p. 45) :

“Manheim, Nov. 30th, 1777.

“Sir:—

“Being desirous of rendering the public every service in my power I have continued my attendance on Congress & the Committees of Congress, at York untill yesterday (notwithstanding my leave of absence) and on Friday I was appointed on a committee with orders to repair immediately to General Washington on business of importance. I am thus far in my way, and shall depart in the morning for camp, where I shall be glad to execute any of your commands. This expedition puts it out of my power to wait on the Councils as I intended in hopes of obtaining John Brown's discharge from close confinement, for as I firmly believe him to be innocent in his intentions, I cannot feel myself easy whilst he is confined in Goal. I beg leave therefore again to solicit your excellency & the Honorable Council to suffer him to depart from Goal on parole, I here pledge myself for his faithful observance of any judgement he enters into, or of such injunctions as the Council may think proper to lay him under.

“As a prisoner, he is entitled to great lenity, because he has been bountiful and attentive to the sufferings of our prisoners, whilst he was in Philada; this I had from himself and from others & enclosed I beg leave to hand you Gen'l Washington's testimony thereof, in an abstract of his letter to Congress dated 23 inst. I call it unsolicited because I declare to you Sir, that I never wrote a line to Gen'l Washington or any other person on this subject, nor do I know of any other person that did, but I judge the information has been given the Gen'l by some of the Prisoners that shared the benefits arising from a subscription which Mr. Brown & some few others procured and distributed in the new Goal.

“My connections in business with Mr. Brown are well known; he was many years a faithful servant in my employ & is justly entitled to my friendship. I hope therefore to stand excused by your excellency and the Council for thus troubling you with my applications on his behalf & if you will suffer Mr. Brown to come out on his parole & assign this place (with the liberty of one or two miles for exercise) for his abode until your further pleasure; it is a retired part of the country, he can live at little expense, & I am certain his conduct & conversation will be such as cannot produce any evil consequence to the public; you will oblige me by laying this, Gen'l Washington's letter before the Council & they by a compliance with my request will lay a lasting obligation on their and your Excellency's obed and hble serv.

“Robert Morris.”

The extract from Washington's letter mentioned by Morris was addressed to Congress and reads thus (Penna. Archives, 1st ser., Vol. 6, p. 30) :

“It has been the unvaried custom of the enemy from the commencement of the present contest to try every artifice and device to delude the people. The Message through John Brown was calculated for this end. I am surprised Mr. Willing should suffer himself to be imposed on by such flimsy measures. He knows that there is a plain obvious way for Gen'l Howe to Communicate any proposals they wish to make to Congress without the in-

tervention of a second and third hand. But this would not suit their views. I am sorry Mr. Brown should have been the bearer of the message as from the character I have of him, he is a worthy well disposed man. It has been frequently mentioned that he had interested himself in behalf of our prisoners and had afforded them every relief & comfort his circumstances would allow him to give."

At the meeting of the Council, on Friday, January 23d, the suggestions and request of Morris were followed and Brown was released from Lancaster jail (Colonial Records, Vol. 11, p. 407) :

"The Council taking into consideration the case of John Brown now confined in the Goal of this County, after very mature deliberation ordered, that John Brown now confined in the Goal of this County be enlarged from his present confinement and be permitted to reside at the town of Manheim, in the County of Lancaster & within five miles of the same, he giving bail to be and appear at such court within the State before which he shall be called, and answer such charges as shall be brought against him, within one year from this day, That he shall abide the judgment of such court; And that he shall in the meantime be of good behaviour himself to be bound in the Sum of Three Thousand pounds & one sufficient Freeholder in the like sum."

Manheim was not the residing place of Brown for many months. In April. the Council again considered his case and directed him to attend the Council on April 8th. John Brown did this, and he was accordingly discharged from his parole "and the surety of good behaviour given by him is not to extend to his conduct from this date."

Christmas, 1777, apparently did not bring many visitors to the Morris home at Manheim. To Richard Peters, a Philadelphian, who as Secretary to the Board of War was in York, Robert Morris wrote on December 27th (Pennsylvania Historical Society) :

"Cant you spend a day with us these Christmas times, it would be an act of charity for hitherto it has been but a dull Christmas with me being rendered most unhappy by the malconduct of a worthless Brother."

After Christmas, 1777, Robert Morris spent very little time at York, and only joined Congress again as an active member when it returned to Philadelphia. From a long letter written from Manheim to William Bingham on January 12th, 1778, we learn that he was finally permitted to take advantage of his leave of absence. On the day that he wrote this letter (Jan. 12th) he had as a visitor General Horatio Gates, the victor of the Battle of Saratoga (Library of Congress) :

"You will probably wonder at my long silence since the loss of Philadelphia and I can only apologize for it by telling you that the hurry and confusion occasioned by removing my family, Books, Papers, etc., took up a considerable deal of my Time and the attention I was obliged to pay to Publick Business employed all the rest until within the last three weeks that I

have staid at home in consequence of leave of absence from Congress obtained in order to settle my own affairs which have been too much neglected. . . . Gen'l Gates is just lighting at my door therefore shall conclude for the present."

This letter was finished by a postscript on March 10th and gives the information that he was just setting out for York.

From a letter written by William West on January 26th, 1778, from Whitemarsh to Morris, we have reason to believe that Morris intended to go in for a little farming:

" . . . The potatoes you shall have but I have wrote Doct. Shippen not to send till the frost was over for one nights frost would destroy them. I desired the doctor to send Bags that will contain upwards of thirty Bushels they will go much safer in bags than in Bulk. You must plant at least 15 Bushels for I may call on you next year for a few Bushels. I beg you not talk of price. I have sold nothing since I commenced farmer and be assured I shall not make a beginning by selling a few Potatoes which I think myself very happy in having to spare to you. . . . If I cannot find a place to move Mrs. West and some of the children to before the campaign opens, I will embrace your very kind offer."

On March 1st, 1778, Robert Morris acquired by lease more real estate in Manheim. This lease is especially interesting because the lessor was Francis Hopkinson, of Bordentown, N. J.—also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was further distinguished as the first student entered at the University of Pennsylvania, author of the satirical poem "The Battle of the Kegs," and Judge of Admiralty for ten years.

The original copy of the lease between Francis Hopkinson and Robert Morris is in the possession of Mrs. Richard Parran Tinsley, a great granddaughter of Robert Morris. She very graciously sent me a copy of the lease and from it we learn that the lease was for two lots of ground (108 and 152) for a period of one year, the rental to be £5. Lot 108 was situated on the southwest corner of West High Street and Market Square, at the other end of the square from the one on which Morris was living. Lot 152 was on the east side of South Charlotte Street, a short distance below Ferdinand Street.¹

As this paper is concerned with the residence of Morris in Manheim, I have only picked out those portions from his correspondence which might throw light on the subject, rejecting other material, however interesting it might be. A letter from Chaplain Henry Miller is worthy of consideration in its entirety. It is addressed to "His Honour, Mr. Morris in this place" (Library of Congress):

"Manhime, the 27th
of March, 1778.

"Please your Honour,

"When, after a fatiguing campaign, I took my winters-quarters in this place, the German congregation uttered a desire that the means of Salvation

might be administered unto them, persuaded of the necessity in regard to my own as well as to the souls of Others, I consented with all my heart, and served them according to my function. But now is the Time expired in which I enjoyed such rest, as I Thought necessary to regain Strength and cheerfulness. The vigilant Preparations for a Sommers Campaign and the pleasing Prospect of its effect calleth loud for my Presence in our Armies to act in that small Sphere of Duty which is laid to my charge, especially because I am most desirous for the Relief of our distressed city, from which I was obliged to flee and exclude myself from the Happiness of Conjugal Life. The congregation is desirous to receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper for which reason they stand in need of some good wine. I make bold to desire your Honour to spare me about half a gallon for the Purpose. The kindness and Generosity with which your Honour have been pleased to treat the People in this Place, will not let me doubt but what you will agree in such a case of necessity.

“With much respect, I recommend myself to your Honour’s favour

“Your most humble sevt.

“Henry Miller, Chaplain to Coll. Stewart.”

In the spring of 1778, conditions pointed to the early evacuation of Philadelphia. David Stewart wrote from Baltimore on May 15th (Library of Congress): “The late news from Europe has been favorable indeed and I hope ere long you will be put in possession of your old Habitation in Philadelphia.” Chaplain to Congress, William White, writes from York on June 2d: “I hear you will set off immediately on hearing it is evacuated. I shall first go to Harford, but meet you there very soon.”

Congress again convened in Philadelphia on July 2d and certainly Mr. and Mrs. Morris lost no time in getting back to Philadelphia. At least they were not in Manheim on July 2d, although the Morris children were, apparently being looked after by Joseph Shippen, Jr., who wrote this letter on that date (Library of Congress):

“Manheim 2d July 1778

“My Dear Sir

“I have the Honor to acquaint you & Mrs. Morris that the Family are well that Charles has been excessively contented and quiet, Hetty always happy with Nancy who takes as much or more pains to please the Children in your absence than when present.

“I have likewise the pleasure of informing you that an express was sent from Head Quarters to Genl Arnold dated 30th June warning him that on the 29th about 7 OClock A. M. both Armies advanced upon each other and at 12 a general Action commenc’d when we forced the Enemy from the Ground who retreated and halted at a place flanked by Marshes and thick Woods from which they decamp’d that Night at 12 and we are in full pursuit. The Action was in the Field adjoining Monmouth Court House. The deserters are without number—The Whole City of Philadelphia Huzzaing!

“Glorious News—The above Intelligence is from Dr. Potts who sent an Express to the Director General on purpose.

“I am in great haste as not only the people of Manheim are pushing me

much for post [cash] but Daniel is ready to return. I beg my affectionate respects & Complts be presented to Mrs. Morris & my Father & then believe me to be with much respect Dr. Sir

"Your most obligd Friend & very humble Servant

"Joseph W Shippen."

"N. B. Our *Glorious General* comanded in person and received no hurt. May God Almighty preserve him.

"The Hon. Robt. Morris

"(Addressed) The Honbl Robert Morris Esqr.

"(Indorsed:) Manheim 2d July 1778

Jos. Shippen junr."

(Robert Morris Papers, Ac. 1805, Library of Congress.)

Two of the Morris children are mentioned in the foregoing letter, Charles and Hetty. Hetty became the wife of James Marshall, a brother of Chief Justice Marshall. There were five more children—Robert, Thomas, William White, Maria, and Henry. Robert, during most of the family's residence in Manheim, stayed in York with a very intimate friend of the family, John Brown, Secretary of the Admiralty. This man is not to be confused with the John Brown considered earlier in this paper. This John Brown had the confidence of Morris and took charge of his mail as it came to York from time to time. Each time he forwarded the mail to Manheim, he wrote an accompanying letter. There are about twenty-five of these letters in the New York Public Library, and in all of them much space is devoted to "Master Bobby."

After the removal of Congress to Philadelphia, the interest of the Morris family in Manheim was at an end, and our story almost finishes.

However, in the collection of Morris letters in the Library of Congress is one from Richard Bache to Morris, written in Manheim on the 11th of August, 1778. Richard Bache was the son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, having married Franklin's only daughter, Sarah (Sally). He followed Franklin as postmaster-general.

In this letter, although the spelling of proper names is unfamiliar, Hinselman undoubtedly means Heintzelman and Chickus must mean Chickies.

"Manheim, August 11, 1778.

"Do spare five minutes to let an old friend know what is doing in the world you live in, did these shades afford anything besides squirrels and partridges you should have it. Old Hinselman bemoans the loss of you and drowns his sorrows in Tody—The Chickus pursues its usual course as does our opposite neighbor the Cooper his, viz: he gets drunk once a day—sometimes twice—but I am always

"Dear Morris

"Your affectionate friend

"Richard Bache"

"Robert Morris, esq."

After seeing this letter, I searched for more Bache letters, and found two in the collection of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. They were both written from Manheim to Benjamin Franklin, who was in France, and would indicate that Bache held Manheim as his place of residence. One of them was sent by bearer (May 1st), a "Dr. Bigger who is going to Europe with a view of improving himself in his profession." He states: "Sally and the children are well, they join me in sincere affection."

After the evacuation of Philadelphia, Bache returned there for a period and writes to his father-in-law on July 14th (New York Historical Society) :

"Once more I have the happiness of addressing you from the dearly beloved city, after having been kept out of it more than nine months. . . . Sally is yet in the country, and does not intend coming to Town till the hot weather is over, on account of her little girl . . . I found your house and furniture upon my return to Town in much better order than I had any reason to expect from such a rapacious crew."

September found the Bache family again living in Philadelphia. To Franklin he penned a letter on October 22d (American Philosophical Society), and speaks about his country home "where I remained with my family till about a month ago when we moved bag and baggage into Town, with the pleasing hope, that we should not again be obliged to quit it."

I have not found any record to indicate that Bache owned property in Manheim.

There is nothing further to tell about the great patriotic, magnanimous, unselfish Robert Morris as far as Manheim is concerned, and it is not the province of this paper to deal with his life after the Manheim period. Let me quote from just one more letter written to James Duane of New York on September 8, 1778 (New York Historical Society) :

"I did not join Congress seriously until since they came down here, now and then I paid them a visit of a few days in York Town during the Winter and Spring. Notwithstanding this a great part of my time was employed in Public business for People were perpetually coming after me about it."

Robert Morris sold his Manheim properties on July 28th, 1781, to James Jenkins for £1200, which was £770 less than he paid for them.

LETTERS TO ROBERT MORRIS BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1777,
AND JULY 5TH, 1778 (IN AC. 1805 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS)

1777	Sept. 25	Silas Deane	Paris	4 pp. fo.
	30	Chas. Stewart	Trenton	2 p.
		(add. to Lancaster)		
	Oct. 1	Silas	Paris	3 p. (endorsed commercial)

	5	Thos. Wharton Jr.	Lancaster	3 p. fo.
	9	Jonathan Hudson	Baltimore	2 p. fo.
	15	(1 p. copy of rept. of Burgoyne's defeat sent from Col. Mitchin (?) at Head Qrs.)		
	17	Col. Armand	G.W.'s camp (add. to Manheim or Yorktown)	2 p.
	24	J. Hudson	Baltimore	1 p. fo.
Nov.	1	"	"	1 p. fo.
	11	Col. Armand	(no place)	1 p.
	16	Thos. Pike	Winchester (Va.)	14 p.
	21	Lt. Benj. Grymes	"Camp"	
Dec.	15	"	"	1 p.
	24	Silas Deane	Paris (merely introduction of Holker)	1 p.
1778	Jan. 1	Chas. Thompson	York (add. to Manheim)	2 p.
	10	David Stewart	Baltimore (re price of cloth)	
	14	Stephen Ceronia	Cap Francois (complaint of no remittances)	
	21	David Stewart	Baltimore	2 p.
	26	W. West	White Marsh	3 p.
Jan.	25	John Pringle	Edenton N. C.	1 fo.
	26	Jos. Borden	Bordentown	1 fo.
	27	David Stewart	Baltimore	1 ²
Feb.	2	Jonathan Williams	Nantes	"
	4	Thos. Wharton, Jr.	Lancaster	1/2 fo.
	11	Isaac Gouverneur	Curacao	1 p.
	11	Gouverneur Morris	(add. to Manheim) no place given	2 p.
Mar.	27	Chaplain H. Miller	Manheim	2 p. note
	29	Thos. Smith	Lancaster	note
Apr.	1	R. C. Swanwick	Phila.	1 p. fo.
	11	Thos. Browne	London	2 ² p.
	25	J. D. Schweighauser	Nantes (add. to firm at Manheim)	1 ²
May	3	David Stewart	Baltimore	2 p.
	15	"	"	"
	23	James Searle	York	1 fo.
June	2	Wm. White	"	"
	10	David Stewart	Baltimore	2 p.
	24	Schweighauser	Nantes	3 ² fo.
July	2	Joseph Shippen	Manheim (water stained, partly obliterated)	1 fo.

LETTERS FROM MORRIS (IN AC. 1805 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS)

Copy of long letter about sales, finances etc., to William Bingham signed by R.M. with copy also signed of a few lines dated Mar. 10, 1778		Jan. 12, 1778
dated Manheim	6 closely written pages square letter size	
Copy of letter to B. Chew dated at Manheim	2 p.	Apr. 6, 1778
Copy of letter to Laurens	1 p.	" 7, 1778
" " " W. Bingham		May 5, 1778

Author: Heiges, George L.

Title: Robert Morris in Manheim / by George L. Heiges.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Morris, Robert, 1734-1806.
United States. Declaration of Independence--Signers.

Publisher: Lancaster, Pa. : Lancaster County Historical Society, 1930

Description: [121]-134 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Series: Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society ; v. 34,
no. 6

Call Number: 974.9 L245 v.34

Location: LCHSJL -- Journal Article (reading room)

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