

Pound! In all ye Employments of Agriculture, there is scarce any Thing, which, under proper Management, yields more Advantage, or, perhaps, Amusement, than the Culture of Hops. See a fine Poem, Called ye Hop-Garden, written by Mr. Smart, where all ye Diversions & of the Hop-Gatherers are elegantly and humorously displayed.

N. B.—The above Method is pretty similar to that in England, only alter'd to ye Soil & Climate of Pennsylvania.

**Biographical Sketches of the Men Men-
tioned in the Preceding Articles;
Contributed by Miss Martha
B. Clark.**

Thomas Barton was born in Ireland in the year 1730, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Came to America and was made assistant tutor in the Academy of Philadelphia for two years. In 1755 he went to England and was ordained a minister of the Established Church, returning to Pennsylvania as an itinerant missionary for the counties of York and Cumberland, dividing his time between the congregations of York, Carlisle, Huntingdon and Shippensburg. He was interested in the cause of the Indians, but the defeat of General Braddock, July 9, 1755, alienated them. In 1758 he was made Chaplain for the troops under General Forbes, when he became the friend of Mercer and Washington. He published a sermon upon Braddock's defeat in 1755. John Penn, the proprietary Governor, was an admirer of Thomas Barton, and said, "He deserved the commendation of all lovers of their country."

In 1759 he was elected pastor of St. James' Church, Lancaster, serving for

nearly twenty years, and making his home here, but dividing his ministerial duties between St. John's, at Compassville; Bangor, at Churchtown, twenty miles away, and also at New London and White Clay Creek, sixty, and New London thirty-five miles, from Lancaster. Mr. Barton was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, and in 1770 received the honorary degree for Master of Arts from King's College, New York. He was a loyalist, and refused to take the oath of allegiance, and left Lancaster October 3, 1778, directing Paul Zantzinger to sell his real estate, and went to New York, joining Howe's army as Chaplain. In a letter written by Mr. Barton, November 2, 1776, he says: "I was obliged to shut up my churches to avoid the fury of the populace who would not suffer the Liturgy to be used unless the Collects and Prayer for the King and Royal family be omitted, which neither my conscience nor the declarations I made and subscribed when ordained would allow me to certify." Mr. Barton was married in 1753 to Esther, a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. He died May 25, 1780, aged fifty years, leaving eight children. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, New York city.

James Wright.

James Wright lived where Columbia now stands, and this land was purchased from James Langhorn, one of the agents for the proprietors, and where his father, John Wright, settled in 1726. He was the youngest son of the man so prominently identified with the early history of this county. He had the distinction of being the first Judge, and of giving the new country the name of Lancaster. He was also a preacher in the Society of

Friends. John Wright filled the office of Justice of the Peace, as well as in the Assembly of Chester county, where he settled in 1714, when he came from England. Lancaster county was represented in her Provincial Assembly by John Wright and his son, James, at the same time. The latter served from 1741 to 1771, where he showed much courage and ability in those troublesome times, serving on committees, when making lands for the new colony founded by William Penn. He was elected to office when too old to attend the meetings. James Wright, with Samuel Blunston, built the stone corn and grist mill on Shawnee Creek, and flour was made here for the use of Braddock's army. It was packed in small casks, carried by pack horses to Reystown, now Bedford. When the troops recruited in Lancaster county for Forbes' army were not furnished with supplies by the Government, he assisted them. James Wright built the stone house in Columbia, on Second street, between Locust and Cherry streets, familiar to us all as an old landmark and type of mansion built about 1740.

John Wright, the brother of James Wright, kept the ferry on the west side of the Susquehanna river, and built a ferry-house there, and represented York county in the Pennsylvania Assembly for ten years.

James Wright was made a member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia May 18, 1768, and married Rhoda Patterson July 2, 1753.

Colonel Bradstreet.

John Bradstreet, an English General, was born in 1711, and died in New York, September 25, 1774. When a young officer he was ordered to join the British forces in America, and spent the remainder of his life there.

He took part in the expedition against Louisburg, in 1745, as Lieutenant Colonel of a Colonial regiment, and was in the same year made a Captain in the regular line. In 1746 he was made Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. In 1755 was ordered to Oswego by General Braddock, and acted as Adjutant General to Governor Shirley. In 1756, commanding 2,000 men, when carrying supplies, he was attacked by the enemy in force, but defeated them. He became Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster in 1757. Took part in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, and soon after was made Colonel and Quartermaster General. In the same year he led an expedition against Fort Frontenac and captured it by surprise. He served under Amherst in his expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759; marched against the Indian tribes in the West, and made a treaty with them at Detroit in 1764. Was made Major General in 1752.

Author: Clark, Martha Bladen.

Title: Biographical sketches / by Miss Martha B. Clark.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): Barton, Thomas, 1730-1780.
Wright, James.
Bradstreet, John, 1711-1774.
Lancaster County (Pa.)--Biography.

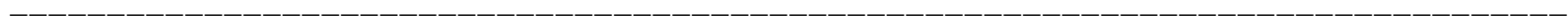
Publisher: Lancaster, Pa. : Lancaster County Historical Society,
1904/1905

Description: 293-296 ;. 23 cm.

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

Call Number: 974.9 L245 v.9

Location: LCHSJL -- Journal Article (reading room)



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