THE STORY OF A PICTURE.[1]

As a rule, pictures are allowed to tell their own story, and, in most cases, they do so in a very satisfactory way. Some seem to require a certain amount of explanation. The one presented to you this afternoon is one of the latter kind, and seems to require outside assistance, which I will endeavor to give so far as I can. Some of you have seen it before, because many copies have been made of the original, but most of them do not do it justice. The present one, while on a considerably smaller scale than the original, is, nevertheless, one of the best ever made from it, so far as exact fidelity to details and clearness of outline are concerned.

As you can see at a glance, it represents a view taken of Lancaster at a comparatively early period. How early I am not prepared to say, but the year 1800, I think, would not be very far from the mark. It may have been made earlier than that, but my own opinion is that its date is a few years later. It must, at all events, have been made subsequent to 1794, for in that year the handsome spire on Trinity Luth-

[1]This paper was prepared at the request of Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and read before that organization on March 8, 1905. The Lancaster County Historical Society, by resolution, ordered it to be printed in its Papers and Proceedings, which has accordingly been done.

The writer hereby desires to acknowledge his obligations and express his thanks to Messrs. Steinman & Foltz, to Rev. W. Stuart Cramer and to S. M. Sener, Esq., for their courtesy in allowing him the use of some of the cuts used in illustrating this brochure, thereby much enhancing what value it may have.

eran Church was completed, and, as can be seen, forms one of the most conspicuous features in the drawing. Who was the artist? I regret to say that is a question I am unable to answer. No one knows, and probably the actual truth never will be ascertained. It has been conjectured that one of the Krug boys, whose father owned a tannery on the site of the present Stevens House, may have been the person. One of the family, according to tradition, was a draughtsman of merit, and there has been a disposition to award him the credit of the performance. Another tradition awards the credit to the son of a Moravian Bishop. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, whoever he was, he was a person of no mean ability in pen drawing. The original is in India ink, somewhat faded by its century of exposure to light and air, yet retaining much of its original freshness and artistic beauty.

Circumscribed Limits of the Town.

That the picture was taken from a natural elevation to the southwest of the centre of the borough is apparent, and the legend that accompanies it so states. Most probably it was from the most elevated part of what has long been known as "Dinah's Hill," so named after an ancient lady of color, who made the locality historical through a residence there during the early part of the last century. At the period when the sketch was made, Lancaster had not reached out very far in all directions from the rectangular plaza at its centre. Most of the borough or city, whichever it may have been, was confined to the distance of two blocks in every direction, from the Square. A careful study of the drawing clearly shows the water course in the foreground that once ran

southward along what is now Water street, then, as now, the lowest point in the western half of Lancaster, and drained nearly one-half of its entire area. Its early name was "Roaring Brook," later "Hoffman's Run" and more recently "Gas Run." It will be observed, the built-up portion of the borough at that time only reached westward as far as Water street. Only two buildings are to be seen beyond that, evidently barns or stables, and one of them thatched with straw. Looking to the northeast, where the store-house stood, on North Queen street, near James, we get an almost unobstructed view, although houses seem to have been straggling out North Queen street. The same thing is seen when we look southwest. The Quaker Meeting House, on the second block out South Queen street, standing where the Odd Fellows' Hall now stands, seems about as far in that direction as buildings had been erected.

We learn from Christopher Marshall's diary that the same state of things existed in a northeasterly direction. His residence, orchard and botanical garden were located on East Orange street, north side, between Lime and Shippen streets. This locality was considered "out of town," and he uses language like this: "I then went into town;" "in the evening we again went into town to hear the news;" "after dinner went into town;" "after breakfast went downtown to Wm. Henry's," and so on, at least a hundred times. From all this, it seems very clear that in that direction all the part east of Lime street was "out of town," and likely wooded.

One exception, I think, must be made to this two-square limit as comprising almost all there was of the borough at that time. A writer in the Lancaster

Journal of 1838, who declares he was then " a bachelor of eighty," says: "While I am on Orange street, I cannot help contrasting the present appearance (in 1838) with what it was in my boyhood. At that time it was little more than a wide lane, with half a dozen houses, nearly all of which are still standing. The peaceable and retired-looking mansion, with the willow trees in front, at present inhabited by the widow of Judge Franklin, I remember as a commission store, where trade was carried on with a few Indians still in the neighborhood, and also with those from a greater distance, who exchanged their furs and peltries for beads, blankets, cutlery and rum." That was the old Shippen-Franklin-Reigart residence, at the corner of Orange and Lime streets, owned by Christopher B. Mayer, who was born in 1756. He was a wealthy merchant and a brother of Colonel George Mayer, the hardware dealer, whose place of business was on North Queen street. The writer in the Journal continues in this wise: "I remember the forest trees standing on East King street, nearly as far down as Mr. McGonigle's tavern. (That is, to Shippen street.) What is now called Adams street, then Adamstown, was the most thickly inhabited place about." The Adamstown referred to was the early name given to the fifteen-acre tract of land bought by Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn from Hans Musser in 1744, and on which he laid out the ground-rent plot known as Adamstown. It lay between East King and Middle streets, or Howard avenue. Hard by it, Hans Musser also cut some or all of his remaining land into building lots, and which was known as Mussertown.

Hans Musser had some troublesome neighbors in the Indians who kept

hanging around the vicinity and set up their wigwams close by. In the same year, 1744, he complained to Governor Thomas that the redskins had barked his walnut trees and used the bark to cover their cabins. He claimed £6 damages for the same, and was allowed £3.

This discursive ramble has been taken to show very conclusively, as I think, that even after the Revolutionary era, and down to 1800, the principal portion of Lancaster Borough was confined to two squares, or less, in every direction from the centre of the town, although buildings were straggling, more or less remote from each other, over a far greater area.

Finding of the Picture.

But I must now return to the picture and relate the few known facts concerning it. Where it remained during the earlier years of its existence is not known. It first came to public notice at a sale of the household goods of Miss Catharine Dean, of North Prince street, on November 20, 1870, at which time it was purchased by the late Charles R. Frailey, Esq., for "a mere song." How it came into the possession of Miss Dean, or how long it had been there, will, of course, never be known. Perhaps it may have been a gift from the artist himself. One day the late George M. Steinman and William Carpenter entered Mr. Frailey's office. Mr. Carpenter, being himself a surveyor and draughtsman, was at once attracted by the talent of the artist who drew the picture and expressed his admiration for the same. "What will you take for it?" asked General Steinman. "Ten dollars," responded Mr. Frailey. The money was handed over to the latter gentleman, and the picture at once pre-

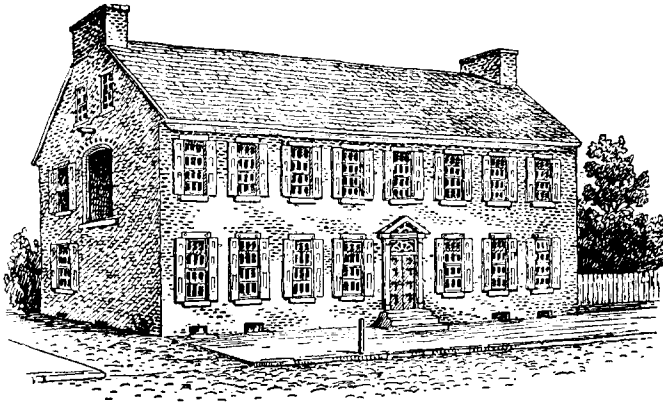
sented to Mr. Carpenter. It was hung on the walls of his office, where it remained until his death, when it came into the possession of his son, Henry Carpenter, Esq., in whose office it hangs to-day.

After this long introduction to the picture, I will mention some of the more important facts connected with the ten historic buildings, which, as you see, the artist has brought into special prominence. They were the most conspicuous structures in the then borough. With the history of most of these buildings you are all more or less familiar, but there are several not so well known, and of these I may perhaps be able to tell a few things that are not familiar even to well-informed readers. By reference to the old drawing, it will be seen the ten buildings were plainly visible from the artist's point of observation, and can be easily identified by the key which is also printed on the drawing.

NO. 1. THE OLD STORE HOUSE.

The first one of the ten is the building on the extreme left, standing out boldly. It is what was known then and in later times as the old "Store House." It was built by the State of Pennsylvania at an early period of the Revolutionary War, for the housing of military supplies, and from whence they were distributed as needed to other points. The building stood on the west side of North Queen street, between Lemon and James streets. The southern gable of the old building may still be seen in the first house immediately north of the Baily carriage works. The original building was of brick, and was one hundred feet long and thirty-five feet wide, and two stories high. Either during that war or at its close, the Store House

was rented or loaned to the General Government and continued to be used by the latter for the storage of certain military supplies which it had on hand. By an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1788, the Store House and the ground on which it stood was donated by the State to Franklin College, which had been chartered during the previous year. As the college did not require the building for its immediate uses, these



OLD STORE HOUSE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF NORTH QUEEN AND JAMES.

stores were allowed to remain in it, as may be inferred from the following letter of General Knox, then Secretary of War, to General Hand, re printed here. It reads as follows:

"War Office, 17th of April, 1790.
"Sir,

"By some mistake I find your letter of the 18th of January last has not been answered.

"An expectation of some general arsenals being permanently established has hitherto prevented the removal or disposal of the few public stores in Lancaster. The expectation

still continues, but its accomplishment does not appear to be immediate. I must therefore leave to your judgment—in case the college should demand the buildings or rent for the same—to make the best of the stores in case of being obliged to remove them or bargain for the rent of the buildings in which they now are.

"It will not be necessary to make any returns at periods, but only on such occasions as from any causes shall happen.

"I am, Sir,

"With great respect,

"Your most obedient servant,

"H. KNOX."

'The Honorable General Hand."

What the result of this correspondence was, or how long the United States remained in occupancy of the building, there is, I believe, no evidence to show. The building was, however, thoroughly repaired and the lately chartered Franklin College established therein. The exact year when this occurred seems to be unknown. At all events, the buildings and ground, rather more than an acre in extent, which included two additional lots donated by the Hamilton heirs, were sold about 1838, for $2,000. The college was then removed to the Franklin Academy building, which had been purchased, near the northeast corner of Orange and Lime streets. The property fell into the hands of the late John S. Gable, who built a row of six houses on the old Store House site, the same ones to be seen there now.

NO. 2. THE BARRACKS.

The next structure on our picture is called "The Barracks." To better illustrate this and the other Govern-

ment buildings erected here, before and after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, another picture or draft is presented. This is entirely new and none of you have ever seen it before, the illustration having been printed for the first time for this special occasion. It represents the large Barracks which stood on the corner of Walnut and North Duke streets, where the First M. E. Church now stands, fronting on Walnut westward as far as Christian street, thence northward along the last named street, as may be seen.

The Government Stables.

Directly opposite the Barracks, eastward, on North Duke street, was the row of buildings known as the Government Stables, and extending northward almost to the club house in which we are now sitting. A gentleman of this city told me not long ago that when exploring the garret of one of these houses, many years ago, he noticed wisps of straw and hay between the rafters and roof, and wondered at the time how they ever got there. It was only when I told him of the uses these buildings had been put to more than a hundred years ago that the presence of that straw was accounted for. Of course, the old building underwent great changes during its conversion into dwelling houses, and the latter give no evidence of the earlier uses to which they had been put.

But I have been hurrying ahead of my original plan, and now beg leave to turn back and explain the existence of the map or plot on which these buildings are located, and which is in your hands. No person now living saw that Barrack Building, but as late as 1884 there lived a man who was born within a hundred feet of the old

Store House in 1794, and who, through his long life of eighty-eight years, lived within a square or two of all these public buildings, and who had, when a boy, played in and around them, and was fully acquainted with their appearance and all the other details. That man was the late Christian Zecher, whom some here, no doubt, remember. Some years before his death Dr. D. McNeely Stauffer, of New York, a native of this county, a learned archaeologist and excellent draughtsman, purposely interviewed Mr. Zecher, and procured from him all the facts and particulars relative to these four buildings. From these descriptions Dr. Stauffer made a drawing. This was submitted to Mr. Zecher for inspection and correction. Some few changes were made and the map as corrected is the one before this organization to-day. Its accuracy is beyond question, and I regard it as one of the most valuable of the historical documents relating to the early history of our city that we have.

The New Barracks.

The new Barracks, the one represented on the map, was built for a two-fold purpose—to provide a place of safety for the frontier people who were driven from their homes by the Indians and to house the forces that should pass through Lancaster, or be stationed here, and also as a safe place in which to keep the prisoners captured from the enemy. As the sequel proved, they were used far more often for the latter purpose than for the former.

Why the Barracks Was Built.

After the defeat of General Braddock a most savage and barbarous war was begun by the Indian allies of the French all along the frontier. To protect the people, a series

of block-houses or forts was established all along the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains, beginning a little above Easton and running down to the Maryland line, a little west of Harrisburg. About twenty-five of these forts were built along that line alone, each manned by from twenty to seventy-five provincial militiamen and at a cost of £85,000. Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin counties became the scenes of the most horrible Indian massacres. More than three hundred men, women and children were ruthlessly butchered along the Kittatinny range. The depredations did not reach the present bounds of Lancaster county, but the alarm was great, and the people demanded the erection of a fort in this place also.

The following letter from Edward Shippen to James Hamilton shows the sentiment prevailing among the people:[2]

[2] Edward Shippen, not the least important member of the Shippen family of Pennsylvania, was the son of Joseph Shippen, of Boston and Germantown, and grandson of Edward Shippen, the founder of the family in the United States. He was born in Boston in 1703. Early in life he entered the employ of James Logan, and later became his partner in business. He was elected Mayor of Philadelphia in 1744. He was also Judge of the County Court. In 1752 he came to Lancaster, where he resided until his death, in 1781. He became the County Prothonotary soon after coming here, and held the office until 1778. In early life he laid out and founded Shippensburg, Pa. He was the Chief Burgess of Lancaster at the time of the Indian massacre at the Working House. His son, Edward Shippen (1729-1806), was the father of "Peggy" Shippen, wife of Arnold, the traitor.

James Hamilton, to whom Mr. Shippen's letters are addressed, was born in 1710. He was the son of the celebrated Andrew Hamilton, the lawyer who defended the printer, John Peter Zenger, whose trial forever established the freedom of the press in the United States. He was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; elected member of the Provincial Assembly in 1734, and re-elected five times; was

"Lancaster, Dec. 5, 1755.

"Honored Sir:

"I received the favor of yours of the 24th of November, and we are all much pleased by your willingness to contribute to the building of a block-house. The savages who committed the murders in Paxton are now believed to be very numerous; perhaps, one hundred. A number of families, but thirty-five miles from us, are entirely cut off. Farmers are flying from their plantations to Reading. An alarm last night about twelve o'clock; we assembled in the Square, say three hundred, with but fifty guns; it was shocking to hear at such a moment, when, in expectation of the savages, that we had neither a sufficiency of guns nor of ammunition. Thanks be to God, the alarm was false. The block-house will be built on the north side of the north end of Queen street. There will be a wide ditch around it, a small draw-bridge; one important use is to place our wives, girls and

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Mayor of Philadelphia in 1745-46; was commissioned Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1748, but resigned in 1754; was again Deputy Governor from 1759 until 1763. On the departure of John Penn to England he administered the State Government, as President of the Council, until the arrival of Richard Penn, in 1771. Subsequently he was Acting Governor for the fourth time in 1773. He was made a prisoner on parole in 1777, and lived at Northampton during the British occupation of Philadelphia. He was the owner of a 500-acre tract of land, on part of which Lancaster was laid out, and lots sold on ground-rent conditions.

Bush Hill Mansion, the family seat of the Hamiltons in Philadelphia, was built by Ex-Governor Andrew Hamilton in 1714. It stood on a tract of land bounded by what is now Fairmount, Vine, Twentieth and Twelfth streets.

Edward Shippen and James Hamilton were life-long friends, and the former, as seems to be implied in one of the letters quoted, had promised to keep the latter informed of what was going on in Lancaster Town, which Hamilton had founded and where he had large monied interests.

children within, that they may be in safety. These are fearful times. God only knows how they will end.

"I am yours,

"EDWARD SHIPPEN."

Another letter, also from Shippen to Hamilton, reads as follows:

"Lancaster, Dec. 5, 1755.

"Honored Sir:

"The fort we have agreed to build is as follows: For the stockade, the logs split in the middle,and set on end three feet in the ground, placed on the north side of the town, between Queen and Duke streets; with curtains 100 feet. The planks of the bastions, 16 feet; and the saws of said bastions 30 feet each.

"Yours, &c.,

"EDWARD SHIPPEN.

"James Hamilton, Esq., Bush Hill."

The third letter is by the same writer, and addressed to the same man. It is of great historic interest, and is here presented. It was, however, dated twenty-two years after the first one. The Revolutionary War was then on, and the letter not only confirms what will be said of the building of the Powder House, but it brings to the front another and a new Continental storehouse, of which there is no mention anywhere that I know of, and concerning which local historians seem never to have heard. The building must have stood where the old High School building now stands. That is historic ground in the fullest sense of the words. But here is the letter:

"Lancaster, June 2, 1777.

"Dear Sir: George Ross is building a continental store, about 18 feet wide and one story, on lot 210 Chestnut street and Prince, the length of the

lot on Chestnut. Mark Burd, Adjutant General, has given orders.

"Mr. John Hubley is putting up the brick magazine. He has also a fine kiln at work. As it is my duty to inform you of all proceedings here, I can only say, I shall faithfully obey your instructions.

"Your affectionate friend,

"EDWARD SHIPPEN.

"James Hamilton, Esq., at Bush Hill."

Some of the Prisoners.

The first prisoners of which I have found any record came to the Barracks in the fall of 1775. Some were sailors taken from the British ships that had stranded on the New Jersey coast, and some that had been captured during Generals Montgomery and Arnold's invasion of Canada. The officers were as a rule lodged at the taverns or inns, and the privates sent to the Barracks. Many of the officers had their wives and children with them, and these latter had a pretty rough time of it. General Howe at one time sent through the lines, by permission, both provisions and clothing for their use, but William Henry[3] confiscated a portion

[3] No man in Lancaster played a more conspicuous or important part in our local history during the Revolutionary era than William Henry. He was born in Chester county, of Scotch ancestors, on May 19, 1729. He came to Lancaster about 1750, and at once began the manufacture of firearms. He was appointed armorer to General Braddock's expedition and also that of General Forbes. He became prominent in local affairs. Was a Justice of the Peace in 1758, 1770 and 1777; an Associate Justice of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1780; Burgess from 1766 to 1775, and Treasurer of the county from 1777 to 1786. Was one of the incorporators of the Juliana Library. Nowhere was there a more ardent or more trusted patriot. Was a member of the Assembly in 1776 and in 1777 a member of the Committee of Safety. In 1778 he was appointed Armorer of the State and Assistant Commissary General of the United

of these, despite the earnest protests of the British officers. Of the 5,791 men of Burgoyne's army captured at Saratoga in 1777, 2,431 were German mercenaries. Many of these latter, along with those captured at Trenton in 1776, were held in captivity here. Others were sent to Reading, Lebanon and Carlisle. Many of the Saratoga prisoners were kept here until the winter of 1778, when they were sent into Maryland and Virginia. Among the Hessians was an excellent band, which was hired by the citizens of Lancaster at a cost of £15 per night to play at the balls and entertainments given by society people of the borough at that time. Sometimes as many as 2,000 prisoners were held in this place at one time. They came in large numbers and often within a few days of each other. On December 14, 1781, 781 of Burgoyne's English soldiers arrived at the Barracks; on the 15th came 783 more, and on the 19th 923; all these left for other parts on the 19th, but on that same day 947 Germans came along, and on the next day 935 more.

States. In 1784 he was elected to Congress. During Howe's occupation of Philadelphia, David Rittenhouse had his office in Henry's house, on East King street, a few doors from the Square. There, too, Thomas Paine wrote the fifth number of his "Crisis." He was a skillful mechanic, and the invention of the screw-auger is claimed for him. He was an early patron of the painter West. His son, John Joseph Henry, as a youth of seventeen years, accompanied Arnold's expedition to Canada, and wrote an excellent history of that ill-fated campaign. Later, on the death of Judge Atlee, he became Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which he held from 1793 until 1810, when he resigned. William Henry was stricken with disease while attending a session of Congress in New York, and died in Lancaster on December 15, 1786. His wife acted as County Treasurer after his death, and satisfactorily settled all his accounts.

In January, 1782, Congress ordered prisoners to Lancaster and two Hessian regiments, that of the Crown Prince and Von Bose, were quartered in the Poor House and made fairly comfortable.[4]

Fevers and other diseases frequently broke out among these prisoners, causing many deaths and a panic among the citizens. On June 13, 1781, Judge Atlee wrote to President Reed that in addition to the 800 prisoners already in the Barracks and stockades, some 500 more were on the way, and that all of them could not be accommodated, there being women and children among them, and 150 being down with fever. The jail was also filled with prisoners. Dr. John Houston, the attending physician, called the attention of Paul Zantzinger to this condition of things and asked that some be removed. At last, many of these prisoners were removed to Easton, much to the relief of the people of Lancaster, as we can readily believe.

About the Prisoners.

Many other particulars relating to the old Barracks building might be given. Where so many soldiers were herded there were, of course, troubles of all kinds. Uprisings and plots to escape were continually in the air and often only too true. On March 12, 1781, President Reed informed the State Board of War that the Lieutenant and First Magistrate of the county had informed him that the powder magazine contained a large quantity of ammunition and was in a very insecure condition, and that British prisoners had been heard to drop expressions that meant evil. The letter was followed on May 21, 1781,

[4] See "German Allied Troops," page 216.

by one from Col. Adam Hubley, who told of a plot the 800 prisoners in the Barracks had formed to escape. The project was nipped in the bud, however. In spite of all precautions frequent escapes were made by the prisoners. This was more difficult for the English soldiers than for the Germans. The latter had only to get a few miles away from the town to find shelter with German farmers. They did not wish to reach the British lines, but desired to remain in this country, and many deserted and escaped in order to bring this about. Between October, 1777, and April, 1778, 160 of the 2,431 Germans captured at Saratoga had deserted, and were cared for by their German farmer friends. In January, 1777, John Hubley, the Barrack master, was instructed to put all the shoemakers among the Hessian prisoners to work, he to make them a small allowance for their labor. Others were employed at the various iron works to make cannon and shot. Lieutenant Wiederbold, a Hessian officer taken prisoner, says in his diary under date of January 8, 1778: "Hessians were taken to Lancaster, where they worked during the summer on the farms. Congress paid them in money the value of their rations, and the farmers gave them pay besides. On June 4, a fracas occurred between the British prisoners and the guards at the Barracks, and they were only subdued after a few were killed and some were wounded." (See Wiederbold's Diary.) There were always Tories ready to render aid to British deserters. In October Jacob and Christian Grove were fined £150 each for that offense. On the petition of some citizens two-thirds of the fine was remitted.

An English officer who was captured at Saratoga and came to Lancaster a prisoner inDecember, 1778,

has this to say of our own peculiar style of architecture: "Lancaster is the largest inland town in the United States, containing a population of about 3,000, Germans and Scotch-Irish. Most of the houses had an elevation before the front door and were entered by ascending high steps, resembling a small balcony with benches on both sides, where the inhabitants sat and took in the fresh air and viewed the people passing." [5]

CHARACTERISTIC LANCASTER ARCHITECTURE 100 YEARS AGO.

Sergeant Roger Lamb, of the British army, who was captured with Burgoyne's army at Saratoga and brought a prisoner to Lancaster in March, 1782, describes this stockade as a "pen."[6]

The Barrack Masters.

I have had much difficulty in trying to find out who were the barrack masters at these Barracks. The first

[5] Lieutenant John Anbury's Diary.
[6] *Lamb's Journal of the American War.* Dublin, 1809.

I have been able to trace was Major John Hubley. That was in 1777. Michael Hubley held the position in January, 1778. At that time he petitioned the Supreme Executive Council, "that in consideration of the great increase of the duty in his department his Pay and Rations as Barrack Master of Lancaster should be equal to that of a Major in the army; that he be allowed such assistance from time to time as might be necessary; and that he be allowed Forage for a Horse from the day of his first appointment as Barrack Master." On May 25, Judge William Atlee wrote to President Reed that Captain Hambright, the barrack master, had done much work on the building, employing persons to do the same; he says he ordered the blockhouses at the four corners of the stockade to be put in order. On April 1, 1784, the following motion was adopted in the General Assembly: "Whereas, the Barracks, Public Store House and Powder Magazine in the Borough of Lancaster are now vacant, and for want of a proper person to take care of them are subject to destruction and spoil," it was resolved that the Supreme Executive Council should appoint a proper person residing in Lancaster to take charge of the said buildings with authority to rent them for the highest rent he could get. His salary was to be £6. He was to keep the buildings in repair, and repay himself the cost of doing so out of the rent.

What Became of the Barracks.

Mr. Zecher, to whom I previously referred, said that the building became dilapidated and began to tumble down. There being, perhaps, no one to exercise authority in the matter, the bricks were carted away by everyone who had need of them, and

no doubt many of the old houses in the city to-day have bricks in their walls taken from the Barracks brick quarry. This statement is in part confirmed by a letter from John Screiber, the last barrack master of whom I found a record. On August 16, 1784, he wrote to President John Dickenson, saying: "I beg leave to inform the council that one of the Gable Ends has lately been broken down by the fall of a chimney from that part of the Barracks which was lately sold; this accident has laid open some of the rooms and will receive much injury from the weather; indeed, the whole of the Barracks are in a ruinous situation, and unless a new roof is put on, the whole Barracks will be destroyed in a short time." Exactly one month later Barrack Master Screiber wrote to Secretary of War Armstrong that Dr. Frederick Kuhn's two chimneys having fallen, that individual was not only going to remove the bricks belonging to these chimneys, but also those knocked out of the gable end of the Barracks. He also reported a request from some merchants for storing their powder in the Powder House, but that William Henry, who had the keys, had refused to deliver them until the State's own powder had been removed.

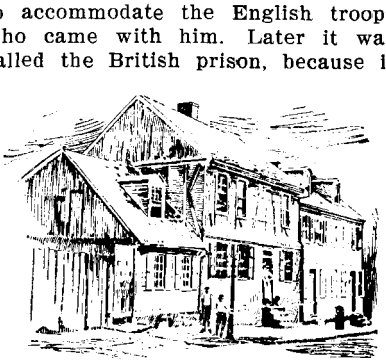
The last incident connected with the Barracks that I shall relate is, that, according to tradition, the duel between Dr. Jacob Reiger and Captain Stephen Chambers, on May 12, 1789, in which the former was mortally wounded, took place behind the Barrack building. As tradition is a great liar, it is for you to receive or reject the story as you may feel inclined.

I have tried in vain to find out when, and in what way, the State disposed of the Barracks and stables.

The Legislature in April, 1826, transferred to the city of Lancaster all its right and title to the Powder House, and the two lots of ground belonging to the same. I think it more than probable that the Barracks and stables were disposed of in the same way.

The Middle Street Barracks.

It will be in order at this place to mention that there was another and almost as early a Barracks building in Lancaster. It was erected as early as 1759-1760, upon the return of Colonel Forbes after the capture of Fort Pitt, to accommodate the English troops who came with him. Later it was called the British prison, because it



MIDDLE STREET BARRACKS, 1759-1886.

was used for the detention of British soldiers captured during the Revolutionary War. Lancaster was elected as their place of confinement because the prevailing sentiment of a large majority of the citizens was decidedly hostile to the English cause. These Barracks were erected on what was formerly Middle street, now Howard avenue, near East King, and stood until 1886, when the opening of Shippen street caused its demolition. It is said to have accommodated 500 men.

The main building was intended for

the use of the officers. In the rear was a large open space in which wooden huts were erected to shelter the common soldiers. James Webb was Barrack Master as early as 1764. In June 16, 1769, he resigned the position and James Ralph, who was then Chief Burgess of Lancaster, was at once appointed. In 1777 William Bausman was appointed Barrack Master.

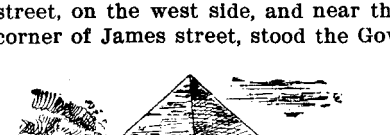
An Exciting Episode.

This old Barracks was the scene of one of the most exciting episodes of the War for Independence. The story is too long to be given here, but a brief outline of it may be told. The prison was surrounded by a stockade of logs and strongly guarded, but, in spite of all precautions, prisoners escaped and found their way back to the British army. General Hazen, who was in charge of the post, devised a plan to detect the method of escape. A Captain Lee, a patriot officer, was selected to carry out the scheme. He disguised himself as a British soldier, and was then thrust into jail with the rest. For a time he could discover nothing, but one night, while lying awake, the door was opened silently and an old woman came in, touched the nearest sleeping prisoner, who arose; then she approached Lee, looked at him, whispered, "not the man, but come." This seemed to be the opportunity so long awaited, and he also arose and followed. The woman took an alarm and went out, telling Lee to follow. The sentry had retired to a shelter out of the rain that was falling. They found a door unbarred and passed through. They were taken to the cottage of the old woman, who was well known. All present were about to be sworn to secrecy, but an alarm gun fired at the Barracks induced a hasty departure and they left the

cottage in charge of a guide. In twelve days they reached the Delaware. They always traveled at night, stopping during the day time in the barns and farm houses of Tories, where they were fed and cared for. But one of the number recognized Lee, who had once punished him, and he told the leader who he was. This man attempted to kill Lee, but both were seized by some loyal countrymen and carried before a magistrate. Lee told his tale, but he was not believed, and he was sent to jail. He prevailed on a jailer to carry a note to Gen. Lincoln, who was at the time in Philadelphia, who almost failed to recognize him in his rags. Lee returned to Lancaster. He was able to retrace the ground he had gone over and was instrumental in arresting and punishing fifteen persons who had aided the prisoners to escape.

The Powder House.

In the next square on North Duke street, on the west side, and near the corner of James street, stood the Gov-



OLD POWDER HOUSE—1777.

ernment Powder House. On February 6, 1777, the Council of Safety, then sitting in Philadelphia, resolved,

"That a Powder Magazine of the dimensions of 24 feet by 36, and other military store houses, be built in or near the Borough of Lancaster, for

the use of this State; and that John Hubley, Commissary, provide materials, employ Workmen, and see the same finished with all possible despatch, and that Major John Hubley take up on ground rent, or purchase, such grounds as are necessary for the said Buildings."

That Major Hubley lost no time in complying with the order of the Council of Safety is to be inferred from the fact that on August 19 of the same year, by direction of the Council, "an order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Esq., for the Sum of One thousand Five hundred Pounds, towards defraying the Expences of building a Powder magazine and Store Houses at Lancaster, he being appointed a Commissioner for that purpose by the Council of Safety, for which he is to account."[7]

At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle the interests of the several colonies and the General Government were not well defined, so that those furnishing supplies were uncertain who was their debtor or to whom they should look for payment. This is seen in the manner the following accounts are made out. Both these bills are in the possession of the writer:

Michael Dieffenderfer's (Innkeeper) account against the Continent of America for entertaining rifle men:

Captn. Price's Company....	1.	7.	0
Captn. Cresap's Company...	3.	17.	10
ditto " "	4.	14.	0
ditto for a Riffle.....	6.	0.	0
Captain Stephenson.....	0.	19.	6
Captain Dowdle's Company.	1.	4.	0
	18.	0.	6

Received of John Hubley eighteen pounds and six pence for the above Acct.

MICHAEL DIEFFENDERFER.
Octr. 24, 1775.

Adam Reigart's Account against the Continent of America for entertaining Riflemen and for Monies advanced to Drumers and Pfeiffers:

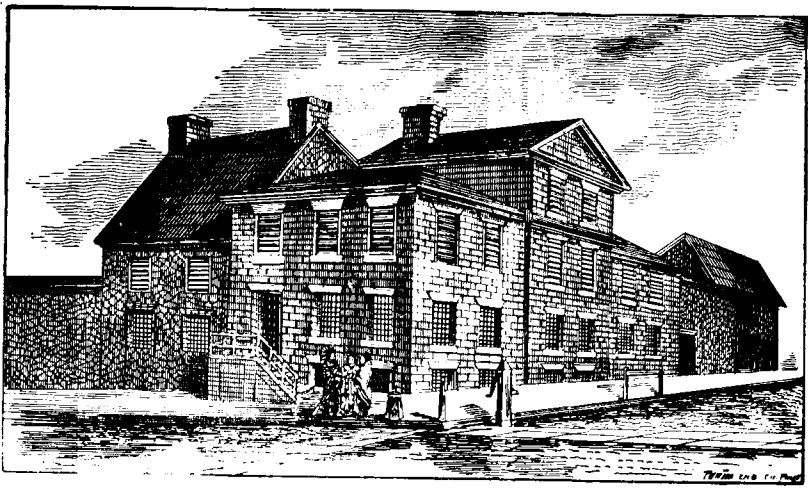
Captn. Smith's Company...	4.	13.	11
ditto Drumers and Pfeiffers.	4.	2.	6
	8.	16.	5

Received of John Hubley the above eight pounds, sixteen shillings and five pence, October 24, 1775.

ADAM REIGART.

NO. 3. THE OLD JAIL.

The third building indicated in our picture is the old jail. This, however, was not the first one built for the county's needs. An earlier one was ordered to be built at John Postlethwait's Tavern,seven miles southwest of Lancaster, and £600 were voted for it and a Court House, but for some



THE OLD JAIL—1775-1851.

reason the plans were changed and they were never erected. Robert Barber, who was the first elected Sheriff of the county, erected one of logs at his own expense, on his property, at Columbia, hoping to get the county seat located there, but he, too, was disappointed. The first one built in Lancaster town was erected in 1739. It also was of logs, and had to be enlarged several times. The second one, of brick, was built in 1745-6, and the third, or stone one of our picture, in 1775. It was there that the murder of the fourteen

Conestoga Indians occurred on December 27, 1763, by the "Paxtang Boys." It was not within the jail itself, however, that the tragedy took place, but in the yard of the Work House, which adjoined the jail, on the south side, extending to West King street.

The French and Indian War led to the usual results of warfare—a demoralized community and the multiplication of vagabonds. In 1763 a petition was presented to the Legislature praying for an act to authorize the erection of a "House of Correction." The preamble to the act is as follows:

"Whereas, it hath been represented to this House, by petitioners from a considerable number of inhabitants of the borough and county of Lancaster, that they now, and for a long time, have suffered most grievously, as well by unruly, disobedient servants, as by idle strolling vagrants from divers parts, who have taken shelter in the county and borough; that drunkenness, profane swearing, breach of the Sabbath, tumults and other vices so much prevail, that it is not in the power of the magistrates to suppress them, and preserve peace and good order, having no house of correction for the punishment of such offenders." The asked-for permission was granted and a House of Correction, or Work House, was erected. In it the Indians were killed on December 27, 1763. Felix Donnelly was appointed Keeper of the Work House in November, 1763. In May, 1765, Matthias Booch was appointed in his place.

This Work House, or House of Correction, must not be confounded with the "House of Employment," which was established in 1751, where a large number of indigent persons were given something to do. Stockings were made

on a very extensive scale in this house, and the borough became noted for its production of that article.

The first assault on the Conestoga Indians by the "Paxtang Boys" was made on December 14, 1763,when they unexpectedly put in their appearance at the Indian town of Conestoga, in Manor township, when three men, two women and one boy, six in all, were brutally slain. The remainder of the tribe being away from home, selling baskets and other Indian wares, escaped the massacre. These, fourteen in number, were then brought to Lancaster and placed in the Work House for safety, where, on December 27, they were all killed, three men, three women, five boys and three girls, fourteen in all, wiping out all that composed this ancient tribe. The slaughtered Indians were buried in one grave near the corner of North Duke and Chestnut streets, and there their bones remained until May, 1835, when, through the building of the railroad, they were again brought to light.

I will be excused, I trust, for introducing a personal allusion at this point. I am, I believe, with a single exception, the only person living who heard the story of that bloody tragedy from the lips of one who was a personal witness of it. My grandfather at that time was a lad of eleven years. Along with scores of others, for the evil news flew rapidly through the town, he ran to the Work House to learn what had been done. I, in turn, a boy of thirteen years, many times heard him tell what he saw on that occasion. Our two lives span that gulf of 142 years, 1763-1905. He also told me what no contemporary authority has mentioned, that, while all the Indians were either dead or mortally wounded, several of the dying

warriors by the significant motions of their hands, threatened or indicated a desire for retaliation or revenge—"the ruling passion strong in death."

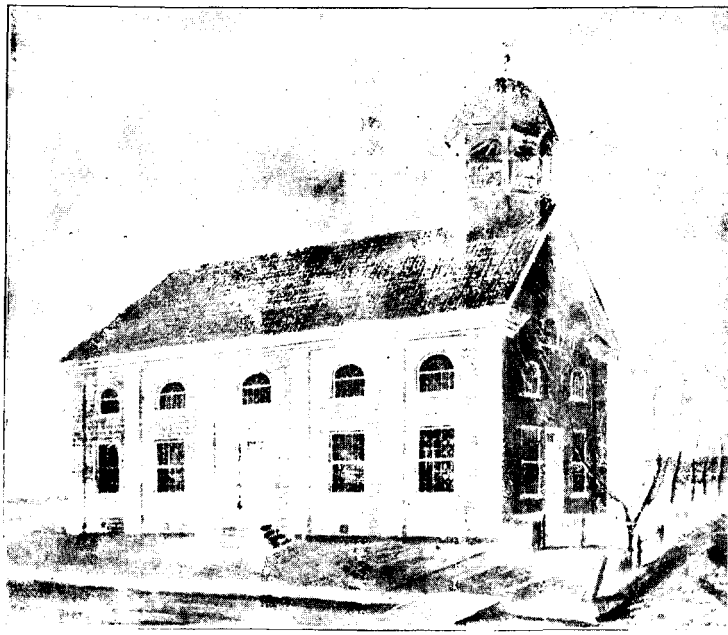
As a lad, I remember to have stood times without number at that aged grandsire's knees, listening with a swelling heart as he told me how he, a volunteer for the war, carried the flag of his native State over the wintry waters of the Delaware into the glorious conflict at Trenton; how he carried it through that hot midsummer day at Monmouth and over the ensanguined snows at Valley Forge. The tears that gathered in those sightless eyes, as these "tales of the times of old" fell from his lips, proudly, yet modestly told, have burned themselves into my memory, and there they will live enshrined forever.

It was not until 1774 that the building of the stone structure, which was familiarly known as "the Old Jail," pictures of which are familiar to us all, was begun. It was completed in 1775, at a cost of $4,675. It stood on the ground now occupied by the Fulton Opera House. Part of the original jail-wall may be seen at the rear of the building on Water street. The old jail stood until 1851, when the new jail standing in the eastern part of the city was completed.

NO. 4. THE DUTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is a curious fact, that in various documents dating back to the first third of the eighteenth century, Pennsylvania is called an "Island." How this designation arose it is, no doubt, useless to inquire at this late day. The "High Dutch" or "Calvinistic" Church was the name by which the Reformed Church was first known in

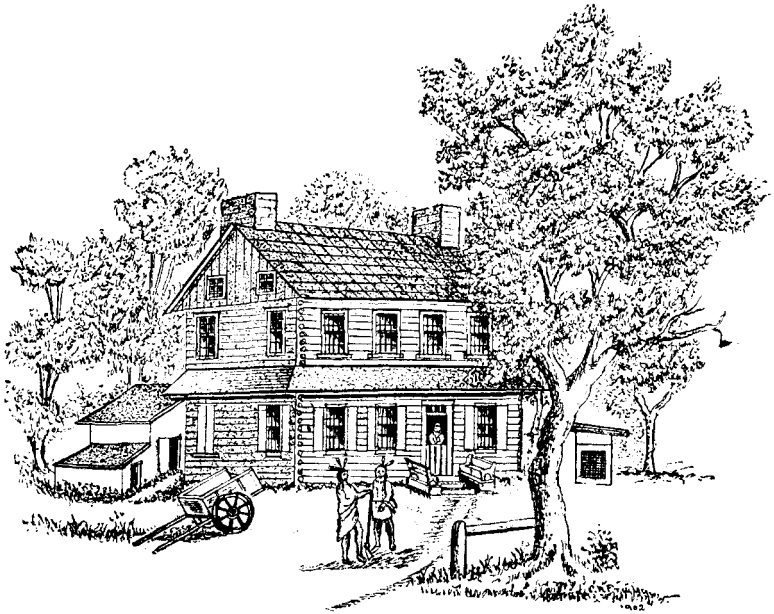
State documents. In the account of its organization in 1736, the year in which the first church was built, we find the following: "Church Protocol of the newly built Reformed Church, here in the Island of Pennsylvania, in Cannastoken in the new town named Lancaster." The church itself was



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, 1757—1850.

the first church of any kind built in Lancaster. It was constructed of logs and stood on the southern side of the present church lot. This old log church was torn down in 1753 and a new one begun in the same year, and completed in 1757. The material of the old one was converted into a dwelling erected on the northwest corner of Christian and Orange streets, where it stood until 1836,

when it was burned down. The second church building stood until 1850, when the present structure was built. Some eminent names have been associated with this church. Pastor John Jacob Hock was the first regularly ordained minister who served the congregation. After him came the noted Otterbein, the erratic Stoy, the zealous Helfenstein, the learned Becker, the earnest Harbaugh, and the well-read Titzel—the present pastor emeritus.

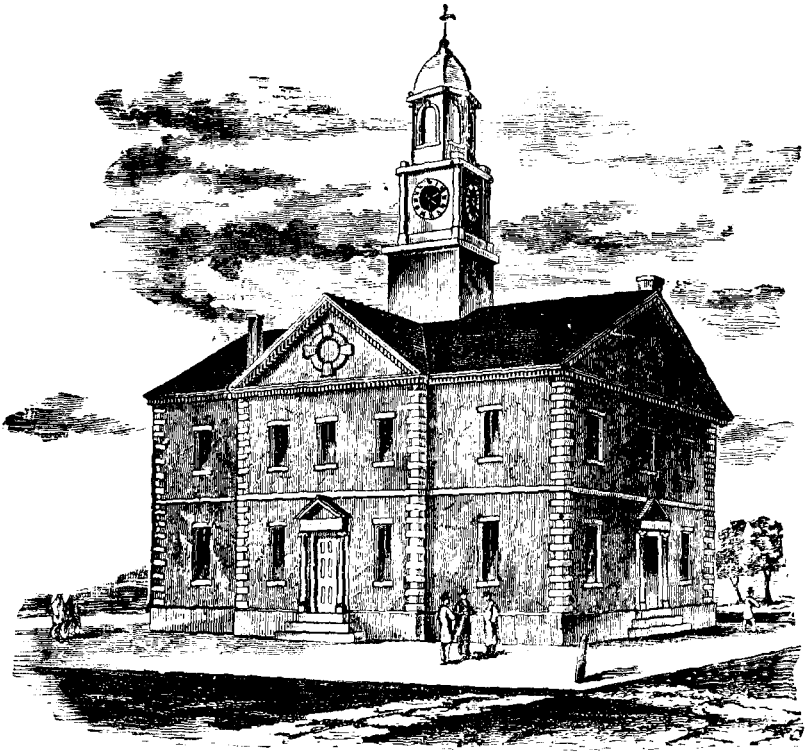


POSTLETHWAIT'S TAVERN—FIRST COURTS HELD HERE FROM JUNE 9, 1729, TO NOVEMBER, 1730.

NO. 5. THE COURT HOUSE.

Lancaster county was organized in 1729 at John Postlethwait's Tavern, seven miles southwest of Lancaster

Court was held on June 9, 1729. The Courts continued to be held there until November, 1730, when they were held in Lancaster, but in various taverns, there being no regular Court House. The erection of one on the



THE OLD COURT HOUSE, 1787—1853.

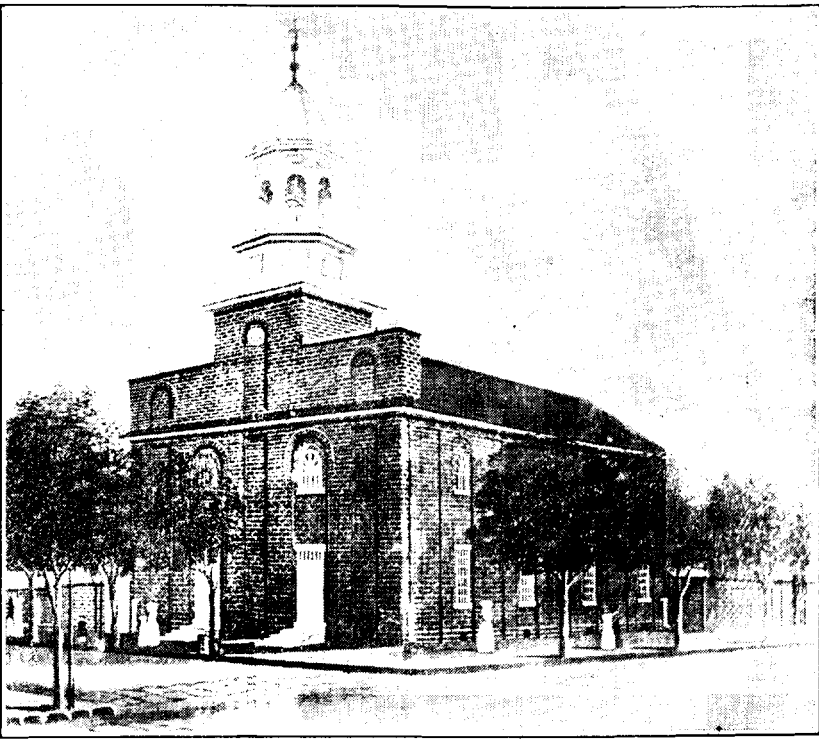
Square was commenced in 1737, and completed about May, 1739. It was an unpretentious brick structure, two stories high, paved with brick and had a steeple. It was destroyed by fire on June 9, 1784, fifty-five years to the very day from the date when the first Court was held in Postle-

thwait's. A more imposing structure was begun on the old site in 1784 and completed in 1787, at a cost of $15,758. That is the building seen in the picture. It was also known as the State House, because the State Legislature met in it down to 1812, when the Capital was removed to Harrisburg. It was a fine specimen of the architecture of that period, and noted for the beauty of its lines and its symmetry. It is a burning disgrace to the authorities of the city of Lancaster that it was allowed to be torn down. Public sentiment to-day would not permit such a desecration of so noted a structure.

NO. 6. ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

It is well known that clergymen of the Church of England visited Lancaster before the town was officially laid out, and preached here. The Rev. Robert Weyman was here in 1719, possibly in 1717. The Rev. John Backhouse also preached here in 1728. There was no church here, and the church historians do not seem to know where the services were held. It was in the Court House, as I shall show later on. The records of St. James' parish go back no farther than 1744, the year the great treaty with the Six Nations was held here. In the following year, 1745, subscriptions were made towards building a stone church. The work proceeded slowly. It was not until 1755 that every part of the work on the inside was completed. It was built of blue limestone, and extended forty-four feet on Orange street and thirty-four feet on Duke street. The spire, galleries and other improvements were subsequently added. The funds to build a churchyard wall were raised by a lottery in 1764. The funds for the steeple had

been supplied in the same manner in 1761. No picture of this early stone church has been preserved. It was torn down in 1818, and in 1820 a new brick church stood in its place. Addi-



ST. JAMES' CHURCH, 1820.

tions and other improvements were made to that building in 1844, 1878 and 1880. St. James' has numbered many eminent Lancastrians among her active members. George Gibson, John Postlethwait, Edward Shippen, Judge Yeates, George Ross, General Hand, Matthias Slough, Colonel Samuel J. Atlee and many more men who were

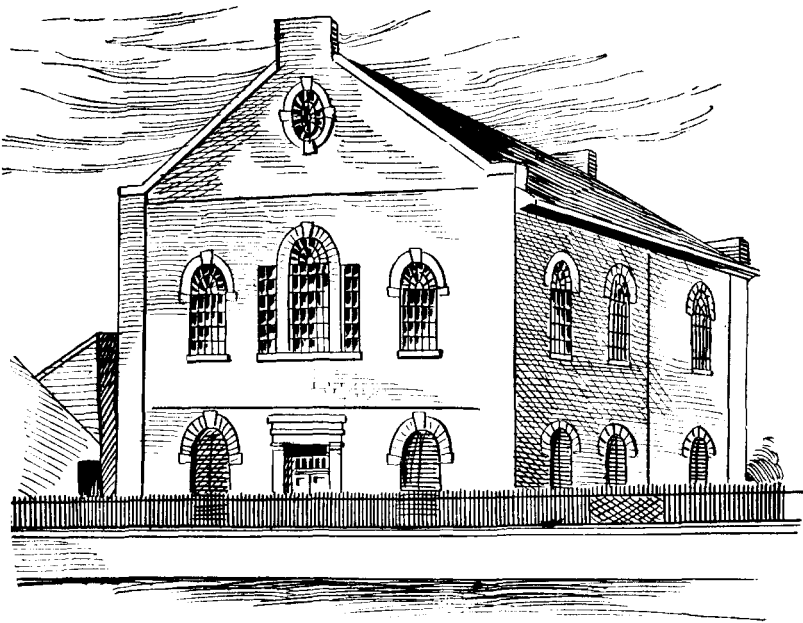
prominent in our early history were members. In this connection I must not omit the name of Dinah McIntire, or "Old Dinah, the Fortune Teller," as she was generally called. She was the wife of John Webster, the colored sexton of St. James' Church. She was once a slave, the property of Col. Matthias Slough, and died on May 4, 1819, at a great age—thought to have been 113 years old. She was regular in her attendance at church, and rustled her silk skirt with the best of them as she swept into her seat. Humble though she was, and once a slave, she has impressed herself forever into the nomenclature of our city by giving her name to one of its most prominent elevations, while most of the big wigs who occupied more ostentatious pews have been forgotten these many decades.

Among St. James' rectors have been men of more than local fame. The able Thomas Barton, the pious Dr. Clarkson, Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, hymnologist and philanthropist, and the saintly Dr. Samuel Bowman were among the men who built up St. James' and made her famous. It is a curious circumstance that Dr. Muhlenberg, preacher, poet and philanthropist, who at the age of thirty wrote that splendid hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway," at the age of seventy wished for ten more years of life to complete his grand philanthropic work in the vicinity of New York.

NO. 7. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is a singular circumstance, and not easily accounted for, that Presbyterianism, which was the first faith so far as is known to establish houses of worship in this county, was not sufficiently strong, or, at all events, did not build a church in this city before

the year 1769 or 1770. Elsewhere churches had long before been built by Presbyterians. At Donegal in 1722; at Pequea in 1724, and at Middle Octorara still earlier. In the lower end of the county it was the dominant faith among the Scotch-Irish. Nevertheless, the fact remains that, while there was a congregation here as early as 1763, the first church



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1769.

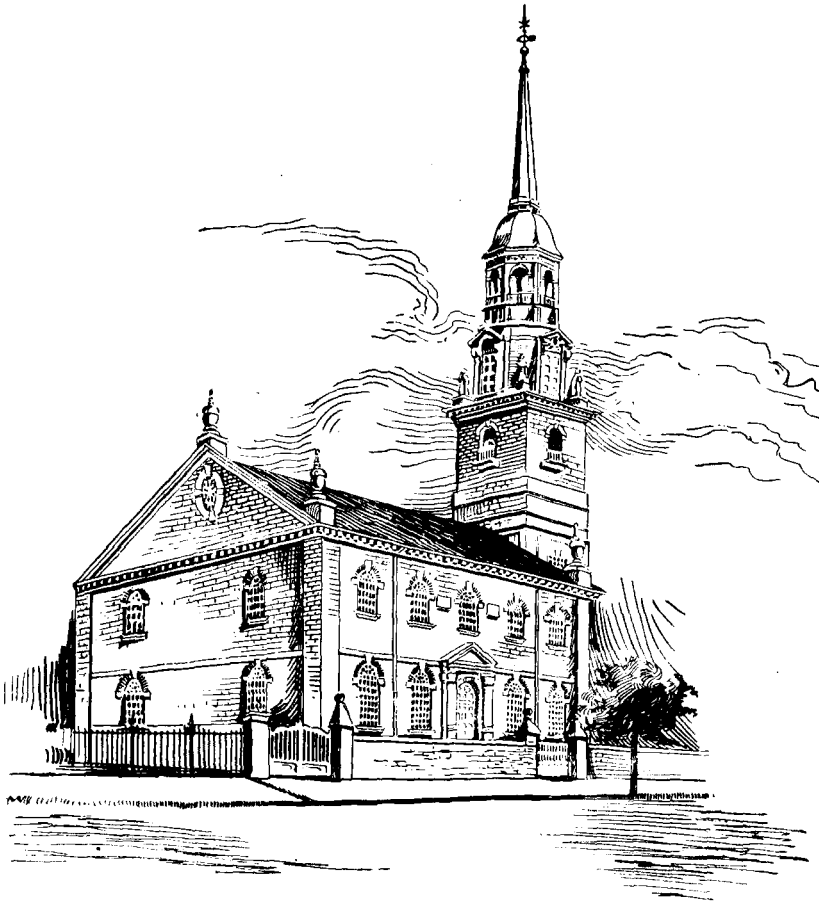
was not built until 1769. Perhaps, not to seem odd, or above their neighbors, the Reformed, Lutherans and Episcopalians, the Presbyterians also held a lottery to pay for the little log church built on the same lot where the present stately church stands. Rev. John Woodhull was the first regular pastor. After a ten years' pastorate, he was

followed by the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, in 1780, who remained the pastor for the unusually long period of forty years. During his incumbency the church was greatly enlarged and improved. I cannot omit alluding to a sermon preached in this church on June 4, 1775, by the Rev. John Carmichael, which entitles him to special remembrance. A company of militia had been raised in the city by Captain Ross, and this company, in uniform, attended and listened to the sermon. Rev. Carmichael fully satisfied his hearers that, although a soldier of the Cross, he had strong convictions in favor of using more carnal weapons when the occasion demanded it. It was an eloquently patriotic discourse. Non-combatant Christians were bowled over in a way that must have fired the hearts of his listeners. Towards the conclusion of the sermon he said: "We have all the true friends of virtue, of liberty and righteousness on earth on our side.....We have all the angels of Heaven on our side..... Courage, then! Courage, my brave American soldiers.....Go forth in the name of the Lord of hosts; and may He protect you, bless you, and succeed your very laudable and grand undertaking in connection with all the militia of North America."

The church was remodeled in 1877, and later the fine chapel adjoining was built. This church has had able men among its servitors, such as Woodhull, Sample, McNair and Mitchell. Some of the most prominent of our citizens, such as Edward Shippen, William Montgomery, Judge Yeates and James Buchanan, were among its officers and members.

NO. 8. THE TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

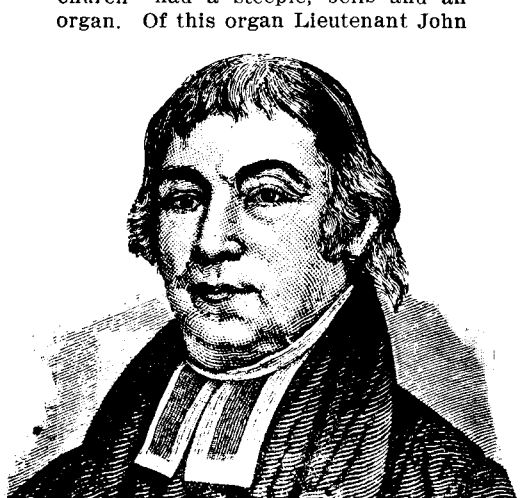
As was the case with all the other religious denominations in Lancaster,



OLD TRINITY—1761.

the Lutherans hereabouts were visited by clergymen of their faith, who

baptized the young children, at an early period. The first register of baptisms began in 1730, and a congregation was organized three years later, but there was no church until 1738, the pastor at that time being the well-known John Casper Stover. The first church had a steeple, bells and an organ. Of this organ Lieutenant John



Henry Muhlenberg. V. D. M.

Anbury, a British prisoner in Lancaster, in 1778, speaks in his diary as follows: "Largest pipe organ in America now in use at the Lutheran Church. Some of the officers went to see this wonderful piece of mechanism, and sent descriptions of it to their homes. Manufacturer had made every

part of it with his own hands. It had not only every pipe and stop, but had some pipes of amazing circumference and had keys to be played by the feet in addition to the regular keys." David Tannenberg, of Lititz, a famous organ builder of that period, was the maker of it. By 1761 the congregation had grown so large that more ample accommodations were required, and in the same year the lot on which the present church stands was purchased, and on May 18, 1761, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies. The new structure was eighty feet long and sixty feet wide. The erection of the present tower and steeple was begun in 1785, but was not completed until 1794. Eminent men have served the Old Trinity congregation. The names of Helmuth, G. H. E. Muhlenberg, Endress, Baker and Greenwald are still held in fragrant remembrance. Dr. Muhlenberg was an eminent botanist and has been named the American Linnaeus. This fact brought him the honor of a visit from the great scientist, Alexander von Humboldt, in 1804. He wrote several works on botany and also a German-English lexicon in two quarto volumes. In 1853-1854 the church was again remodeled and extended. The chime of bells now in the belfry was put there in 1854. The commodious chapel to the south of the church building was dedicated in 1877. The spire of "Old Trinity" has always been justly admired for its symmetry and beauty.

"Old Trinity" has the distinguished honor of having within her sacred precincts the ashes of two Governors of Pennsylvania. Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council, died in this city on May 23, 1778, while that distinguished body was holding its sessions here. He was buried with military honors, and at

the request of the vestry was interred within the walls of the church. Governor Thomas Mifflin, one of the three Quaker Generals in the Revolutionary War, became the first Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1790. He served three terms, from 1790 until 1799, and died in Lancaster, January 21, 1800, while serving as a member of the Legislature, this city being at that time the capital of the State, was buried at Trinity and has a tablet erected to his memory.

NO. 9. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Among the early settlers in this city and county were Catholics, and missionaries of that faith came among them at an early date to minister to

ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1762—1854.

their spiritual needs. A mission was established in the city as early as 1741. A log church was built on

ground donated by Hamilton at the corner of Prince and Vine streets. It was destroyed by fire in 1760. Two years later a stone edifice arose above the ashes of the primitive early building. The members of the congregation, both males and females, are said to have lent their manual labor to the task. A large number of priests, some who later became eminent in their church, served the congregation between 1740 and 1823, when the most noted among its pastors, the

FATHER KEENAN.

Rev. Bernard Keenan, assumed charge, and served for a period of fifty-four years. No clergyman in this city was more highly esteemed and reverenced than Father Keenan. Everybody knew him and Lancaster had no more public-spirited citizen. He died in 1877, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. The congregation under the ministrations of Father Keenan grew so large that a new church became necessary, and in

1854 the stately church which stands on the same old corner was dedicated. A fire in 1867 caused so much damage to the building that a remodeling of the church became necessary and this was done in 1868. The building in the picture, of course, represents the small stone church erected in 1762.

NO. 10. THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

The facts concerning this meeting house are not so well known, and no picture of it was accessible. The records of the Sadsbury Quarterly Meeting are almost our only source of information concerning it. The Quakers came into the county at an early period. They were numerous before 1725. The statement of the well-known antiquarian and historical writer, Redmond Conyngham, that "a thousand families of Friends were settled in Lancaster county at the time or shortly after its erection," is not to be credited. That would have been nearly one-half its entire population. I have never seen any evidence to warrant such a statement. That they were here in very considerable numbers, however, is not to be questioned. There was a "Quaker Society" here in 1754, for on May 1, in that year, James Hamilton deeded to three of its members, Peter Wor-

*Redmond Conyngham, historian and antiquarian, was born in Philadelphia, of Irish parentage, in 1781, and educated at Princeton College. For a time he represented Luzerne county in the State Legislature. From that place he came to Lancaster, where he died, June 16, 1846. He was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, of this place. Mr. Conyngham early manifested a fondness for antiquarian research, and became our most prolific writer on the Indian tribes of the county. His contributions to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society, as well as to our local papers, were both numerous and valuable.

rall, Isaac Whitlock and Thomas Poultney, "Trustees of the Quaker Society of Lancaster, two lots on the east side of South Queen street, sixty-four feet front and two hundred and fifty-two feet deep." The lots were numbers 138 and 139 on the Hamilton tract. About the same time, in the same year, the "Sadsbury Quarterly Meeting" records have the following item: "Sadsbury Monthly Meeting acquaints this meeting that the Friends living in and near Lancaster, have, for some time past, by their allowance, kept meetings for worship on First Days in Lancaster, and they do now, on behalf of those Friends, request this meeting would appoint some Friends to give them a visit and to consider how far they may be capable to hold and keep meeting for worship with reputation." As a consequence eight persons were appointed a committee to come here on a visit of inquiry. In August and November further references are found in the Sadsbury records. The committee, among other things, said that "from information and from a conference they had with those Friends, and having considered their capacity (we) do unanimously think that if it was allowed them and liberty given to build a meeting house, it might be kept with reputation." The work of collecting funds was accordingly begun and £559.11.6 were subscribed. The Meeting House was completed about 1739, at a cost of £551.6.3. It will be observed, the cost did not exceed the money in hand, which good example we moderns very rarely follow. There are good reasons for believing that the attendance at certain periods was not what it should have been from the large Quaker population. Christopher Marshall, himself a Quaker, ex-communicated for having

allied himself with the patriotic cause, occasionally attended the worship. I give a few extracts from the diary of that very worthy and creditable chronicler:

"July 6, 1780. To Quaker Meeting where were fifteen mankind and eight womankind, five of whom were strangers."

"December 10, 1780. Went to meeting that consisted of six men and self, four boys, three women and two girls —16 in all."

"January 14, 1781. Went to meeting that consisted of eight men and self, two women, two boys and two girls—15—silent."

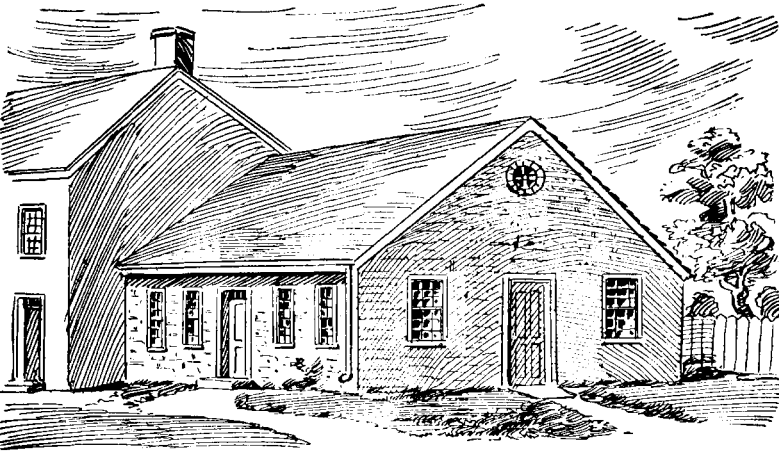
"March 18, 1781. My wife and I went to meeting that consisted of eight men, seven women, five boys, three girls, silent—23."

"August 26, 1781. Went to meeting; consisted of six men and self, five women, three boys and one girl—15."

Either the Quaker population at that time was far less than the historian tells us or they had fallen away from the "meeting" habit. Services continued to be held in this Meeting House until about 1810. After that it was used for a while as a school house, and from 1816 until 1822 the Rev. John Elliott, of whom I have no further information, preached in it. The Society of Friends grew weaker year by year in this city, and being no longer able to keep up their meetings, in March, 1845, the Meeting House and grounds were sold to Judge Ellis Lewis, for $1,250, the burying ground in the rear of the house being reserved. In 1846 Judge Lewis sold the property to the Odd Fellows, who built a hall upon it, which is still standing.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

Although the Moravian Church building was one of the seven church edifices in Lancaster at the time this picture was made, it does not appear in the drawing, owing to the fact that it was a low structure and not visible to the artist from his view-point. Being, however, one of the oldest of the historic buildings of the borough, with a grand record, it may very fittingly close this sketch of the prominent public buildings of Lancaster in 1800.



MORAVIAN CHURCH, 1746—1820.

At its beginnings in this country the Unitas Fratrum, as the Moravians called themselves, were a missionary people, directing their efforts more largely than any others to the conversion of the Indians. The congregation and church in this city owe their existence to the efforts of Count Zinzendorf, who came here and preached in the first Court House in 1742, as did the Episcopalians and other denominations. In 1746 the modest stone church, represented in the accompany-

ing cut, was erected. Various prominent Moravian clergymen like Zinzendorf and Bishop Spangenberg preached there occasionally, although there was no resident pastor until 1748, when the Rev. Leonard Schnell located here. Among the more prominent pastors who served the congregation were Christian Rauch, Peter Wolle, Charles F. Reichel, 1829-1834, at which time services in the German language were discontinued; Dr. Bahnson, Henry A. Shultz, David Bigler and Dr. J. Max Hark. From its earliest history many prominent and influential families have been connected with this historic congregation.

The old stone church was used as a place of worship until 1820, when it was taken down and the present one erected in its stead. The stone parsonage was left standing, but in 1868-69 the church was remodeled and enlarged, so as to join the former, which is still standing.

This completes the story of my picture. It is far longer than it was intended to be. I am aware that I have taxed your time unduly, but it may mitigate your criticism to know that many things were left out of it that clamored for admission. I am aware there is a limit even to the patience of women, and have but one more item to offer.

Unfortunately for us, our Lancastrian grandmothers and great-grandmothers, among their many virtues and accomplishments, lacked some things which we now wish they had possessed. We know they had their balls and their routs, their social parties and their teas (not the pink variety, however), at which they talked and gossipped and even hinted at mild scandals, but the *cacoethes scrib-*

endi was not theirs. They did not care to write. There were no Sallie Wistars, no Elizabeth Drinkers among them.

Nor did our grandsires do much better in this direction. They, too, attended to their daily round of duties and allowed our historical chronicles to take care of themselves. I must make one exception, in favor of Christopher Marshall, a wealthy Quaker, excommunicated, however, because he espoused the warlike policy of the Province, who came here from Philadelphia in 1777, and remained until 1781. His diary is full of interest, and, but for him, we would know still less about ourselves and our city than we do. I am glad, however, that I am able to offer you a brief description of early Lancaster, the earliest I know of, and some of its people. It is by no means flattering, but it is entertaining nevertheless. What is more, it gives us no hearsay evidence, but tells what the writer saw personally. It is from the journal of Mr. Witham Marshe, who was the Secretary of the Maryland Commissioners, who, with those of Virginia and Pennsylvania, held the great treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster in 1744. He kept a daily journal and from it I will give you a brief extract. He reached Lancaster at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, June 21, 1744, and with his fellow Commissioners from Maryland put up at Peter Worrall's inn, which was located on West King street, and called the "Cross Keys." The narrative says: "This town has not been begun to be built above sixteen years. It is conveniently laid out into sundry streets, and one main street, in the midst of which stands the court house and market. Through this runs the road to the back country on the

Susquehanna. There are several cross streets on each side of the main street, which are indifferently well built, as to quantity of houses.

'The inhabitants are chiefly High-Dutch, Scotch-Irish, some few English families, and unbelieving Israelites, who deal very considerably in this place.

"The spirit of cleanliness has not as yet in the least troubled the major part of the inhabitants; for in general they are very great sluts and slovens. When they clean their houses, which, by the bye, is very seldom, they are unwilling to remove the filth far from themselves, for they place it close to their doors, which in the summer time breeds an innumerable quantity of bugs, fleas and vermin.

"The religions which prevail here are hardly to be numbered. Here are Dutch Calvinists, who have a church built with square logs, and the interspaces filled up with clay. In this a small organ, good for little and worse played on by the organist.[9]

"The sect of Luther have a church likewise. This is more spacious than that of the Calvinists, being built of stone, and is much larger than the other. The minister of this church is a gentleman of good character, and by his true pastoral conduct keeps his congregation in good order.[10] The ministers of the Dutch churches are allowed no certain stipend for preaching, but are paid at the will of their hearers. This is a great tie upon them to do their duty, and makes them more diligent than our clergy are. Happy people. In this we may envy them.

"A clergyman of the Church of England sometimes officiates in the

[9] This organ was replaced in 1769 by one made by the celebrated David Tannenberg, whose full, rich tones are still to be heard on every Sabbath day.

[10] Rev. John Dylander.

Court House, there being no church here built by those of that persuasion. The Rev. Mr. Craddock, who was the Episcopal Chaplain attached to the Maryland Commission, preached in the Court House on June 24, 1744. There are a great number of Irish Presbyterians and several Jews, as I hinted before, with divers others that neither themselves nor any one else can tell what sect they follow or imitate.

"The houses for the most part are built of wood, except some few, which are built of brick and stone. They are generally low, seldom exceeding two stories. All the owners of lots and houses here pay a ground rent, greater or less, according to the grant of them by James Hamilton, Esq.,who is the proprietor of the town.

"There are hills which environ Lancaster, as likewise some thick woods, which in the summer render it very hot, especially in the afternoons. The soil is then dry and very sandy, which, when a fresh wind blows, almost chokes the inhabitants.

"The water here is very bad; occasioned by their springs, and even wells, being stored with limestone. This palled my appetite, but this soon left me after I refrained from drinking the water by itself. They have a very good market in this town, well filled with provisions and prodigiously cheap."

That account was written 161 years ago. If Mr. Marshe could revisit us in the flesh, to-day, his words would be tuned to a different key.

Author: Diffenderffer, Frank Ried, 1833-1921.

Title: The story of a picture / by F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Church buildings--Pennsylvania--Lancaster.
Lancaster (Pa.)--History--1775-1865.
Lancaster (Pa.)--Buildings, structures, etc.

Publisher: Lancaster, Pa. : Lancaster County Historical Society, 1904/1905

Description: [182]-230 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Series: Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society ; v. 9, no. 7

Call Number: 974.9 L245 v.9
Location: LCHSJL -- Journal Article (reading room)

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