

PAVING OF EAST KING STREET

Although Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and a number of streets marked down on the city plan, these thoroughfares were for many years only ordinary dirt roads, and no effort seems to have been made to improve them beyond that condition until 1771, or nearly thirty years after its actual incorporation as a borough, when definite action was resolved upon for their permanent improvement. It must be remembered that part of the town site was low-lying ground, wet and swampy, which must have been a serious impediment to travel and traffic.

As the population and business of the place increased this drawback was more and more felt, and the result was that on February 5, 1771, the County Commissioners and assessors directed that a bridge should be built over the stream running across West King street, in the neighborhood of Water street. This action was confirmed by a grand jury, and the work was done. This was the first permanent improvement of which we have any record. The bridge was promptly opened to traffic early in the same year. It must have been a work of some pretensions, as we find that on July 1st considerable work was ordered to be done on it. The Burgesses ordered "grates for the openings in the arches, to secure the waters from the gutters, and battlements of brick to be placed at each end, with neat piers, to be covered with Warwick stone." About the same time a bridge was ordered to be built across South Queen and Vine streets.

From that time forward, with the expansion of the place, work was done

with considerable regularity all over the town, under an act of the Assembly, passed in 1774, "For regulating the Building and keeping in repair the Lanes, Alleys, and Highways of the Borough of Lancaster." For the purpose of carrying out these proposed improvements a board of "Surveyors or Regulators of Streets" was appointed in 1774, and yearly thereafter. Under that act a good deal of work was done. William Reichenbach, a prominent surveyor of the period, seems to have been the head man in these matters, and we find that on September 11, 1790, he presented a bill to Councils for services in surveying and regulating the streets and alleys of the borough, and also for preparing two maps of same; also, showing the country for the space of ten miles lying around it. A fac-simile of this map was reproduced by this society, and published in Volume 2, No. 8, of its proceedings. One of these maps, as was stated in the article just mentioned, was sent to Congress in the vain hope that Lancaster might be selected as the site of the National Capital.

Turnpike Companies Incorporated.

On the 9th of April, 1792, the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated. It was finished in 1794, and was not only the first turnpike in the county and State, but also in the United States. It has already received ample treatment in our proceedings, and nothing further need be said concerning it here. It reached westward only to the Conestoga river, and on April 22, 1794, the Susquehanna Turnpike Company was incorporated to run from the city limits on the west to Columbia. It was finished in 1807.

In 1797 a paper was presented to the State Legislature, showing that one of the just-mentioned turnpikes was

wholly completed and the other nearly so, one touching the borough on the east and the other on the west, but that between these termini there were gaps of considerable extent running through the heart of the town, where the roads were in bad condition, and for whose improvement no provision was made. Of course, turnpikes could be built by the stock subscription plan through the county, but as the streets in the town were owned by the borough itself, that plan was not feasible, and some other plan was necessary to accomplish the task.

Aid of Lotteries Invoked.

Our enterprising forefathers found one ready-made for their purposes; it was the lottery. The hope of getting something of much value for a little outlay is an inducement our weak humanity has never been able to withstand. No human invention offers greater inducements to this end than the lottery. Therefore, from the time of their origin, which was either in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, States and corporations, and even individuals, have in times of need resorted to this ready means of raising money. Florence established a lottery in 1530 for the benefit of the State, during a great scarcity of money. They soon after made their appearance in France, where they became universally popular. They were proposed in England as early in 1567. The first one in that country was drawn, night and day, from the 11th of January, 1559, to May 6th of the same year. It was for the improvement of the harbors of the Kingdom. There were 400,000 tickets, at ten shillings each. The prizes consisted of money, silver plate and other articles. When Prince Rupert died, in 1683, his jewels were disposed of by lottery. Five years later there was a lottery in which the tickets were a penny and the capital prize £1,000. In

1694 £1,000,000 were raised by lottery. In 1697, £1,400,000. In 1699 they were suppressed by Parliament, but in Queen Anne's reign were again authorized. In 1710. a loan of £1,500,000 was raised by a lottery. In those days everybody bought lottery tickets. The Archbishop of Canterbury was a lottery trustee. In a lottery held in 1767 a prominent lady, residing in Holborne, had a ticket given her by her husband; so anxious was she for success that on the Sunday previous to the drawing the clergyman of her parish announced that "the prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking." The last State lottery drawn in England was in 1827.

Lotteries in Pennsylvania.

In 1612 the first lottery to benefit this country was drawn in England. It was to benefit the colony of Virginia. The largest prize, \$4,800, fell to the lot of a tailor, and made lotteries extremely popular among the poorer classes. After a while, whenever money was wanted which could not be supplied in any other way, the lottery was a never-failing source of income. Churches annuities, marriage portions, and all manner of benevolent purposes were aided in this way. The people of the Colonies adopted the lottery from Europe, and, during the latter half of the last century and the beginning of the present, their assistance was invoked in all manner of schemes. Churches, especially resorted to the lottery. Most of the early churches in this city and county derived part of the money for their erection or improvement from moneys derived from lotteries. The Provincial Assembly, or the Legislature, in each case passed an enabling act, legitimizing the drawing. I prepared, but have mislaid, a list of some of the public lotteries authorized in

this county. There must have been a score or more of them.

But this is diverging from my theme. The Lancaster borough of 1797, like the Lancaster city of 1899, was not burdened with an overflowing treasury. The gap of bad streets between the Conestoga on the east and the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike at the west end could not be macadamized with the funds on hand. What was more natural than that the old resort to a lottery should be adopted. Accordingly, the citizens of the borough petitioned the Legislature for authority to institute and draw a lottery for this purpose. That petition was favorably acted upon, and on March 9th, 1797, an act was passed legalizing the lottery.

The finding of the papers of John Hubley, Esq., several years ago, and which came into the custody of President George Steinman, enables us to learn how the work was accomplished. I have, in all, seventy separate papers relating to the building of the East King street turnpike. They are of all kinds, showing every step taken, all the minutes kept by the frequent meetings of the Board of Commissioners, the bills for labor, stone, powder, tools and everything else connected with the work, so that after the lapse of a hundred years we are placed in full possession of all the facts relating to the building of this prominent city thoroughfare.

Lottery Authorization.

The act of the State Legislature, authorizing the lottery, reads as follows:

"An act for raising, by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding \$20,000, to be applied to defraying the expense of paving the streets in the borough of Lancaster:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby

enacted by authority of the same, that Edward Hand, Paul Zantzinger, Abraham Witmer, Matthias Slough, Adam Reigart, Jr., Jacob Graeff, Philip Diffenderffer, Jacob Krug, George Musser, John Miller, James Crawford, Casper Shaffner, John Huber, Adam Weaver and John Hubley, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to raise, by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be by them applied to defraying the paving the streets in the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, in such manner as to the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may appear most beneficial to the inhabitants of said borough and the public in general; provided always that the said commissioners shall begin by applying such part of the money so to be raised as aforesaid, as may be necessary to the paving of that part of King street which lies between the Philadelphia and Lancaster and the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike roads.

Section II. Provided that before any tickets are sold, the scheme must be laid before the Governor and approved by him; and that the commissioners give bond to the Governor for the faithful performance of duty; render a true account every three months; and pay the money received to the Treasurer of said county, who shall give a bond to the County Commissioners to faithfully perform his duties.

Section III. Provided that all prizes should be paid by the County Treasurer after said drawing shall be completed and hold balance of money subject to the orders of the County Commissioners.

Section IV. Provided that the Commissioners named should subscribe to an oath to faithfully and diligently perform their duties as such; that three of them should attend the drawing each day, and when completed file an accur-

ate list of fortunate numbers with the County Treasurer; also to be published in at least one newspaper in Philadelphia, and in the German and English newspapers printed in Lancaster; that said expense of publishing shall be paid by the Treasurer.

Section V. Provided that the Commissioners should adjust all accounts which might be incurred by all persons legally employed in carrying the scheme into effect.

Section VI. Provided that if the prizes were not demanded within twelve months after publication they should be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the undertaking.

Section VII. Provided that the Commissioners were authorized to apply all monies received, excepting what was paid for prizes and expenses, to the paving of the streets in the borough of Lancaster.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

It is to be regretted that among the many papers relating to this subject there is none giving the initial steps, the town meeting, at which the Board of Commissioners was chosen, and their earliest deliberations.

It is in evidence, however, that no time was lost in getting down to work, as the following bill will show:

Lancaster, May 21, 1802.	
The Com. of the Lan. Street Lottery.	
Dr. to John Albright.	
1796, May 24.	
To printing 20,000 tickets..	£18.15.0
To printing 800 schemes..	4.00.0
To advertising in paper...	7.6

Total £23.2.6

But the plan at first proposed was not considered expedient, and nothing further seems to have been done until 1802, when the whole matter came up anew, and was then carried forward to a successful conclusion.

The earliest document in my posses-

sion is the minutes of the Board at a meeting held on January 23, 1802. It was followed by many more, held at shorter or longer intervals, during 1802, 1803 and 1804. I will quote the earliest of them, for it is there that the full particulars concerning the lottery scheme were apparently first formulated:

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Lancaster Street Lottery, held at the House of Peter Diller, January 23, 1802.

PRESENT.

EDWARD HAND,
JACOB KRUG,
JOHN MILLER,
ADAM REIGART, JR.,
ABRAM WITMER,
ADAM WEAVER,
JOHN HUBER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
CASPER SHAFFNER,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,

GEN. EDW. HAND in the Chair.

The sense of this Board was taken upon the question whether this Board would continue to serve, or a majority thereof, or all resign. After mature deliberation, it was agreed Unanimously that the whole Board should continue. Upon which it was Moved and Resolved That the Board of Commissioners will Essay a new Scheme of a Lottery, to Consist of Four Classes, in lieu of the old one, which was found upon Tryal could not be carried into Execution. And that a new Committee of Three be appointed to draught and report the same to the next meeting of this Board.

Resolved, That John Hubley, Casper Shaffner and Paul Zantzinger be the Committee to Carry the above resolution into execution.

Resolved, that this Board adjourn and meet again this afternoon at the

House of Peter Diller, at 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

From the foregoing we get an inkling of the long delay from the authorization of the lottery in 1797 until 1802 in getting the scheme afloat. It seems a Board of Commissioners had been appointed and had formulated a scheme, but which was for some reason found impracticable and therefore not carried out. They were about to try it over again, and, as will be seen later on, with greater success.

A meeting held at the house of Peter Diller, agreeable to the above adjournment:

PRESENT.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
JACOB KRUG,
ADAM REIGART, JR.,
ABRAM WITMER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
CASPER SHAFFNER,
ADAM WEAVER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,

GEN. EDW. HAND in the Chair.

The Committee having handed in their scheme of a Lottery, which was laid before the Board, and upon examination it was found not Complete, It was resolved that the Committee do produce to this Board another Scheme or Schemes, to consist of 4 Classes, at their next meeting. Agreed to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 26th Instant.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held at the House of Peter Diller, agreeable to adjournment, January 26, 1802:

PRESENT.

JOHN HUBLEY,
 JACOB KRUG,
 JOHN MILLER,
 ADAM REIGART, JR.,
 ABRAM WITMER,
 ADAM WEAVER,
 PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,
 JACOB GRAEFF,
 PAUL ZANTZINGER,
 JOHN HUBLEY in the Chair.

The Schemes draughted by the Committee and several other persons were produced, and, after deliberation thereon, it was agreed that each Scheme separately should be by the Chairman read and voted for, which being done, the following was Unanimously adopted and agreed upon, to Consist of 4 Classes, each of the same numbers, and the same prizes—viz.:

1 Prize of 1000	1000
1 Prize of 500	500
2 Prizes of 200	400
5 Prizes of 100	500
5 Prizes of 50	250
11 Prizes of 40	400
20 Prizes of 30	600
39 Prizes of 20	780
45 Prizes of 10	450
99 Prizes of 8	792
4772 Prizes of 4	19088
4 last drawn out, 50	200
<hr/> 5000	<hr/> 25,000

That 3 Dollars only is to be paid for each Ticket.

Resolved, that John Miller and Abram Witmer be a Committee to wait on his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of this State, for his Approbation and Signature of the following, viz.:

A SCHEME

of a Lottery authorized by an Act of the Assembly passed March 9th, 1797, for raising a sum not exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be applied to the Defraying of the expenses

of Paving the Streets of the Borough of Lancaster.

Twenty Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, of which 3 Dollars is to be paid at the time of the purchase. The Whole Number of Tickets to be Divided into Four Classes, each Class to contain the following Number of prizes, subject to a deduction of 20 per Cent.:

(Here follows the enumeration of the numbers and prizes already given).

Second Class of the like Number of Tickets and Prizes; Third Class of the like number of Tickets and Prizes; Fourth Class of the like Number of Tickets and Prizes.

We, the subscribers, Commissioners named in the above act to Carry the same into Effect, Do Submit the above Schemes to his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for his approbation in Lieu of another Scheme formerly submitted to the late Governor, Thomas Mifflin, but which could not be carried into execution.

Lancaster, January 26th, 1802.

(Signed.)

JOHN MILLER,
JACOB KRUG,
ABRAM WITMER,
JACOB GRAEFF,
JOHN HUBLEY,
ADAM REIGART,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
ABM. WEAVER,
PHILIP DIFFENDERFER,

Adjourned to meet on Thursday next, January 28, 1802, at the House of Peter Diller, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,
Clerk pro tem.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Lancaster Street Lottery, held at the house of Peter Diller, January 29, 1802 (all the foregoing members being present), Messrs. John Miller and Abram Witmer, the Committee to

wait on the Governor, having reported that they had waited on him, who did approve of the Scheme by them presented and Honored it with his signature.

Resolved, That John Hubley and Adam Reigart, Esqs., be a Committee to Superintend the Printing of the Lottery Tickets, and to procure them as soon as possible; also, the Schemes, and the Publication in the Four News Papers in the Borough of Lancaster and once in one of the Newspapers printed in the City of Philadelphia.

Resolved, that the above named Committee be empowered to wait on the Directors of the Poor House and the Court, if necessary, and the Grand Jury of this County to endeavor to procure permission to Open such Stone quarries as they may think proper to grant.

Agreed that the next meeting is to be held at the House of Adam Weaver.

PAUL ZANTZINGER,

Clerk pro tem.

I have given the proceedings of these earliest meetings of the Board in full. During 1802 and the succeeding two years many meetings were held. To quote them all would be to make a book. I will, therefore, pass upon them hurriedly, merely quoting such items as may be of more than average interest:

The first lottery was drawn on May 1, 1802, but I have not found a list of the winners. On May 3, the men who aided in the drawing, Frederick Steinman, Charles Haverstick, John Trissler, Jacob Shaeffer and George Weitzel, gave receipts for having been paid for their services. It appears they were to get \$3 each, but in lieu of money had each taken a lottery ticket, the number of which is given. Weitzel, who did some additional work, had received three tickets. It is to be hoped they did not draw blanks. If they did their services went for nothing.

At the meeting held on May 28, it was resolved that George More should superintend the work on the street at a compensation of one dollar per day while so employed, that price having been agreed upon between the Commissioners and Mr. More. He was empowered to begin "to-morrow" to employ workmen and begin on East King street "from the Turnpike to the Court House."

At a meeting held on June 8 a number of bills were presented and ordered paid, showing the work to be going forward rapidly. Sub-committees on accounts, to advise the superintendent and other matters were named. The pay of Superintendent More was raised from one dollar per day to fifty dollars per month for himself and his son, as assistant.

Work seems to have progressed rapidly. On August 18 Mr. More was instructed "to join the Pavement to the Turnpike at Adams Town immediately and that the Waggon be permitted to pass on the finished part of the Pavement as far as Mr. Philip Diffenders," that is down to the Leopard hotel.

The Work Planned.

The foregoing preliminaries having been settled, the Corporation officers at once engaged the services of the eminent mathematician and well-known surveyor, William Reichenbach, to draw up plans for the work. I have found under date of May 24, 1802, the following document in the hands of Reichenbach:

The Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster having viewed King street, between the two Turnpike Roads, agree upon the following Plan of Regulation of the said street, to be marked out by the Regulators:

The Footways and Pavements shall, if no posts be allowed, generally be $10\frac{1}{2}$ foot wide, the edge of them to be

determined by a straight line; if posts be allowed, the same to be 11 foot wide, and the posts to stand inside of and close to the gutter; the Surface of the Pavement to be nine inches above the bottom of the Gutter.

In respect to the Descent or Ascent of the Surface of the streets and the direction of the Watercourses, the following Points are considered as Standards, by which the Street, Pavement and Gutters ought to be regulated, to wit:

1. The present Elevation or Surface of the Waggon road opposite to Appel's house, the Water to be led thence eastward to the Turnpike, and westward towards the Court House.

2. The lower corner of Risdell's new Pavement.

3. The present Surface of the Center of Lime Street, where the Water is to be led off from King Street.

4. The corner of M. Gundacker's Brick Pavement on Duke Street.

5. The Surface of the Pavement at Haverstick's Alley, from whence the Water is to be led westward towards the Court House pavement.

6. The corner of the pavement of the County Offices.

7. The present Surface of the centre of Prince Street.

8. The Surface of a Pavement, 15 inches below Lechler's Brick wall opposite the Sink hole, from whence the Descent is insensibly to change to an Ascent, to rise by a strait line.

9. The Surface of a Rock in the street, Christian Reitzel's house.

10. The tops of the Foundation Wall of the house, corner of Charlotte street, where the Water is to be carried off from King street.

11. The Surface of the ground at the beginning of the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike.

Between the above Standard Points the Surface is to be levelled according to strait lines. It is to be understood

that a few inches more or less in the elevation will be allowed, when the Concession of all the several parts should make it recommendable.

"The above is Recommended to the Commissioners by the Corporation and Regulators as most useful to the Public, and least injurious to private Property.

By Order of the Corporation,

WILLIAM REICHENBACH.

It did not require so long a time to pave East King street as might have been supposed from the long stretch between the Court House and the Conestoga, about 6,000 feet, I should guess, at a venture. We have seen that work was ordered to begin at once, about the last of January, 1802; early in July the work was completed. It seems the Commissioners were not successful in securing permission from the County Commissioners to get stone from the public quarries. I find that the quarries of Charles Smith, Esq., Dr. Muhlenberg and William Hamilton were the main sources of supply. From the quarries of Smith, $8,397\frac{1}{2}$ perches of stone were taken; from those of Dr. Muhlenberg, $699\frac{1}{2}$; from that of Dr. Hamilton, $239\frac{3}{4}$; the remainder from a number of other sources. The cost varied from two shillings and six pence to three shillings per perch, that is, from 33 to 40 cents. In several instances more was paid.

For paving, the rate per day was eight shillings and three pence, or about \$1.10; that was the highest rate; in some cases only 98 cents and 65 cents, for boys, perhaps. I have made up a summary of the various costs, such as stone, wages, hauling and minor items, and find the following to have been the total cost of the work, as rendered in the accounts of Mr. George More, who seems to have been very methodical and careful:

Total Cost.

For stones and quarrying.	£722	4	1
For hauling stones	477	2	7½
For pavior's work	351	9	0
For laborers	304	0	6
For cart and wagon hire..	112	3	9
For tools, shovels, powder, &c.	116	1	1
For Mr. More's pay (5 mos. and 3 days).....	104	18	7½
For printing, clerks, etc..	130	1	6

Total £2,315 0 0

Or about \$6,173.34, which we of the present day must conclude was remarkably cheap. Evidently there was nobody getting a divvy out of the job.

Here is a little bill which does not appear in the itemized account presented by Mr. More:

The Managers of the Lancaster Lottery.

To Adam Weaver.

1797. April 6, to two bottles wine	£ 0	15	0
1802. May 19, to dinner and wine	9	6	10
1802. June 8, to two bottles wine		15	00

Total £10 16 10

Doubtless the managers found some way of meeting this item of expense out of the lottery gains.

It required 266½ pounds of powder to blast the required stone out of the quarries. When the street was completed it was found that 346 perches of stone were still on hand and these were put down on West King street, where the work of paving was begun soon afterward. The paving of streets with money raised by lotteries was continued until 1813, when taxation was resorted to, a plan which has been continued ever since.

The Commissioners charged with the business of paving this street had an eye to business, and divided their patronage. Some meetings were held at

the public house of Adam Weaver, who kept the "Black Horse," on North Queen street; others were held at the "Sorrel Horse," kept by John Messen-kop; "The Buck," kept by Christopher Hager, where the Lancaster County Bank now is, was another, as was the "King of Prussia," on East King street, kept by George Fisher. There were meetings at other taverns, which I have been unable to identify.

Charles Smith.

I have not deemed it out of place to append a few facts relative to the Charles Smith from whose quarries the greater part of the stones used in the construction of East King street were procured. He was the son of the eminent William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College of Philadelphia. He was born in that city in 1765, studied law with his brother, William Moore Smith, and was admitted to the Bar in 1786. He practiced law at Sunbury, in this State, then came to Lancaster, and was admitted to practice in 1787. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1792. He was sent to the State Legislature from this county in 1806, 1807 and 1808, and elected a member of the State Senate in 1816. In 1819 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he was appointed Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams. He held that post of trust and honor until 1820, when he was commissioned President Judge of the "District Court for the city and county of Lancaster." He had previously, in 1810, been appointed by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State and to frame a compilation of them, which was published in 1810 and 1812, in five volumes. He presided over our Courts until 1824, after which he removed to Baltimore. He was married on March 3, 1791, to Mary,

daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates. He purchased an estate on the Conestoga River, which he named "Hardwick," and where he built that fine colonial mansion so long known by that name. At this beautiful country seat he spent much of his time while living here. The quarries at that place were drawn upon for the material to pave East King street. They to-day supply the best building stone around the city. He died at Belmont, near Philadelphia, in March, 1836. His wife died in August of the same year.

Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg.

The quarry from which the second largest amount of stones was taken was owned by one of the most learned and illustrious sons of this Commonwealth, Dr. Gotthilf Heinrich Ernest Muhlenberg, youngest son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who was the founder of the family in this country, and commonly spoken of as the "Father of Lutheranism in America." He was born at the Trappe, on November 17, 1753. In his tenth year he was sent to Germany to be educated. He remained abroad seven years. He was ordained to the ministry in the year of his arrival, 1770, in his seventeenth year. After acting as assistant to his father in Philadelphia and serving congregations in New Jersey he came to Trinity Church, Lancaster, in 1780. Here he labored until his death, on May 23, 1815, a pastorate of thirty-five years' duration.

Dr. Muhlenberg was the foremost botanist of his day in America. He has been called the "American Linnaeus." He carried on an extensive correspondence with scientific men in Europe, and was frequently quoted by them as an authority. Although learned in various sciences, botany was the one in which he won his highest honors. He discovered many new plants, and some were named after

him. Humboldt and Bonpland visited him here. He was an earnest worker. His botanical writings are extensive and valuable. Some of them, I believe, are still in MSS. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philosophical and Physical Societies in Berlin and Gottingen, and of other societies in Germany and Sweden. He prepared an English and German Dictionary in two large volumes, which was printed in this city. It is an excellent work and copies are occasionally seen. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of D. D. upon him, and Princeton did likewise. He was a brother to Gen. Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, of the Revolution. His quarry was located on the Groffstown road, left side, and not far from the old "Spook House."

William Hamilton.

William Hamilton, whose stone quarry was also drawn upon to pave this street, may, perhaps, have been related to the early Hamiltons of Lancaster, the owners of the site and the founders of the town, but this I do not know. He came to this city from Philadelphia, where he was born, in 1794-5. He had learned the printing business. He bought an interest in the Lancaster Journal, which had been started shortly before by Henry Wilcox. In 1796 he became sole owner and continued to publish the paper until 1820, when he sold it. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1810 and 1811, and to the State Senate in 1812. The late Judge Long pronounced him "a man of fine abilities, a fluent writer, decided in his character, fearless in expressing his views; a journalist who had the ability to conduct the leading paper of a strong political party."

He was the captain of a rifle company raised in this city that marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. He

was raised to the rank of Colonel. He was thrice elected treasurer of this county, in 1816, 1817 and 1818. He became a defaulter for more than \$20,000. His securities were John Bomberger, George Musser and William Cooper. After paying interest on the amount of the defaulted debt for a number of years, the County Commissioners finally exonerated them from the debt. His troubles so affected his mind that he was sent to the almshouse, where he died in 1820, in the forty-ninth year of his age. I have not been able to learn where his quarry was located, but doubtless it was also northeast of the city.

F. R. D.

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