

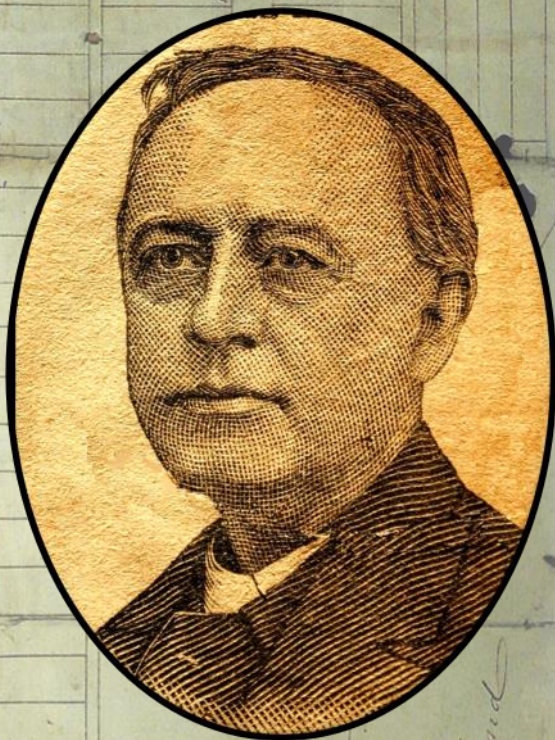
History of the Borough of Columbia, Slavery & The Underground Railroad in Lancaster County, PA

By Samuel Evans

Journalist, Civil War veteran, Justice of the Peace and Republican Party activist, Evans also thwarted bounty hunters who tracked freedom seekers in his community.

As a newspaper editor and correspondent his essays in May 1870 are among the earliest known accounts published about anti-slavery and Underground Railroad activity in Columbia and Lancaster County. These articles guided the work of many authors and historians, including William Still (1872), Dr. Robert C. Smedley (1883) and Dr. Wilbur Siebert (1896).

With Franklin Ellis, Evans co-authored *History of Lancaster County*, 1883. Evans lived at 432 Locust Street, c.1870.



**Samuel Evans
(1823-1908)**

Plan of the Town of Columbia by Samuel Wright, July 25, 1788.
Recorded by John Hubley, Justice of the Peace, Borough of Lancaster, April 22, 1812.
Courtesy Columbia Public Library
Evans portrait, from Columbia Spy, date unknown, from Reuss Scrapbooks, Courtesy, LancasterHistory
Evans biographical sketch from Illustrated Map of Columbia by Randolph Harris, consulting historian, Lancaster, PA. April 6, 2015

History of the Borough of Columbia, Slavery & The Underground Railroad in Lancaster County

Original book pages 538-586*

CHAPTER XXX.

BOROUGH OF COLUMBIA.¹

THE thriving borough of Columbia occupies the site of "Shawanah Indian Town," which consisted of two or three dozen wigwams and huts constructed with logs. They were scattered along Shawanese Run principally, but there were others along the run passing through the northern section of the town. A number of these Indians remained at this place for some years after the white settlers came. They never at any time had a valid claim to the land, and were only squatters, subject to the will of William Penn and the "Susquehannocks," who were in turn subjects of the Five Nations of Indians who had conquered them.

This place, which was the scene of many a conflict between the Susquehannocks and the Indians who lived in New York to obtain the mastery over each other, whose bones were left to enrich the soil, has been succeeded by one of the most flourishing towns in the State.

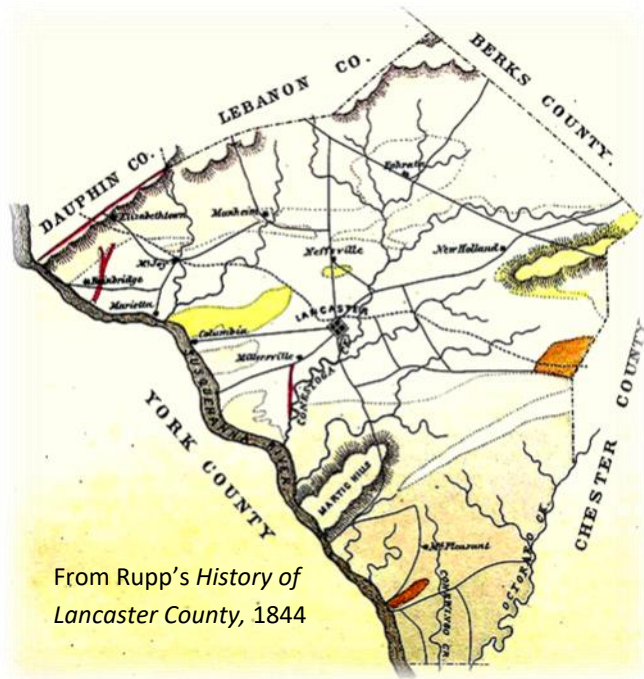
¹ By Samuel Evans, Esq.

Original Owners of the Town Site and Descent of Title.—The accompanying draft was made by John Taylor for Jeremiah Langhorne soon after he located this land by virtue of an English warrant.

On the "17th and 18th of 11th mo., 1701," William Penn gave a patent to George Beale, of Surrey, in Great Britain, for three thousand acres of land clear of Indian encumbrances. Beale, on the 17th and 18th of October, 1718, sold the same to Jeremiah Langhorne. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, the loan commissioners, on the 25th day of July, 1717, issued a warrant directed to Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, to survey to Langhorne five hundred acres along the Susquehanna, a part of the aforesaid three thousand acres. This survey "began at a marked hickory at mouth of a run at River, up river three hundred and twenty-six perches to a post; thence east by James Logan's land five hundred and eighty-nine perches to a post; around by vacant land to an ash at Run seventy-one perches, down run, containing five hundred acres."

Robert Barber purchased this tract Aug. 20, 1726, and was in actual possession of the same for a year or more before Langhorne conveyed the title to him in 1727, for which he paid two hundred pounds. Samuel Blunston and John Wright were witnesses to the execution of the deed. The acknowledgment of Langhorne was taken before John Wright, Sept. 8, 1731, four years after the conveyance was made. The draft hereto annexed explains where and how this tract was divided.

Barber gave a mortgage to the loan commissioners for two hundred pounds for his two hundred and fifty acres. He died before the payments were all made, and by mutual consent between the land commissioners and Barber's children, the former sold the land and conveyed the title to Hannah Barber, the widow of Robert Barber, June 12, 1750. The land was described as bounded by a line extending up the run seventy-one perches, two hundred and



From Rupp's *History of Lancaster County*, 1844

forty-five perches to a post, ninety-one perches, by land of John Wright four hundred and thirty-nine perches to a run; thence down run to river, containing two hundred and fifty acres.

Robert Barber directed how this land should be divided. His widow followed these directions, and conveyed on the 14th day of October, 1761, sixty-two acres to her son Robert. (The Third Ward of the borough embraces this tract.) On April 19, 1770, she conveyed to her son James forty acres, which is now owned by the heirs of Jacob Strickler, E. K. Smith, Samuel Truscott, Michael S. Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, and Fred. S. Bletz, and Henry S. Wolfe.

It appears from the draft that the Langhorne tract was divided on the 26th day of April, 1726, Barber getting two hundred and fifty acres of the lower part, John Wright getting one hundred and fifty acres adjoining on the north, and his daughter, Susannah Wright, one hundred acres adjoining her father on

Continued on excerpt pages 9-65

Original book pages 69-74

CHAPTER IX.

SLAVERY IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Early Slaveholders—The Abolition Law of 1780—The Underground Railroad—Operations under the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE first white settlers along the Delaware River were slaveholders, and when William Penn founded his colony in 1682, he not only found slavery established along the northern shore of the lower river, but some of his followers were not averse to owning negro slaves themselves.

The system which permitted slaves to be held for

Continued on excerpt pages 3-8

* Columbia history pages 579 & 580 omitted

life was no more rigorous, nor were they treated any more severely than were the "redemptioners," who were sold into servitude to pay the cost of their passage from Europe to America. The records of our courts fully attest the frequency of runaway redemptioners, who, in many cases, were harshly treated. Slavery as it existed in Pennsylvania was rather of a mild type, and her citizens did not care to carry on a traffic in slaves, and make profit by breeding them for another market. No follower of George Fox, who believed sincerely in his precepts, could look upon human bondage with approval, hence we find that the Quakers in England and America were the first to make a public protest against the system. Societies were formed to promote the gradual abolition of slavery in many of the States. Occasionally a person advocated immediate emancipation or abolition of slavery, who found followers, and these gradually increased in numbers, and began to awaken a kindred sentiment in the breast of every lover of the entire freedom for the human race.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery was founded in 1775, and was in existence up to the period when Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, in 1863, gave slavery in the United States its death-blow. The first president of this society was that great philosopher, statesman, and philanthropist, Benjamin Franklin. The first secretary was Benjamin Rush. In 1790 this society sent a memorial to Congress, bearing the official signature of Benjamin Franklin, president, asking that body to "devise means for the removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people," and to "step to the very verge of its power for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act dated the 1st day of March, 1780, entitled "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery," provided and declared that all servitude for life, or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers (in case of children born within the State after the passing of the act), should be utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished. But such negro or mulatto children born within the State after the passing of the act as would have been slaves in case the law in question had not been made were liable to be held to service as bound children or servants were, until they attained the age of twenty-eight years. All slaves who were such at the time of passing the act were required to be registered in books provided for the purpose in the city of Philadelphia and in the several counties in the State before the 1st day of November then next ensuing, and none to be deemed slaves or servants until thirty-one years unless thus recorded. To prevent the evasion of this law it was provided that no negro or mulatto should be held to service by indenture for a longer time than seven years, unless the person so bound was, at the commencement of the term, under twenty-one years of

age, in which case an obligation to serve until twenty-eight, but no longer, was declared.

The tenth section of the act contained a proviso excluding from the benefit of the law the domestic slaves of members of Congress, foreign ministers, and sojourners not becoming resident within the State, limiting the slaves of the last-mentioned class of holder to a period of six months. In a few years it was found that there were frequent evasions of the tenth section. Slaves were brought into the State, and held nearly but not quite six months, then removed for a few minutes beyond the line of the State, and brought back to remain another term of nearly six months.

This law was so modified in 1788 as to prevent parties from taking their slaves to another State and bringing them back again, as in the cases cited above. Under this law one of the most exciting cases occurred in Lancaster County. On the 9th day of January, 1804, Charles S. Sewell, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was married by the Rev. James Latta to Miss Catharine Keagy, a granddaughter of James Patterson, the old Indian trader and pioneer, who settled in Manor township in 1717. Sewell removed to Manor township, and settled upon a tract of land containing about five hundred acres, divided into several farms. He brought several of his slaves with him from Maryland, and kept them for a period longer than six months. William Wright, who resided at Columbia, and a grandson of John Wright, the pioneer, made application to the court in Lancaster for an order discharging Sewell's slaves. When summoned to appear before the court, Sewell was enraged at Wright for interfering with a personal matter which, he alleged, concerned him alone.

Like a majority of the old-time abolitionists, Mr. Wright had a good share of moral courage, and could not be moved from the position he chose to take upon this question, yet he lacked physical courage. Sewell had made threats to do personal violence to Wright, and after the court ordered his slaves to be set free, he went to his hotel, and ordered his horse to be brought out immediately. Anticipating this movement, Wright mounted his horse and started for his home, but he had gone but a short distance when he observed Sewell riding after him upon a fleet horse. Wright was a good rider himself, and, although a birthright member of the Society of Friends, he frequently, when a young man, engaged in the chase, and he happened on this occasion to be mounted upon a very fleet and blooded horse. Sewell had a raw-hide in his hand, ready to lay it over the back of Wright. The chase commenced at the western limits of West King Street, Lancaster, and was kept up for six miles, with only a few yards intervening between the pursued and pursuer. When they arrived in front of the Bear Tavern (afterwards kept by Klugh), near Mountville, Sewell was close enough to reach Wright, and gave him a cut with his raw-

hide, when the latter suddenly sprang from his horse and ran into the tavern. Sewell stopped to hitch his horse, and the time thus lost enabled Wright to effect his escape. Sewell kept a number of race-horses and a pack of hounds, but he found few congenial spirits in Lancaster County, and removed back to Maryland, where his wife died shortly afterwards.

When the act of 1780 was under discussion in the Legislature, Col. Alexander Lowry, a member from this county, who was himself a slaveholder, took strong ground against the separation of slave families, and made most urgent appeals to the Legislature to insert a clause in the law, then under discussion, to prevent families from being divided and sold to different masters.

The old iron-masters were the principal slaveholders in the country, Curtis Grubb being the largest holder. A number of slaves were held by the Scotch-Irish settlers in Drumore, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Donegal, Mount Joy, Rapho, and Hempfield townships, by the Welsh settlers in Caernarvon, and the Episcopalians in Salisbury township. Earl, Leacock, and Lampeter townships also contained a number of slaveholders. Many slaves were manumitted by these early inhabitants of the county, and ample provision was made in their wills for their comfort during life. Small houses with patches of ground for gardens were provided for them in a number of cases.

Considerable efforts were made in Pennsylvania to bring the question of the constitutional existence of slavery before the courts for its final decision, but that tribunal made no decision. Slavery in Pennsylvania was of such a mild type that it caused comparatively little opposition.

Matters went along quite smoothly until about the year 1825, when a number of free colored children were suddenly missed from the city of Philadelphia. They were supposed to have been drowned, but as their number increased it began to be thought that they had been kidnapped and taken to the South and sold into slavery. Some of these children were taken to the State of Mississippi and offered for sale to John M. Thompson and John Henderson, of Rocky Springs, in that State. Suspecting something wrong, they wrote to the mayor of Philadelphia, when the newspapers took up the matter. Great indignation was aroused throughout the State, and public sentiment was thereby set strongly against the institution of slavery, though few at that time advocated its immediate abolition.

William Wright, of Columbia, was perhaps the first person to suggest a system and concert of action among the friends of the slaves to help them in their flight from Southern bondage to a land of freedom by establishing a number of "stations" along this route, where friends could direct and pass the fugitives from one friend to another. Owing to the secrecy of those who had charge of the fugitive slave it was very rarely

indeed the case that any of them were discovered and prosecuted. Hence it came to be known as the "Underground Railroad." This led to a great deal of irritation between the North and the South. Unawed by threats and the terrors of the law, the small band of abolitionists pursued the even tenor of their ways.

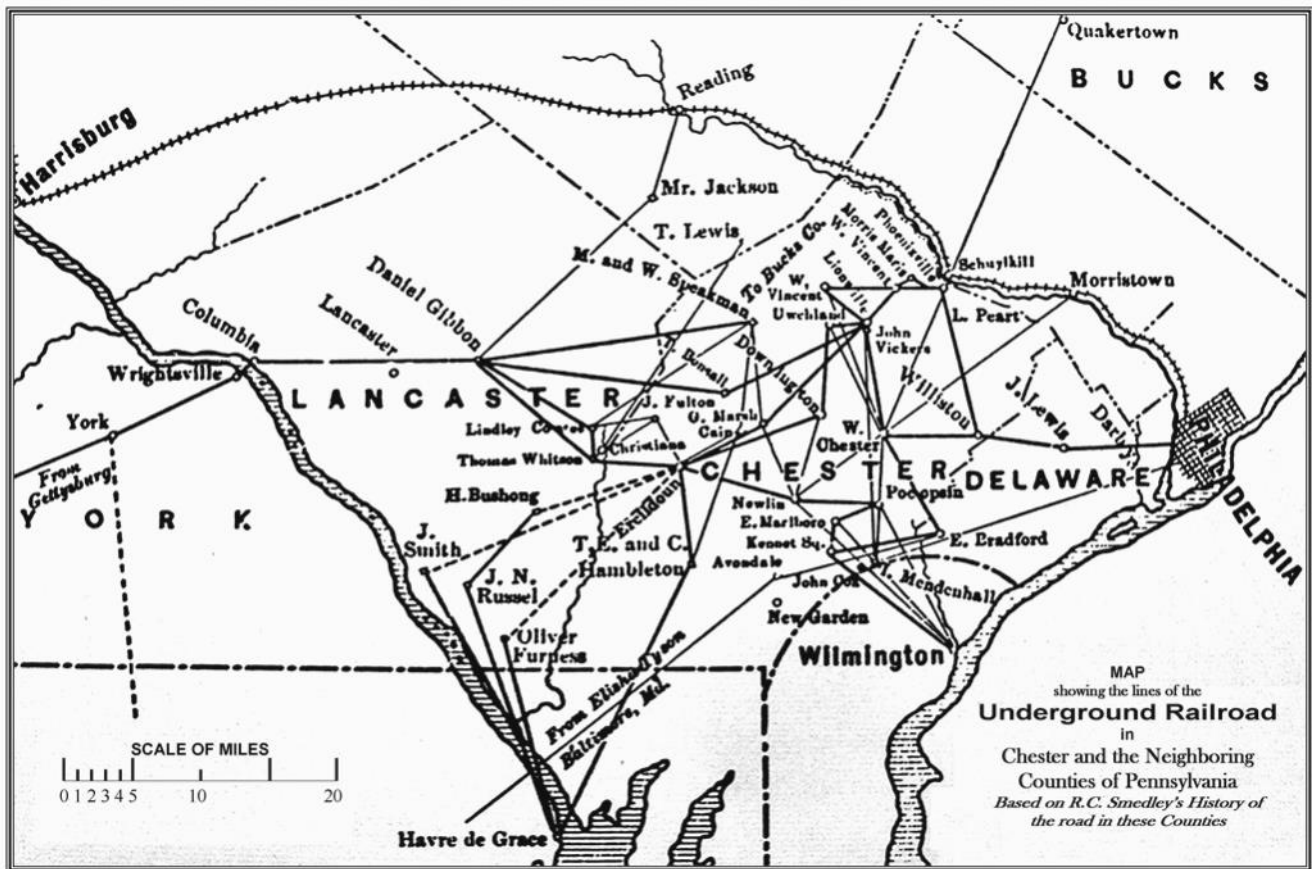
In 1850 Congress enacted the "Fugitive Slave Law," which imposed severe penalties for refusing to assist in the arrest of a fugitive slave when called upon by a deputy marshal. If a crust of bread was given, or the slightest assistance rendered to a slave fleeing from his master, the act was construed under this law as coming within its penalties. The case of Mr. Kauffman, of Cumberland Valley, was one in point. Two or three fugitive slaves took refuge in his barn at night, where some member of Mr. Kauffman's family, without his knowledge, gave them food. The owner or reputed owner of these men, who were fugitives from slavery, brought suit against Mr. Kauffman to recover the value of these slaves. The case was a long and interesting one. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was employed by Mr. Kauffman, and he contested every inch of ground. Finally, when the case came before the United States Court in Philadelphia, two Lancaster County men were on the jury, viz.: Edward Davies, of Churchtown, and Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta. The members from this county "hung" the jury for six weeks, and prevented a verdict in favor of the slaveholder. Although Mr. Kauffman was not convicted, it cost him a large sum of money, and he was forced to sell his farm in consequence.

The first conflict and bloodshed under this law took place in Lancaster County. At and in the neighborhood of the Gap there was a gang of kidnappers, whom not all the vigilance and cunning of the negroes and their friends could prevent from carrying free black men to a slave State and selling them into bondage. In September, 1850, Henry Williams was seized at night, taken into Maryland and sold into slavery. In March, 1851, a colored man was taken from Mr. Chamberlin's and sold into slavery. The anti-slavery friends and the colored people in Sadsbury township became more vigilant, meeting frequently and taking counsel with each other. Every stranger who came into the neighborhood was watched and his movements reported, and if he was suspected the fact was communicated to some friend, and the colored people were cautioned. Those who resided in dwellings of their own were armed, and measures were adopted to give an alarm to the neighborhood if their premises were invaded at night by the kidnappers.

The great Chester Valley, the most beautiful and lovely one in the State, suddenly diverges when it reaches Penningtonville, and leads in a southwesterly direction through Sadsbury township. When about two miles south of the town of Christiana, in Sads-

The Underground Railroad in Lancaster County

Transportation links on the Susquehanna River between Wrightsville, York County and Columbia, Lancaster County created a pivotal area for anti-slavery activity and organization of this early civil rights movement, allowing physical movement to safer destinations to the north and east, circa 1780-early 1860s



Southeastern Pennsylvania routes of the Underground Railroad from Prof. Wilbur Siebert's book, *The Underground Railroad From Slavery to Freedom*, 1898. These pathways were detailed by Dr. Robert Smedley in his book, published in Lancaster, PA in 1883.

bury township, the valley is about one mile wide, the Great Valley road running through its centre. The southeastern side was bounded by hills covered with chestnut and oak timber. A long lane ran at right angles with the great road to that hill, and at some distance up its slope; another lane ran a short distance in a northerly direction about forty yards to a one and a half-story log house which was occupied by a colored man named William Parker, who worked for the farmers in the neighborhood and cultivated a few acres of ground. A fine growth of timber ran to within a few yards of the house. The place was secluded, but overlooked the valley below.

On the 9th and 10th of September, 1851, a number of suspicious-appearing persons were seen at Penningtonville, at the Gap and other points, and the fact was reported by Samuel Williams, a colored man, who had watched their movements. Every colored person in the township was warned to be on their guard, and their friends were not idle. In Parker's house there were three fugitive slaves named Noah Buley, Nelson Johnson, and Joshua Hammond. Edward Gorsuch, a slaveholder, who resided in Maryland, claimed to own these slaves, and obtained a warrant from one of the United States commissioners in Philadelphia for their arrest. It was placed in the hands of a deputy marshal, named Henry H. Kline, for execution. He selected a few men of the vicinity to assist him, who, with Edward Gorsuch, Dickinson Gorsuch, his son, J. M. Gorsuch, a cousin, Joshua Gorsuch, Dr. Thomas Pearce, also a relative, John Agen, Thomas Tully, and several others, arrived at the Gap in the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1851.

The party proceeded down the railroad towards Christiana about a mile, where they met a professional kidnapper, who was to act as their guide. They remained concealed in the neighborhood until a late hour in the night, when they proceeded to Parker's house, and arrived there about daylight on September 11th. When the party arrived at the bars, in the short lane leading to Parker's house, they met Nelson Gorsuch's alleged slave, who was going to work for one of the farmers in the neighborhood. He suspected no danger, and was humming a negro ditty when they came upon him. He turned and ran into Parker's house and ascended to the loft before any of Gorsuch's party could catch him. Gorsuch was the first one of the pursuers to enter the house. He went to the foot of the steps which led to the loft, and attempted to go up, but he was driven back by some one of the party, who was armed with a pitchfork. He first resorted to threats of violence, and failing in that, he undertook to coax his alleged slaves downstairs; but in this he also failed. He then went outside of the house, and attempted to parley with those in the loft; the answer was the report of a gun. The shot injured no one, but the sound was carried across the valley to the hills beyond, where there were many who understood what it meant, and they hastened in the

direction of Parker's house. An old-fashioned dinner-horn was blown by one of the colored men out of the loft window, and the sound was an alarm-signal to their friends in the valley. No bugle was ever sounded to call men to battle who responded more promptly than did the black man's friends to this call for help. Kline, who was not a brave man, at once realized their peril, and fled to a corn-field where he hid himself. Gorsuch and his party slowly retreated down the short lane to the bars.

By this time succor for the negroes had arrived. Castner Hanway rode up the long lane. Elijah Lewis and Joseph Scarlet, all anti-slavery friends, came about the same time. Colored men armed with guns, scythes, and clubs, were seen running from every direction to Parker's house. Hanway and Lewis advised the slave-owners to leave at once if they desired to save themselves, when Edward Gorsuch suddenly turned in the direction of Parker's house and said he would "have his property dead or alive." His sons and nephews followed him, but he had gone but a few steps when he was met by Parker with the fugitive slaves and some others, who fired several shots at the slaveholder's party. Edward Gorsuch fell mortally wounded at the first fire, and one of his slaves sank a cornstalk-cutter deep into his brain. Dickinson Gorsuch stood bravely by his father, and was very seriously wounded. Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch were both wounded. Dr. Pearce's life was saved by Castner Hanway, who told him to catch the stirrup of his saddle, and he rode down the long lane amidst a shower of missiles.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood, and when the facts became known, it created a profound sensation throughout the country. It happened in the midst of a political campaign in the State for Governor, and the unexpected turn which it brought about defeated William F. Johnston for Governor by a few thousand votes.

The negro Johnson, who shot his master, was taken through to Canada on the "underground railroad" in three days. Constables from Lancaster were sent to the neighborhood, and they entered every house for many miles around, and treated the colored inmates with great severity, many of them being dragged to jail and confined there without a particle of evidence against them.

Castner Hanway, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Scarlet, and a number of colored men were arrested for their participation in the affair, and were indicted for treason. Hanway was the first one arraigned. His trial commenced Nov. 24, 1851, before Judges Grier and Kane in Philadelphia, and terminated Dec. 20, 1851, in his acquittal. The other prisoners were not tried. There were three members on the jury from Lancaster County in this memorable trial, viz., Peter Martin, James M. Hopkins, and James Cowden. Peter Martin resided in Ephrata township, near New Ephrata. He was afterwards (1860) elected pro-

bonotary and (1866) associate judge of the county. He died before the expiration of his term. James J. Hopkins, iron-master, resided in Drumore township, and is now living, at an advanced age, upon his Bonowingo farm. James Cowden resided at Columbia, and had been a member of the Legislature in 1850.

The Grand Jury was composed as follows:

"Grand Inquest for the United States, inquiring for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. August Term, 1851.

"Thomas B. Florence, Foreman; John H. Diehl, John Dolby, Benjamin Midlin, Isaac Myer, Andrew Scott, Ambrose J. White, and Gerhard B. Wilstach, Samuel Castor, Waters Dewees, Abraham L. Gerland, Nathan L. Koyser, Isaac Lamplugh, Charles F. Long, William G. Mentz, Adam Mintzer, Simon Mudge, George C. Rickards, Charles Stockton, and Alan Wood.

"Who having retired under the charge of the Court, found true bills for treason against certain persons, viz.:

"No. 1.	United States vs. Castner Hanway.
" 2.	" " Joseph Scarlet.
" 3.	" " Elijah Lewis.
" 4.	" " James Jackson.
" 5.	" " George Williams.
" 6.	" " Jacob Moore.
" 7.	" " George Reed.
" 8.	" " Benjamin Johnson.
" 9.	" " Daniel Caulsberry.
" 10.	" " Alson Pemsley.
" 11.	" " William Brown(2d).
" 12.	" " Henry Green.
" 13.	" " Elijah Clark.
" 14.	" " John Holliday.
" 15.	" " William Williams.
" 16.	" " Benjamin Pindergrast.
" 17.	" " John Morgan.
" 18.	" " Ezekiel Thompson.
" 19.	" " Thomas Butler.
" 20.	" " Crillister Wilson.
" 21.	" " John Jackson.
" 22.	" " William Brown.
" 23.	" " Isaiah Clarkson.
" 24.	" " Henry Sims.
" 25.	" " Charles Hunter.
" 26.	" " Lewis Gates.
" 27.	" " Peter Woods.
" 28.	" " Lewis Clarkson.
" 29.	" " Nelson Carter.
" 30.	" " William Parker.
" 31.	" " John Berry.
" 32.	" " William Berry.
" 33.	" " Samuel Williams.
" 34.	" " Josh Hammond.
" 35.	" " Henry Curtis.
" 36.	" " Washington Williams.
" 37.	" " William Thomas.
" 38.	" " Nelson Ford.

"Which indictments were on Oct. 6, 1851, remitted from the District Court to the Circuit Court, under the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 8, 1846."

The counsel in the case were: for the United States, John W. Ashmead, George L. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow; for the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, James Cooper, R. M. Lee; for the defendant, John M. Read, J. J. Lewis (of Westchester), Theodore Cuyler, Thaddeus Stevens (of Lancaster), W. Arthur Jackson.

Castner Hanway was born in the State of Delaware, and at the age of five went with his father to Chester County, from whence he removed to the State of Maryland. From there he went to one of the Western States, and returned to Chester County about three years before this affair, and in the spring of 1851 he married, and rented a grist-mill in Chester Valley, a short distance from Parker's house. He lost everything, but he never regretted having taken part in this affair. He died since 1880.

The first martyr under the fugitive slave law was sacrificed at Columbia. On the 30th of April, 1852, Albert O. Ridgely, a slave-catcher, of Baltimore, Md., and a one-armed man named Snyder, who pretended to be a deputy marshal, made their appearance in a lumber-yard between Front Street and the river, below Perry Street, in the borough of Columbia, where they arrested a colored man named William Smith, (claimed as a slave by George W. Hall, of Harford County, Md.), who was there at work. Smith said nothing, but struggled to get away from Ridgely and Snyder, and was forcing his way towards an opening in a paling fence along Front Street. If he could have reached this opening, which was only large enough to admit the passage of one person at a time, he doubtless would have escaped, but when within a few feet of it, Ridgely drew a pistol and shot Smith in the side of the head or neck, killing him instantly. Ridgely fled and crossed the bridge to Wrightsville, thence he took the old Baltimore road and passed to the south of York, where the sheriff and his posse were watching, and expected to arrest him. Ridgely became so overheated and exhausted by the headlong haste of his flight that when he arrived in Baltimore he was taken sick and died a few months later.

This affair created a profound sensation in the community. Application was made to Governor William Bigler for a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for Ridgely. Governor Lowe, of Maryland, appointed Otho Scott and James M. Buchanan commissioners to inquire into the particulars of the shooting of Smith. They came to Columbia and took some testimony, with closed doors, at the "Sorrel Horse Hotel," kept by Parsons. After this, Governor Bigler, who had at first promised to grant a requisition, refused to do so, and the attempted kidnappers, Ridgely and Snyder, were never brought to justice. Mrs. Smith, the wife of the murdered man, a respectable colored woman, died in Columbia a few years ago.

The pioneer settlers at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia, were friends of the slave. William Wright, the grandson of John Wright, was not only the black man's friend, but was an aggressive opponent of Southern slavery, and dealt that institution a blow whenever he had an opportunity.

In 1816, Israel Bacon, a wealthy slaveholder, who resided in Henrico County, Va., on the bank of the Chickahominy (not far from the place where the battle of Mechanicsville was fought, June 26, 1862), manumitted fifty-six slaves. Some of the heirs tried to hold them in slavery, and after a long litigation the courts pronounced them free on the 15th day of June, 1819. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, gathered up these emancipated slaves (of both sexes and all ages), and procuring wagons, loaded them and their goods, and started for the Northern States, with the view of settling in Canada. They wended their way slowly along in their rickety wagons, and after several days they found themselves at Columbia, Pa. For several days they were quartered in a stone warehouse belonging to Samuel Bethel, Esq., which stood where the canal basin is, after which the Wrights gave them land in the northeastern section of the town, upon which they erected small cabins. The Pleasants, Randolphs, Greens, Haydens, and others, were of this party.

Two years later one hundred manumitted slaves from Hanover County, Va., came to the place, and drove into the yard of the old "Lamb Tavern," on Locust Street, in Columbia, where they remained several days, until places could be provided for them near those who came in 1819. The men found ready employment along the river among the lumber-merchants, and earned good wages.

Columbia being the most important place along the river which was spanned by a bridge, runaway slaves sought to cross the river at this point. Some remained among the colored people. Their masters often followed, and arrived before their slaves, and caught and returned them to slavery. William Wright conceived the idea of passing these fugitive slaves from one friend to another, located at intervals of ten and twenty miles. After these stations were established, friends were selected, who would pilot or direct these fugitives from one to another. The principal stations in this county were Columbia and Daniel Gibbons' place, one mile west from Bird-in-Hand, in Lampeter township. Sometimes half a dozen or more runaways were placed in the care of these agents, and they were almost invariably carried through in safety on the "underground railroad" when placed in charge of its agents.

It was not always an easy task, when the fugitive slaves found themselves among friends of their own color, and where they could earn good wages, to induce them to go beyond Columbia. Just prior to the passage of the fugitive-slave law, in September, 1850, there were several hundred of them in Columbia,

many of whom fled to Canada and settled at Chat-ham. The first successful attempt at the rendition of a fugitive slave under the law occurred in Columbia in the fall of 1850. William Baker, while sawing wood in front of Mr. Shenberger's, in Locust Street, Columbia, was arrested and taken to Philadelphia before a United States commissioner, who remanded him into slavery, but a number of the colored man's friends in Columbia collected several hundred dollars and purchased his freedom. He is now residing in Columbia, a respectable and well-to-do citizen. There were many cases of hairbreadth escapes and a number of captures of fugitive slaves in Columbia. One case which happened more than seventy years ago is here noticed.

Stephen Smith, the successful lumber-merchant, in Columbia, who removed to the city of Philadelphia forty-five or more years ago and became very wealthy, was bought, when five or six years old, by Gen. Thomas Boude from a family named Cochran, who lived on Paxtang Creek, near Harrisburg. Gen. Boude brought him to Columbia, where he had been but a short time when his mother ran away from her master and came to Gen. Boude's. Soon afterwards a lady arrived in Columbia on horseback and stopped in front of Gen. Boude's dwelling, on Front Street. She at once proceeded to go through Gen. Boude's dwelling to the kitchen, where she seized hold of Mrs. Smith and attempted to drag her to the street and tie her to the back of the horse. Mrs. Smith and the ladies of Gen. Boude's household made such a vigorous resistance and outcry that Gen. Boude, who was engaged in his lumber-yard some distance away, heard them, and came to the woman's rescue. Miss Cochran, the lady who attempted the capture, was forced off the premises, and, remounting her horse, returned to Paxtang. Fearing that a more successful attempt would be made to kidnap Mrs. Smith, Gen. Boude went to Paxtang and purchased her.

Evans' History of Columbia
Chapter XXX continued on
the following pages 9—57.

the north. Robert Barber and his wife, Hannah, on the 31st day of August, 1726, made a conveyance for one hundred acres of land to Susannah Wright. Upon the tract belonging to Miss Wright "Old Columbia" was laid out; and upon her father's tract John Wright's addition was built.

Arrival of the First Settlers.—On the 23d day of August, 1726, Samuel Blunston, then of Darby, Chester Co., Pa., purchased from James Logan three hundred acres of land, adjoining Susannah Wright's land on the north; and on the 10th day of January, 1738, he purchased from Logan three hundred acres, which belonged to Logan, as marked on the draft.

On the 2d day of June, 1741, he received a patent from John, Thomas, and Richard Penn for two hundred and twenty-five acres more. It is probable that John Wright was the first one of these pioneer settlers who visited the place where they settled. By an examination of the minutes of Chester Monthly Meeting it appears that he preached to the Indians at Conestoga before this land was purchased by them. Mr. Barber was also one of the assessors for Chester County in 1724-25, and Conestoga was assigned to his district. It was the custom then for the township constables to make a return to the assessors of all the taxables. When the day of appeal came the assessors were assigned to various districts, and they sat generally at some tavern in their district, where the inhabitants went to attend the appeal, when they so desired. Mr. Barber in this way may have also visited the spot. He was the first, however, to move to the place in the spring of 1726, and was followed in the fall of that year by the others.

At that time it was the custom with the loan commissioners to make an agreement with a settler permitting him to take up land upon the condition that he settled and remained upon it for one year, free of charge, and at the end of which time, if he so desired, a patent was granted to him upon the payment of the sum agreed upon. This seems to have been the case with Barber.

When these pioneers came they found a Shawanese village scattered along and near the run which bears their name. The lower part, selected by Mr. Barber, was covered with a heavy growth of large trees, consisting of hickory, oak, and walnut, a fine stream of water running along its southern border, upon which he erected a saw-mill in 1727, a short distance above the Kauffman stone-quarries. Along its northern border Shawanese Run bounded it, and in the centre of the tract a small stream flowed from a spring to the river. He erected his dwelling close to a spring and a few yards from the present dwelling of Jacob C. Stoner.

John Wright built upon his own land, about one hundred yards from the river, upon ground now occupied by dwellings belonging to Abram Bruner. The Wright mansion was torn down in 1874.

Blunston did not build upon the land included in

his first survey. He found a more eligible site for a residence upon Susannah Wright's land, and he purchased from her several acres, which was cut out of the northern border of her land, which sloped gently to the river, and upon the northern and southern side of this purchase. This is now occupied by Samuel B. Heise. Part of the dwelling erected by Mr. Blunston is still standing, and may be seen on the north side of Mr. Heise's dwelling. Of the three tracts Mr. Barber's seemed to be the most desirable one, on account of the abundance of timber, water, and superior quality of the land. He was given the first choice of the land.

When John Wright came to the Susquehanna he was a member of the General Assembly, Samuel Blunston a land surveyor.

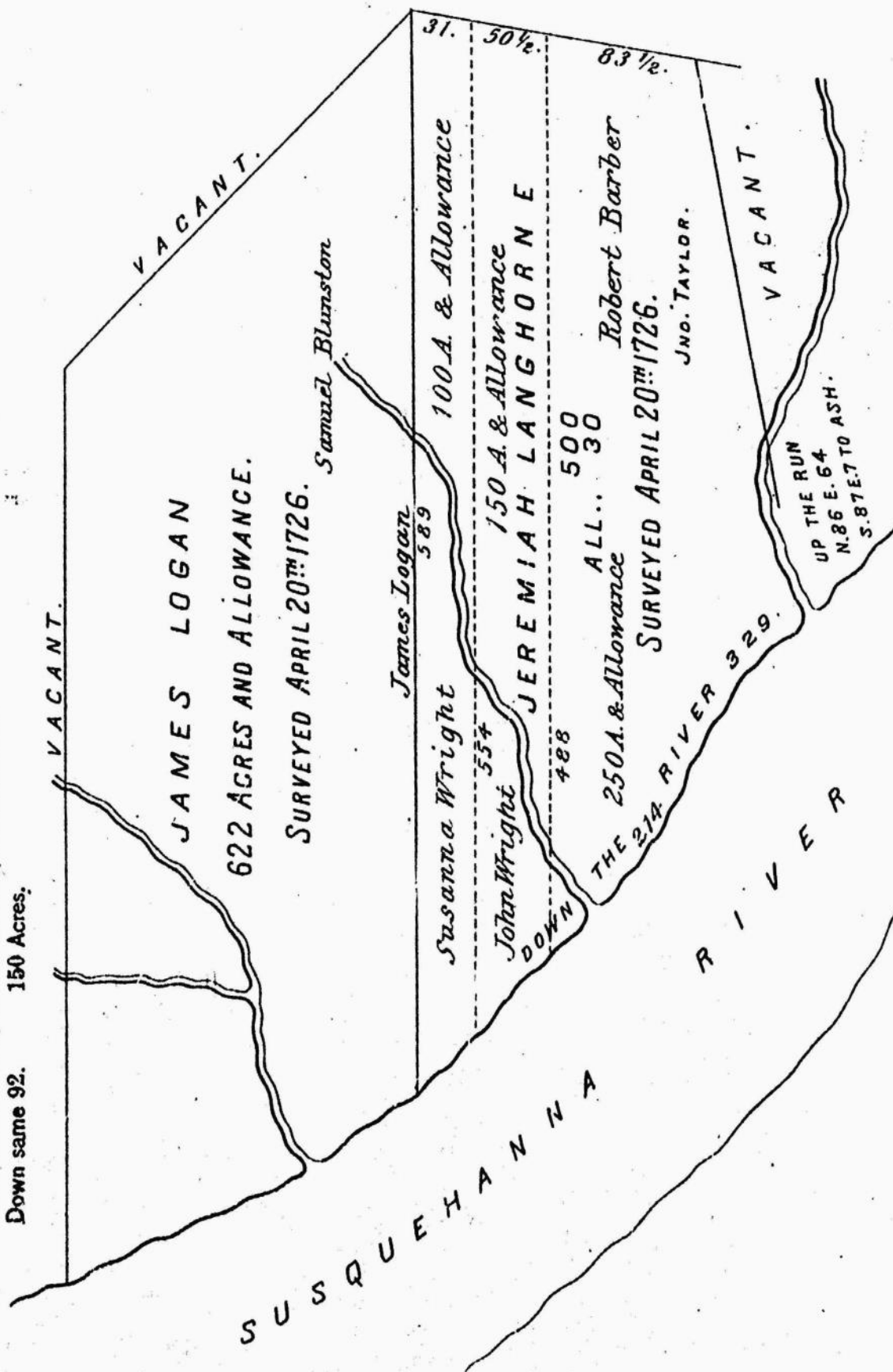
Both were trusted and held in the highest esteem by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and from the day they landed upon the shores of the Susquehanna they led an honorable and busy life.

The northern and southern line, as the same appears upon the draft, forms the boundary of the town. The line on the northeast side does not extend as far in that direction as it appears upon the draft. When the county came to be organized John Wright was appointed one of the justices, and was the presiding justice until he resigned. Samuel Blunston was appointed prothonotary, register, and recorder, and Robert Barber, sheriff.

Wright's Ferry.—In the year 1730, John Wright procured a patent for a ferry. He built a ferry-house, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. In the rear of this house, which faced the south, was a garden which embraced all of the ground between Bank Alley and to a point about sixty feet from Front Street, and extended as far north as the stone dwelling below Walnut Street. In front of the ferry-house the road leading from Lancaster to the ferry ran, and beyond the road the barn belonging to the ferry-house stood, which was struck by lightning and burned down before the town was laid out. There were several acres of land belonging to the ferry, which extended from Locust Street south to the alley which divided the land of the late John Lowden Wright and James Cresson, and between an old public road (now Second Street) and the river. The garden and this last-described tract were not embraced within the limits of Old Columbia, and it was not divided into building lots until after the erection of the brick ferry-house, which stood where the Pennsylvania round-house now is. The travel over this ferry by emigrants moving south and west was very great. They did not have long trains of wagons to transport their goods, but used pack-horses.

During the dry season stock of all kinds were compelled to ford the river, which was very shallow. The ferry-boats were large "dug-outs" that would carry one or more tons. Persons and their household stuff

Beg. at mouth of run, up same 18 to maple.
 Ditto N. 57 E. 9 maple, up run 40 maple.
 N. 88½ E. 439 m. 13 E. vacant, 44 to Sus. Wright's
 West 514 v., S. 44, W. 26, to Susquehanna River.
 Down same 92. 150 Acres.



were placed in them and ferried over. When the water was too high to ford the river with a wagon, two "dug-outs" were lashed together and the wheels placed in each. When horses and cattle in large numbers were to be taken over a canoe was sent in advance, with a person in the stern who led one of the stock with a rope, when all the rest followed. If this was not done, the leader sometimes became confused and swam in a circle or returned to the shore from whence they started. If the leader was not caught and its head turned in the proper direction, they became exhausted and were drowned. After the erection of the new ferry-house and large flat-bottomed boats were introduced, the travel became so great that two days elapsed before some parties could get their "turn." It was no unusual thing to see from one hundred and fifty to two hundred vehicles of various kinds waiting at the ferry-house for their turn, and to serve those who came in regular order the ferryman numbered their vehicles with chalk. The water was often so low at this ferry, by reason of the greater width of the river, that ordinary dug-outs could not be floated across. Hence many travelers sought Anderson's Ferry, three miles farther up the river. Thomas Cresap received a patent for a ferry at "Blue Rock," four miles below Wright's, from Lord Baltimore in 1780, but it was never able to rival the ferry here.

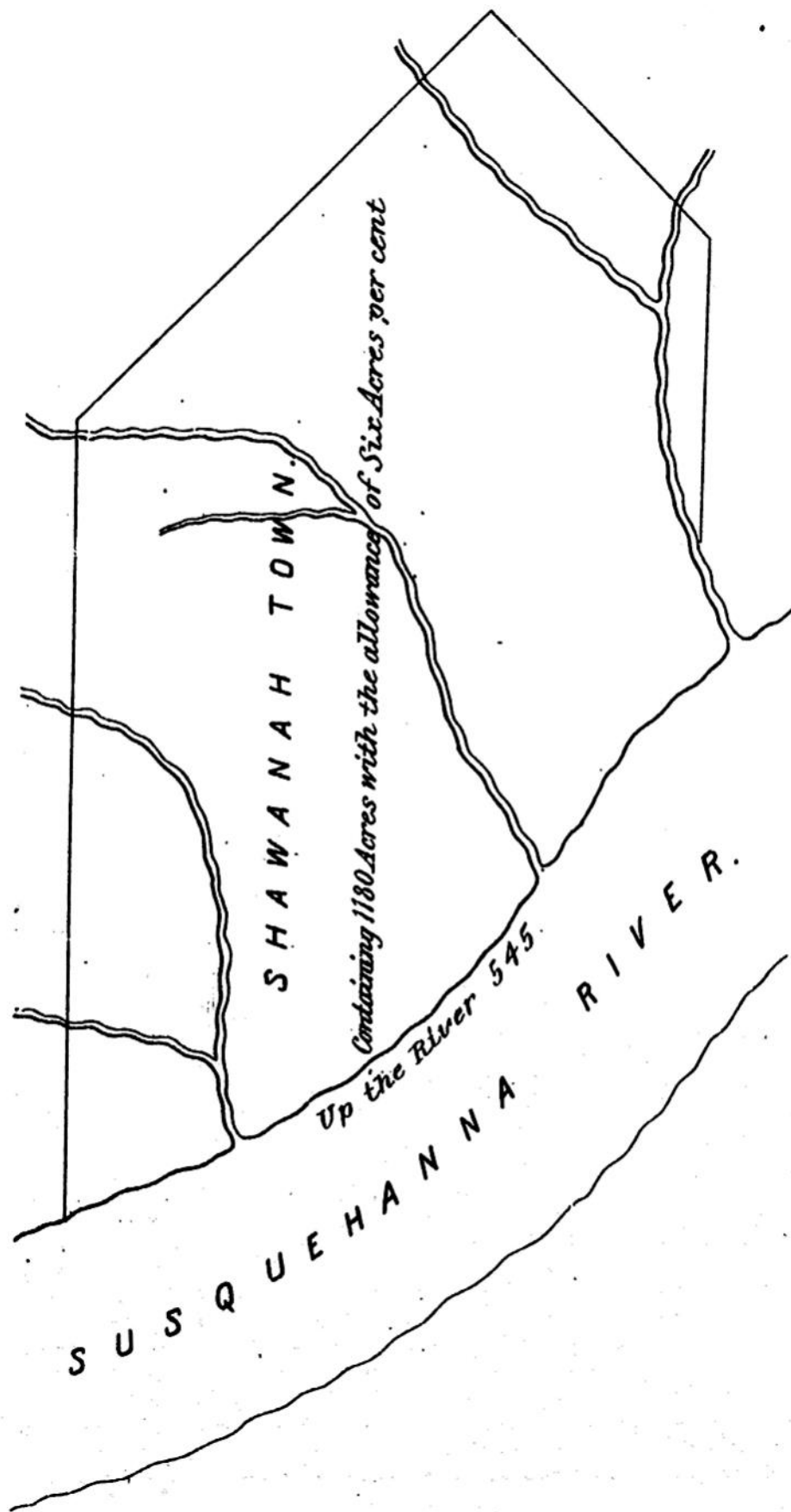
By reason of Mr. Wright's great prominence in public affairs, his ferry became not only a point of local note but well known in Europe, and was spoken of frequently in official papers of the Crown of England. John Wright, Jr., a son of the old pioneer settler, took charge of the western end of the ferry, and built a tavern and ferry-house. He remained upon that side of the river until his death. Although John Wright had been a public speaker at Friends' Meeting, and Barber and Blunston were at one time prominent members of the same society, their intercourse with men of prominence and familiarity with public affairs seem to have swerved them from the routine of habits and discipline adopted by that society, and were not averse to adopting the means most available for the preservation of their homes and the peace of their families and the welfare of the community at large. As the settlement increased around the ferry, the people were put to the inconvenience of traveling to Chikis Creek or Conestoga Creek with their grists. To accommodate the settlers, Samuel Blunston and James Wright (son of John) erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanose Run, which stood where the road-bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad now is. In the year 1745, Samuel Blunston devised his half of this mill to James Wright. When Gen. Braddock was seeking in vain for supplies from Virginia for his army, he was compelled to appeal to the province of Pennsylvania for help. Among those who responded favorably was our Quaker friend, James Wright, who filled kegs

with flour, and sent large quantities upon pack-horses to Raystown (now Bedford) to supply the army. He did not wait until he was paid before he delivered the flour, but acted promptly as a patriot should do, and the emergency required. This little corn-mill was again taxed to supply the Indians to keep them from starving at a time when they were afraid to go out among the farmers to beg or steal from the frontier settlers.

The defeat and disaster which overtook Braddock's army in June, 1755, near Fort Duquesne, was immediately followed by a panic among the frontier settlers, which extended along Cumberland Valley and many miles above Harris' Ferry. The settlers fled for safety to Lancaster County. Many took refuge in Drumore and Little Britain townships, and others sought safety at Wright's Ferry. Rumors of the approach of the savages, who were murdering the frontier settlers, caused great alarm at this place.

The women and children were sent to Philadelphia, and the able-bodied men went to James Wright's mansion, and fortified it. The venerable stone building is standing yet, along Second Street, and is owned and occupied by the descendants of James Wright. The side fronting on Second Street is the rear side of the building. That one facing the river is the proper front. It was a formidable place of defense, and with the appliances and means of warfare then adopted by the Indians they could have made but little impression upon its stone walls and double doors of oak. There were no wooden buildings near it which the savages could set on fire and burn them out. The windows were very narrow, and could easily be used for port-holes. The men who were inside had fire-arms, and it is presumed that James Wright and his Quaker friends were fully cognizant that these weapons of warfare were there and ready to be used. Neither Blunston, Wright, or Barber cared to sell any of their land, or encourage the settlement of the place. A few persons were allowed to squat upon the land and build small cabins. They were tradesmen or laborers, who worked upon their farms. Neither John Wright, or his son, James, who inherited the land at this place, seemed to think that there ought to be a town, or that there was a necessity for one. And it remained for the latter's enterprising and sagacious son, Samuel, to move in that direction.

Columbia Laid Out and Named.—Susanna Wright, daughter of John Wright, Sr., died in 1785, and left her farm of one hundred acres—which is marked upon the "plan" heretofore inserted—to her nephew, Samuel Wright, son of James. In the spring of 1788 he had that part, extending from Front Street back about half of a mile, surveyed and laid out into building lots. On the 25th day of July, 1788, these lots, to the number of one hundred and sixty, were chanced off by lottery. Each "adventurer" paid "fifteen shillings," Pennsylvania cur-



rency, for a ticket, which entitled the holder to one lot. The lots upon the plan of the town were numbered, and the holders of the tickets took lots corresponding to such numbers, without regard to their eligibility. These tickets were purchased and held by persons, many of whom lived in different sections of the county and the eastern part of the State, who never became residents of the place, but sold their lots to others at a large advance. Upon the margin of the town "plan" Samuel Wright made the following memorandum before the lottery drawing was made, and thus every one who desired to purchase a ticket could see the plan and understand his intentions. It read as follows:

"The lots from No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive, are 62 feet in front and from 100 to 290 deep." (These lots extend from the stone dwelling on Front Street below Walnut, which stands on lot No. 16, up Front to the Round-House.) "The range from 17 to 36, inclusive, are from 60 to 160 feet front and from 115 to 250 deep." (These lots extend along the north side of Walnut Street from the rear end of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger depot lot to a point on the west side of Fourth Street.) "The lots in the regular part of the plan are 60 feet front and 101 feet deep, and in general, where the front is narrower the depth is greater, and where the depth is less the front is increased in proportion, so that the lots generally contain above a quarter and not quite a third of an acre each, exclusive of streets and alleys.

"The ground between the Front Lots down to the Road is to be for the use of the Inhabitants of the place for to put any kind of Lumber on. But no buildings to be erected."

Samuel Wright wisely named the town Columbia. It sprang into importance at once, and attracted the attention of the whole country. On the 8d day of September, 1789, Thomas Scott, a member of Congress from the southwestern part of the State, in pursuance of a "notice given," moved "that a permanent residence for the seat of government be fixed." The House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Scott. Benjamin Goodhue, a member from the State of Massachusetts, was the first one to discuss the subject, and in his speech he made the following statement: "The Eastern members, with the members from New York have agreed to fix a place upon national principles without regard to their own convenience, and have turned their minds to the banks of the Susquehanna." This they considered the centre of the population, and in accordance with this view he offered a resolution, "That the permanent Seat of the General Government ought to be in some convenient place on the east bank of the River Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania." Other places were named by members during the discussion. Col. Thomas Hartley, of York, was the first person to mention by name "Wright's Ferry." After the matter had been discussed for some time, he again arose and presented the superior inducements of this place in most eloquent language. He described Wright's Ferry as being on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, etc.

On the following day a motion was made to strike out the east bank of the Susquehanna, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 28 to 28. Michael Jenifer

Stone, a member from Maryland, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "east bank" and inserting "banks." This motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 25. An amendment was offered authorizing the president to appoint three commissioners to examine and report an eligible situation on the east bank of the Susquehanna, and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was named in the resolution for the purchase of land for the seat of government. This amendment was carried by a vote of 28 to 21. The bill as amended was passed by the House by a vote of 31 to 17. It was engrossed and sent to the Senate on the 22d day of September, 1789. On the 26th day of September, 1789, the Senate sent a message to the House informing that body that they had passed the bill for establishing the seat of government of the United States, with an amendment, naming a district of ten miles square, on the west side of the river Delaware, which was to include "Germantown." The bill was dropped for the session. At the session of 1790 the subject again came up on July 6th, and was discussed with great warmth and bitterness between the members. There was another measure before Congress, called the "Assumption Bill," in which the members from New England had a great interest. The measure did not have a majority, and in order to carry it its friends formed a combination with the Southern members who were opposed to it, and they resorted to what is known in modern legislative tactics as "log rolling." This measure, which assumed the war debts of the States by the general government, left in its wake great sectional bitterness, which was not allayed until many years had passed.

I have extended the history of the location of the seat of the general government at some length to make clear the fact that "Wright's Ferry" was situated upon the east bank of the river, and not upon the west side. Thoughtless persons have fallen into this error by supposing that "Wrightsville," which was named after the family who gave theirs to the ferry, was then in existence, or that it succeeded "Wright's Ferry." John Wright, Jr., owned the land upon that side of the ferry, but the old mansion farm was upon the east side, and the ferry was very properly described as being upon the east side. This is not written to offend our neighbors over the river, nor to rob them of what is their due, but to establish the truth of history.

The tradition among the descendants of the founder of the place is that the scope of country a mile east from the river was the spot designed for the Federal capital.

Geographical Features of the Locality.—The town was located and built along a gentle slope which faced the river, which at this point was a mile and one-eighth wide. Immediately along its bank there was a narrow strip of low, flat, sandy loam, which was overflowed by water during spring freshets. In width

this was from ten to thirty yards. From thence the ground ascended gradually for a distance of two hundred yards; from thence for a thousand yards the ascent was much less. From this slope, which faced the west, one of the grandest and most picturesque landscape scenes in this region was presented to the view. The broad and rapid stream in front was interspersed with islands and rocks, and the waters were often covered with numerous flocks of wild ducks. The western shore presented a succession of abrupt hills of various shapes, and a valley of unsurpassed fertility. Artists have attempted to place upon canvas this picture as it presents itself to the eye, and poets have written in vain to describe it.

The most desirable part of the town in its early days, and that which attracted the attention of settlers, was along Front Street, where they had an unobstructed view of the river and the matchless sunsets. The rapid growth of the town, and the immense business along the river-bank in handling produce and lumber, created a necessity for the erection of warehouses and room to pile lumber. The commerce carried on between the middle and northern section of the State and this place, which became a point of transshipment, was very great. Merchants and adventurers from the eastern part of the State flocked here in great numbers. Those who settled along Front Street did not have an unobstructed view of the river and hills very long, for great quantities of lumber were drawn from rafts and arks and piled upon the shore to dry, and great warehouses were built. Settlers began to build along Locust Street and upon higher ground.

Upon the land of Samuel Blunson two small streams of water ran to the river, both of which had their sources upon or close to the edge of his lands. These streams followed ravines to the river. The elevation along their banks did not assume the dignity of hills, but ran rather abruptly down to the water's edge. Between Walnut and Locust Streets there was also a ravine, which has been filled up since that part of the town has been built. Locust Street, from Bank Alley to Third Street, was laid out along the slope of rolling land, which required several feet digging on the north side and none on the south. There was a ridge between Alley "I" and Perry Street, and the water-flow from the eastern part of what is now known as the Second Ward, found its way along this ridge until it came to a ravine along Perry Street.

Shawane Run, the largest of these water-courses, has its source three miles northeast of the town. It was fed by a small stream flowing into it from the north, at the borough limits, and by another flowing into it from the east. There was water enough in this stream to run a corn- and grist-mill. A little farther south was another small stream, which had its source on Robert Barber's land. Along the southern border of this tract there was another and larger stream than either of the others. The topography of

the land was such that every part of it was easily drained, and there is no town in the State with better-kept and cleaner streets than Columbia, because of its fine drainage. All of this land was covered with a very heavy growth of the best timber to be found in America. Along the bottom-land at the river-shore there was an abundance of walnut- and buttonwood-trees. Thirty years after this settlement was made there was but eighteen per cent. of the land cleared.

Additions to the Town.—After Samuel Wright laid out the town there remained nine acres and fifty-six perches in connection with the old Ferry House. This extended from the stone dwelling-house on Front Street, near Walnut, to Locust, and from the river to Bank Alley; and on the south side of Locust Street, from Second to Front Street, extending south about three hundred feet. This tract belonged to James Wright's sons, Samuel, John, James, and William Wright, who held it as tenants in common. In October, 1795, the last three conveyed their interest to their brother Samuel, in this tract, in which was also included the Ferry House, kept by Joseph Jeffries. In the year 1794, Samuel Wright laid this tract out into nineteen building lots, and named it "Columbia Continued." The purchaser of lots on the east side of Front Street was also entitled to a lot extending from the river to a line sixty feet west from the east side of Front Street. They did not, however, in all cases avail themselves of this privilege. Between the river-lot it was provided that the owners thereof were to keep in repair canals which extended at right angles from the river to a point within a few yards of Front Street, between every pair of lots, which were used to allow "keel-boats" to enter and unship their produce. When the river was in a flood state the stream was very swift, and the safety of these little river crafts was endangered if left along the shore; hence the necessity for these little inlets for their protection.

Samuel Wright, the eldest son of James, in the year 1788 conveyed to his brother John one hundred and twenty acres, part of his father's estate. This land ran to the river, and was bounded on the north by Samuel Wright's land and on the south by "Shawane Run."

In the year 1790 he laid out part of this land into about one hundred building lots, "No. 1" commencing at the corner of Second and Union Streets, at St. Joseph's Church, and extending up to Fifth Street on the north side, and from Furnace Alley on the south side to Fourth, down that street on both sides to Mill Street, down Union to a point near Third Street. This plan was named "John Wright's Addition." Subsequently the land along Front, above Union Street, was laid out into thirty-one lots.

In the year 1794 or 1795, Samuel Miller, a prominent and influential Quaker, who came from Downingtown and purchased the Ferry House and two and one-half acres of ground which extended from the

St. Peter's Catholic

Ferry House north to the line of Samuel Bethel's land, and between Front Street and the river, from Frederick Stump. He laid it out into lots, and called it "Miller's Plan."

In the year 1812, Daniel Musser, a lumber merchant, and Amos Buckalew, a school-teacher, purchased several acres of land extending from Union to Perry Streets, and from Second Street to an alley east of Third Street. They held this as tenants in common. They laid it out into building lots, and called it "Musser and Buckalew's Plan." The lots were much smaller than those laid out by Samuel and John Wright. Buckalew was the uncle of the distinguished Democratic ex-Senator, Charles Buckalew.

That part of the town extending from Perry Street south, embracing the old mill-dam, was laid out by Rudy Herr (who came from the manor) and Jacob Rohrer, and was called "Rudy Herr's Addition."

In the year 1813, Robert Magill laid out twenty lots upon Filbert Street, which came to be known as "Sawneytown," after Mr. and Mrs. Sawney, colored people, who were once slaves. Mrs. Sawney was the "queen" of that locality, and ruled her "subjects" most effectually. She did not hesitate to use violent means to enforce submission from those who lived near her. Magill also laid out a number of lots at corner of Third and Union Streets. John Barber and Killian Epley laid out a number of lots along Front Street, below Union Street. This was called "Barber's and Epley's Plan."

The town grew with great rapidity, and many large and substantial brick dwelling-houses along Front and Locust Streets were built.

Samuel Wright reserved a square and a half of ground east of Second Street and in front of his dwelling, expecting that the permanent seat of the State government would eventually be located at Columbia. For more than ten years this question was agitated, and the popular sentiment of the people throughout the eastern section of the State, so far as it could be ascertained, was in favor of this place. But, unfortunately, there was no person from the neighborhood who was a representative in the Legislature who could watch and urge the superior claims of the place. Samuel Wright was a Quaker, and he did not resort to the various means usually adopted to induce the members of the Legislature to enact the law fixing the place where the permanent capital was to be. Mr. Harris was unceasing in his importunities with members while the Legislature was in session at Lancaster, and after several years of hard work succeeded in carrying off the prize.

The limits of the town were not extended beyond the various divisions named until the public improvements which had their terminus here created a necessity for more room and more dwellings. The Pennsylvania Canal terminated in a basin or pool at the southern limits of Bethel's land. Along the Columbia, Marletta, Bainbridge, and Portsmouth turn-

pike or road, which ran along the eastern side of the canal basin, the State built an office and dwelling, where the collector of tolls and his clerks had their offices. A short distance above it a tavern was built, which was soon succeeded by another one, and in a few years a number of dwellings and store-houses were built. This was upon the land of the Misses Bethel.

The town gradually improved. After the close of the great war of the Rebellion the rapid growth of the place again created a necessity for more room. Amos S. Green and Philip Gossler, who were then in their prime of life, saw their opportunity, and they purchased in 1866 fifty acres of land, which was part of the sixty-two-acre tract which Hannah Barber conveyed to her son Robert. They divided it off into building lots, which they sold rapidly. Large numbers of mechanics and laboring men purchased lots, and commenced the erection of dwellings, beginning by building a back building or kitchen first, to which they afterwards, as they accumulated more means, built an addition in front. This place was named Gossler Green, but it was nicknamed "Kitchen Town," by which term it is more generally known. A new charter was obtained in 1866, and the limits of the borough were extended north and south.

Samuel B. Heise and J. Houston Mifflin, who owned a large portion of the Blunston land, in the northern section of the borough, wisely offered to sell their land for building lots. Streets were extended and lots were bought, upon which their owners commenced the erection of elegant brick mansions. The growth of the place is now almost wholly in that direction.

Public Ground.—When Samuel Wright laid out his land into town lots, he left the plan at the Ferry House, then kept by Joseph Jeffries, where all the adventurers who purchased, or desired to purchase, tickets in the lottery could see where the respective lots were located.

Upon the drawing was the following note or memorandum written by Mr. Wright:

"The grounds between the front lots down to the road, is to be for the use of the inhabitants of the place, for to put any kind of lumber on, *but no buildings to be erected.*"

The road mentioned ran parallel with the river-shore, and twenty or thirty yards distant therefrom. It was used and intended to give free access to and from the ferry and the shad fishery, and also for the convenience of those who purchased produce or lumber from the up-river men. Up to the death of Mr. Wright, in July, 1811, the public ground was doubtless used by all the citizens who purchased lumber, and stored it there to dry free of charge. From this time there accrued a revenue derived from the rents paid by those who used the ground to store lumber upon.

By the fourteenth section of the act of Assembly

incorporating the borough, passed Feb. 25, 1814, the corporation was expressly excepted from taking or holding the profits, rents, and emoluments arising from said ground.

Five trustees, who were to be chosen annually by the inhabitants of Old Columbia (by which is meant that part of the town laid out by Samuel Wright), who were to manage and lease or let the public ground.

The sums arising from ground rent were allowed to accumulate until the year 1820, when the same amounted to about two thousand dollars.

The gross sum collected was much larger, but some of it was swallowed up under the head of expenses. The citizens of Old Columbia who had not participated in the enjoyment of these rents became restless and anxious about the matter, and on Tuesday the 14th day of November, 1820, they held a public meeting for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made with this accumulated fund. After a full and free discussion, it was finally decided that it should be applied to the purpose of devising means to carry spring water into said Old Columbia for the use of the inhabitants thereof.

A petition to the Legislature duly setting forth these facts was presented, and on the 31st day of March, 1821, an act was passed which made it lawful for the inhabitants of Old Columbia to elect seven managers annually, who were to be freeholders, and were termed "Managers of the Old Columbia Water Company."

If the revenue arising therefrom exceeded the expenses, a dividend was to be declared, and the money divided among the lot-holders. This was the germ of the Water Company.

This was one of the earliest efforts in the State to supply the inhabitants of an incorporated town with spring water conveyed in pipes under ground.

At an election held in the town hall (then at the southern end of the market-house), April 21, 1821, in pursuance of said act the following-named persons were chosen managers: William P. Beatty, Jacob Forry, Henry Martin, Dr. Thomas Griffith, Jacob Mathiot, Thomas Lloyd, Eli H. Thomas.

At a meeting of the managers held on the 21st day of May following, William P. Beatty was chosen chairman, Thomas Lloyd secretary, and Christian Brenneman treasurer.

On the 5th day of June following, these managers met and directed their treasurer to inform the trustees of the Old Public Ground Company that they were ready to receive, and desired them to pay over all moneys in their hands, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

For the year 1822 the following-named persons rented lots on the public ground. They dealt in lumber, one or two of them also dealt in stone-coal. The public ground took up about one-fifth of the river front of the borough, as then limited. Some

idea of the amount of business carried on along the river shore in lumber alone can be had by reference to the following renters:

Thomas Boude, No. 1.....	\$35
Stephen Smith, No. 2.....	36
William B. Hunt, No. 3.....	37
Barber & Vaughn, Nos. 4 and 5.....	77
Peter Epley, No. 6.....	40
John Gontner, No. 7.....	40
Abijah Smith, No. 8.....	51
John McKisick, No. 9.....	43

\$359

Thus the annual rentals amounted to three hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

John L. Wright, the only son of Samuel Wright, attained his majority in the year 1822. He claimed to own the strip of land between the road above named and low-water mark. This was a serious matter to the Public Ground Company, and if they did not purchase it free access to the river would be cut off.

On the 14th day of February, 1823, a public meeting of the citizens of Old Columbia was held in the town hall to take into consideration the claim of Mr. Wright to the strip of land along the shore. Legal counsel was employed who advised its purchase, as his title to the same was perfect. The trustees made a settlement with and paid him two thousand dollars, he giving deeds for the property.

In the years 1821-23 the trustees of the Old Columbia Public Ground Company made liberal loans to the water company, which was then a separate corporation.

An act of Assembly was passed April 10, 1826, incorporating the Old Columbia Public Ground Company, which was accepted by the company May 15, 1826. By this act the old trustees were required to transfer the deeds, stock, and moneys to the new corporation.

The first managers elected under this act, on the 3d day of June, 1826, were as follows: James Sweeny, Michael Way, Robert M. Houston, Henry Martin, Eli H. Thomas, Richard Derrick, Jacob Forry, treasurer.

On the 2d day of October, 1826, the board gave John L. Wright four shares of water stock for the ground now occupied by the old reservoir at the corner of Locust and Fifth Streets, which cost one hundred dollars. An expensive litigation has grown out of the ownership of this piece of ground formerly occupied by the reservoir. The matter was tried in the lower court, and is now before the Supreme Court of the State on appeal.

Ten years ago a new and larger reservoir was erected along Sixth Street, two squares farther east when the old reservoir was abandoned. The Public Ground Company then claimed the land, as did also the water company, who sold it to the Methodist Episcopal Church, who erected a chapel upon it.

In 1826 the Public Ground Company owned forty shares of water stock, which cost one thousand dol-

lars. They also made loans to that company amounting to two or more thousand dollars.

When the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad was completed, in 1832-34, the tracks passed through this property to the canal basin, which terminated near the northern boundary of this property. This improvement greatly enhanced the rentals. The lots were rented by public "outcry" in 1831,—

No. 1, to Ewan Green, for.....	\$68.00
Nos. 2 and 3, to Stephen Smith, for.....	136.00
Nos. 4 and 5, to Isaac Vaughn, for.....	140.00
No. 6, to Peter Epley, for.....	70.00
No. 7, to Jeffries & Epley, for.....	73.00
No. 8, to Henry H. Strickler, for.....	70.00
No. 9, to George O. Lloyd, for.....	88.00
	\$645.00

In the year 1832 the company commenced to wharf the shore. The late John Lowrey was the contractor. At this time the managers were George Zeigler, John Swartz, John M. Heller, James Sweeney, Michael Strein, John Lockard. In the same year the board subscribed for one hundred and twenty shares of water stock, amounting to two thousand five hundred dollars. The expense of wharfing cost two thousand five hundred dollars. From this period the company was frequently involved in litigation, which cost them a good deal of their revenues.

In 1835, Ashbel Green, Esq., was appointed their attorney at a salary of *fifteen dollars* per annum. (He came from New Jersey. His office was in the dwelling now occupied by Dr. G. W. Berntheisel, on Locust Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.)

Notwithstanding the litigation and mismanagement of the property, a considerable fund was accumulated, and it became an important question with the citizens of Old Columbia as to its disposition.

In 1837 a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years of age in Old Columbia. On the 4th day of March this committee reported the number at three hundred and five.

The board then made an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars to establish and maintain schools for these children. They also appointed directors to supervise the schools.

In the year 1838 some of the lots rented for two hundred and fifty dollars each.

In 1841 the company owned two hundred and fifty-five shares of water stock, valued at six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In the same year additional wharfing was made, which cost two thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and fourteen cents. Some litigation grew out of this matter, which cost the company several hundred dollars more.

In 1853 the managers were J. Houston Mifflin, Samuel Truscott, William F. Caruthers, Francis Bradley, John Finger, and J. G. Hess.

In the same year the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company leased a portion of the ground for

a passenger and freight depot for twenty-five years for fifteen hundred dollars.

In the year 1854 the company purchased from John L. Wright several acres of land along Lancaster Avenue and east of Locust Street, which surrounded the old reservoir ground.

In the year 1856 they contracted with Michael Clepper for the erection of an academy building, which was to cost eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars. After its erection several acres of land were purchased from J. Houston Mifflin in 1868 for eighteen hundred dollars (which was part of the Bethel estate), and added to the tract purchased from Mr. Wright. The ground now occupies an entire square, extending from Fifth to Sixth Street, and from Locust to Cherry Street, with the exception of a triangular piece fronting on Fifth Street, and known as the Flat-Iron Square. Under the head of Schools a more extended notice will be found of the "institute."

In the year 1849 the Columbia Water Company leased some of the public ground along the river for their use for a long term of years.

The erection of Washington Institute and the purchase of the land adjoining cost over ten thousand dollars, which sum the company borrowed from Joseph Detweiler.

It was supposed that the institute would be a success, but it proved to be a failure financially, and in consequence the company became greatly embarrassed.

In February, 1876, the board leased "Washington Institute" and that part of the grounds purchased from John L. Wright to the board of directors of the public schools of Columbia for a period of twenty years, at an annual rent of four hundred dollars.

On the 14th day of February, 1873, the Public Ground Company rented their ground along the river (excepting the ground below Walnut Street) to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of six hundred dollars.

The company are in debt a few thousand dollars, which will be paid in three or four years, when they will receive a handsome annual income, which, if wisely expended, will result in doing great good to the citizens of "Old Columbia." Recent efforts have been made to convert the grounds purchased from Mr. Mifflin into a public park, and a number of trees have been planted in the grounds with that view. It seems to be a doubtful policy, however, that would convert a piece of land totally inadequate in its area for that purpose, which, if divided into building lots and sold, would bring a sum large enough to purchase a tract of land many times the size of this one, in the neighborhood of the borough limits, that would be better adapted for a place of recreation.

Public Buildings.—About the year 1814 a market-house was erected upon the lot at the corner of Third

and Locust Streets, and running parallel with Third Street. The southern end of this market-house was divided by a partition from the other part, and it was plastered on the inside and used for a town hall and school-room. This was found to be too small for the wants of the town, which grew rapidly until the close of the war of 1812-15. It was built by Calvin Cooper at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars.

The present market-house was built under authority of an ordinance offered by Robert Crane April 17th, and adopted by Council June 19, 1868. At the same meeting plans were presented, and the floor plan of Mr. Sloan and the front plan of Mr. Hobbs were approved and accepted. The market committee, consisting of Messrs. S. S. Detwiler, David Mullen, and Robert Crane, together with W. W. Upp, constituted the building committee for 1868. In 1869, Alexander Craig succeeded David Mullen, whose term had expired. The contract for building the market-house was awarded to Michael Liphart, Aug. 1, 1868, for \$17,000, and work was commenced at once. Samuel Wright was the borough regulator. There were some changes in the original plans, and these, with the allowances for extra work, increased the total cost to \$19,656.77. The building was reported as completed, accepted by Council, the final voucher drawn, and the building committee discharged Sept. 17, 1869. The market-house is one hundred and eighteen feet long and eighty feet wide. It is furnished with one hundred and eighty stalls in the inside and thirty-seven under the projecting roof on the outside.

In the month of May, 1828, ground was broken for the erection of a new town hall at the end of the market-house fronting on Locust Street. It was completed in the month of November, 1829. It measured thirty feet in front on Locust Street, and forty feet deep on Third Street. It was built of brick, two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola or steeple, in which was hung a bell weighing three hundred and fifteen pounds. After the erection of the building the citizens raised a considerable sum of money, with which a town clock was purchased and put in the cupola. It was manufactured by Frederick Heiseley & Son, of Harrisburg, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The entire cost of the town hall was two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars. Evan Green advanced the money for its erection. The borough authorities afterwards issued bonds to cover this debt. Mr. Green sold them to William Kirkpatrick, a merchant in Lancaster. By bad management this debt was allowed to increase, and it was not entirely liquidated until the year 1850. If space permitted, an interesting history might be written of this old town hall, where so much eloquence was expended and amusement afforded, and the many interesting scenes witnessed in the school-room.

A "lock-up," constructed of oak plank set upright,

was built upon the market-house lot, on the east side, which was used to confine temporarily the violators of law. It was torn down in 1836, and the basement under the northeast corner of the town hall was fitted up for a "lock-up."

The rapid growth of the town created a necessity for a larger and more imposing structure to accommodate the people. A few spirited citizens started a movement for the erection of a large public hall. The citizens generally were opposed to the creation of a new borough debt, and it became a serious question among the friends of the measure to devise ways and means to raise the necessary funds. An act of Assembly was passed giving the borough officers authority to borrow money. Bonds were issued, and a sufficient sum was realized from their sale to warrant the commencement of the work. The contract was given to Michael Liphart. The old hall was torn down, and the new one, measuring seventy-five feet front by one hundred feet in depth, was erected in its place. One of the finest opera-houses in the State was made on the second story, that will seat comfortably more than a thousand persons. Upon the Locust Street side several elegant store-rooms were constructed, and in the rear space was made for a market. Upon Third Street store-rooms and the chief burgess' office was made, and in the front basement a large room was built.

In the second story front the council-room and borough regulator's office is situated. A tower and belfry, with clock and bell, surmount the building in front.

After the construction of the town hall in 1872, measures were taken to erect a new market-house on the east side of the town hall. It was finished in 1874, and measures eighty by one hundred feet. A basement was constructed under the front end, which is used for a lock-up to detain temporary prisoners. These buildings cost one hundred thousand dollars. The annual rentals of both buildings amount to several thousand dollars more than enough to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the borough.

The pound-house was built in December, 1814. It was intended to confine swine caught running at large in the streets. For many years it was the source of much annoyance to the neighboring farmers, and litigation was followed often by bad blood between citizens and neighbors. Thoughtless or bad boys would sometimes open a gate or take down the bars, and permit the farmers' hogs to wander into the town, where they were taken up by the constable, and put in the pound-house, and their owners were compelled to pay a fine, with costs imposed.

Jacob Strickler, William Wright, and others, sometimes came and forced open the pound-house, and took their swine away. Prisoners were also confined temporarily in the pound-house, and it came to be named the hog-house. It was torn down in 1832, and a lock-up was made in a corner of the cellar of the town hall.

Old Taverns.—When John Wright procured a charter for his ferry, he erected a tavern, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, opposite the depot of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in the year 1730. It was built of logs, two stories high, with a large room at either end, with a passage-way between. John Wright, Jr., was the first person who kept this tavern. He remained there until he married, in 1734, when he removed to the western side of the ferry, where he built a hotel.

Col. John Lowden, of Revolutionary fame, kept the Ferry House prior to the war. He was the son of Richard Lowden, who married John Wright's daughter. He removed to Buffalo Valley, upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from which place he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Boston in 1776.

Joseph Jeffries came from Quaker stock in Chester County. He removed from there, about the year 1774, to Hellam township, York Co., where he kept the Ferry House. He was wagon-master for York County during the Revolutionary war, and at its close, in 1783, he removed to the east side of the ferry and took charge of the Ferry House. He remained there until the year 1794-95, when the heirs of James Wright erected a new brick hotel near the northern line of their property, the site of which is now occupied by the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when he took charge of the new hotel. He removed to Lancaster, where he also kept hotel.

Frederick Stump first settled at Vinegar's Ferry above Marietta, after he came to this country from Germany. On account of malarial fever, which was then prevailing among the settlers along the river, he removed to Maytown, where he commenced to keep tavern about the close of the Revolutionary war. From thence he removed to Columbia in 1796, and rented the Ferry House and ferry. On the 14th day of February, 1798, he purchased two acres and Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which adjoined the first-named tract on the south, and all the boats belonging to the ferry, from Samuel Wright for the sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds. The hotel, which was new, stood on Lot No. 1. The two acres mentioned Mr. Stump sold to Samuel Miller, who laid the same out into lots. The ferry was the most profitable one on the river. He purchased the extensive brewery on West King Street west of the Stevens House in Lancaster City, which he afterwards sold to C. Barnitz, of York, Pa. He also purchased a large number of lots in Columbia. He died in Columbia in 1804. His widow and Samuel Evans, administrators of his estate, sold the hotel and other property to Samuel Miller, who rented the hotel and ferry to Joshua Ring. He also ran a line of stages from Lancaster to York.

Mr. Miller sold the hotel and ferry-boats to Thomas Brooks Feb. 14, 1814. The latter died before he obtained possession of the property. His administra-

tors, William and Amos Green, offered the property at public sale on the 24th day of December, 1814. While the vendue was in progress, John Reynolds (father of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg in 1863) and Jasper Slaymaker, a young lawyer of Lancaster, while on their way to Marietta, and when passing called out to the crier, "Six thousand seven hundred dollars!" They thought nothing more of the matter, but received notice that they were the highest bidders. And thus they became the owners of the "Ferry House." They held this property for twenty years. The erection of the bridge over the river destroyed its profits. They sold the property to John Guy, the famous hotel-keeper of Baltimore. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He removed to this county in 1816 and leased the Washington Hotel at Big Chikis, where the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. He also established a line of stages, which ran between Lancaster and Harrisburg. From thence he removed to Marietta and kept hotel in the large brick building adjoining Abraham N. Cassell. He purchased a farm a mile farther east, along the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, from whence he removed to Columbia. His daughter, Ann, married the late Maj. Frederick Haines, of Donegal. The hotel was afterwards purchased by Joseph Black, and was thenceforth called Black's Hotel. After his decease it was purchased by his son, Joseph H. Black, who, by his integrity and good management, built up a very profitable business. He sold the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their "round-house" occupies the spot where this famous hostelry stood.

The "Sorrel-Horse Hotel" was built by Joseph Jeffries, who had been keeping the hotel upon the western side of the river. It stood at the corner of Walnut and Front Streets, the site of which is now occupied by the passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It remained in possession of the Jeffries until 1835, when Frank Boggs, who married Maria Jeffries, purchased the property and enlarged it at the northern side. After the death of Mr. Boggs the property was leased by Chip. Parsons, Mrs. Ann Haines, and that prince of landlords, John Barr.

On the opposite corner, adjoining the store of Houston, Barber & Gossler, the Washington Hotel was built by Jacob Gossler, who removed the old frame building, and erected a three-story brick addition fifty-one years ago. He was followed by Daniel Herr and Joseph H. Black, and it is now owned by the latter. The reputation of the house has always been "No. 1."

For a period of forty years after the town was laid out, the principal street through which wagons passed to the ferry was Walnut Street. Hence there were several hotels along that thoroughfare which did a large business. There has been no hotel on that street for many years. The large brick building now owned by Col. McClure was owned by Charles Odell.

Joshua Ring also kept the tavern. Occasionally a wandering theatrical troupe gave performances at this hotel.

Reuben Mullison kept the hotel on the east side of Commerce Street. He was also largely interested, with the late Thomas Collins and others, in several stage lines and was a railroad contractor. When he first came to Columbia he ran the river in the spring of the year as a pilot. He was a very active citizen. His daughter married Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad magnate.

Charles Odell came from the State of New York and settled in Marietta, where he remained one or two years. He married Miss Lockard, of Hempfield, and removed to Columbia, and took charge of the hotel west of Mullison's.

The "Black Horse Tavern," at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, was kept by one Getz originally. He was followed by Henry Knight.

Jacob Comfort kept the brick hotel on Locust Street, on the east side of the Reading and Columbia Railroad depot.

James Sweeny kept tavern in a frame house which stood back from Locust Street fifteen or twenty yards, upon ground which is now occupied by the "Franklin House."

"The Lamb Tavern" was torn down a few years ago to make room for the Columbia National Bank, on Locust Street, between Second and Third Streets. It was a noted tavern in its time. There was a large yard attached to this property into which wagons could be driven, which made it a desirable place for teamsters to stop over night. The Kendricks, Binkley, and Michael Strein (and his son, Jacob, many years after him) kept this tavern.

Ezekiel Cook came from Little Britain township about the year 1812, and first kept tavern in the frame house, of which the Franklin Hotel is the successor, on Locust Street, near Bank Alley. He removed to Marietta, where he kept tavern a few years, when he returned to Columbia again, where he died fifty or more years ago. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1827, but was defeated.

The "Washington Hotel" was built by Jacob Gossler. He was the son of Philip Gossler, who removed from York to Columbia about the year 1798 and established a coal- and lumber-yard. His son, Jacob, married Miss Stump, daughter of Frederick Stump, who owned the ferry and Ferry-House. He dealt largely in real estate. There were fewer changes in the ownership or management of this hotel than in any of the others.

The "Pine Creek Hotel" was kept by Mr. Withers fifty-five years ago, who was succeeded by the late Cornelius Tyson. It is located on Front Street below Union.

Brown's tavern was kept by Jeremiah Brown, who came from Little Britain, seventy years ago.

The "Swan Hotel" was built by Samuel Eberlein

eighty years ago. It stood on the north side of Locust Street, near the Columbia National Bank.

Moses Montgomery built a frame tavern on the north side of Locust Street above Third Street eighty years ago. He had been in the Irish Rebellion, and came to America about the year 1799, and settled in Columbia. He raised a company of volunteers in 1812, and was preparing to go into the field when he got into a scuffle with Paul Wolf, who shot through a window at a candle in his house out of pure mischief. He was thrown upon a pile of rails in front of the tavern, and had his collar-bone broken.

In the early history of the place "cherry fairs" and "harvest homes" were quite common. They frequently lasted several days. These were profitable seasons for the landlords.

Old Grist-Mills.—The little corn or grist-mill which stood on the north side of Shawanese Run, a few hundred yards above its mouth, was built of stone, two stories high, and about twenty-five feet square, in the year 1736. It was erected upon land of John Wright, and built by his son, James, and Samuel Blunston, the old pioneer settler. The stream was not large, but there was ample fall to turn an "overshot" wheel of more than twenty feet in diameter, which gave all the power required to drive the machinery long enough to grind the grists of the pioneer settlers.

Samuel Blunston made his will in 1745, and devised to James Wright one-half of the "corn- and grist-mill." This little mill ran day and night in the spring of 1755, grinding flour for Braddock's army, and in 1758 for Gen. Forbes' army. The flour was packed in kegs and carried on pack-horses over the mountains to Fort Bedford. And upon several other occasions the colonial authorities called upon James Wright to supply flour for the use of the associated companies of rangers along the frontiers, and to supply the vagrant Indians at Turkey Hill.

This mill and land belonging to it descended to Samuel Wright, the oldest son of James, and the founder of Columbia, who conveyed it to his brother, John, who laid out that part of Columbia called "John Wright's addition" in the year 1788. On April 1, 1807, James Wright, Jr., son of John, sold the mill, shad-fishery, and fifteen acres of land to John Halde- man, who sold the same, April 14, 1812, to Rudy Herr, of Manor township, for six thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. Jacob Strickler and his brother-in-law, George Weaver, purchased this mill about the year 1818 from Rudy Herr. They tore down the old stone mill and built one of brick at the corner of Mill and Front Streets. It afterwards came into possession of William Atkins, Jonathan Pusey, George Bogle, and is now owned by McBride and Maulfair, who have introduced new machinery, and manufacture "new process" flour. The mill is almost wholly run by steam power.

The Fairview Grist-Mill is located on the north

bank of Barber's Run near its mouth, at the southern boundary line of the borough. This mill was built by James Barber, son of Robert Barber, the pioneer settler, about 1780. On the 7th day of May, 1791, William Barber, Esq., of York, and oldest son of James, sold the mill and fifty-seven acres of land to Judge William A. Atlee, of Lancaster, who resided in the mansion which stood where E. K. Smith, Esq., resides. This property was sold by order of the Orphans' Court. On the 28th day of August, 1795, Alexander Scott, Esq., and Mary, his wife, sold the one-half to Alexander Anderson, who was sold out by Sheriff Michael Rine May 15, 1801, and purchased by James and William Miller. On the 11th day of August, 1801, James Miller, merchant, of Philadelphia, and William Miller, of Washington County, Pa., and Alexander Anderson, of Lancaster, conveyed the property to John Haldeman, of Donegal, and Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield. Mr. Haldeman sold his interest to Mr. Strickler, from whom it went to his son, Jacob, and the latter's son-in-law, Ephraim Hershey, who sold to Samuel Truscott, Michael Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, who now own it.

The first saw-mill erected at Columbia or neighborhood was built by Robert Barber, the pioneer settler in 1727, in the meadow below his dwelling, which stood near Kauffman's stone-quarries. There is nothing now left of it.

Shad Fisheries.—There were but three shad fisheries along the shore prior to the erection of the dam across the river. The first one established was at or near the ferry, in front of the public ground, and belonged to James Wright and his heirs. After his death, when the property came to be divided, in 1788, his son, John Wright, established a fishery near the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was sold with the Shawanese mill property.

Robert Barber also had a fishery opposite his land below John Wright's. The entire shore in front of the town was well adapted for fishing with a drag seine. The shore sloped gradually, and there was a gravel bottom.

Mifflin's Island, across which the old bridge ran, had a profitable fishery on the west side. It was owned by James Mifflin, Esq.

The erection of a dam across the river in 1838 to form a pool to float boats to the mouth of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal effectually destroyed all of the fisheries above that point.

Post-Office and Postmasters.—Joseph Smith came to Columbia about 1795, and opened a store, in connection with James Wright, in the lower room of the old Ferry House, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. A post-office was established at Columbia in 1797, and Mr. Smith was appointed the first postmaster. The receipts of the office for the year 1799 were \$10.44. He was the eighth child of Col. Robert Smith, of Chester County, and was born Sept. 24, 1770. He removed to Phila-

delphia in 1802, where he embarked in the iron and shipping business. He died on his farm at "Steamboat Hotel," in Chester County, Dec. 18, 1845. He left several children surviving him, to wit: Persifer Frazer Smith, Esq., late reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished member of the Chester County bar; Elizabeth; Rhoda; Vaughan, a daughter, married Rev. Riley, of Montrose; Joseph Smith married Mary, daughter of Col. Persifer Frazer and Mary Worrall Taylor, who was the granddaughter of Isaac Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County. Mr. Smith and Frazer were the progenitors of a number of distinguished military and civil officers.

William P. Beatty was appointed postmaster by President John Adams in 1802. He was the son of Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. He was born in Neshaminy, in Bucks County, March 31, 1766, and died in Philadelphia, July 28, 1848. When Jefferson was elected President another postmaster was appointed. In 1825 he was appointed postmaster under President John Quincy Adams, which office he held for twelve years.

John Mathiot was appointed postmaster in 1807, and retained the position until he was elected sheriff of the county in 1818. His father, John, was a Huguenot, and came from France to Lancaster about the beginning of the Revolution. He removed to Columbia in 1798, and opened a dry-goods and grocery-store in connection with Michael Gundacker, of Lancaster, in the brick building he erected on Walnut Street, adjoining Bank Alley. While hunting upon Mifflin Island, above the bridge, he was accidentally shot by a friend and killed about the year 1804. His son John, as stated, was elected sheriff in 1818, although a Democrat, whose party was then in a minority in the county. The Wrights, who were Federalists, all united in his support. He was elected mayor of Lancaster in 1831, and re-elected eleven times. He died Jan. 22, 1843, aged fifty-eight years. In the year 1807 the quarterly receipts of the office were fifteen dollars, and for the year 1815 they were from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. Although he was not subject to military duty, he procured a horse and marched with Capt. Jacob Strickler's company to Kennet Square, in 1812, expecting to be mustered into the service of the United States. Owing to some informality they were not mustered, and the company returned to Columbia.

Philip Eberman, a brother-in-law of John Mathiot, was appointed postmaster in the fall of 1818, and retained the position until he was succeeded by William P. Beatty, in 1825.

In 1837, Dr. F. A. Thomas was appointed postmaster under the administration of Martin Van Buren.

Guilford G. Claiborne was appointed postmaster

under Gen. Harrison's administration in the spring of 1841. But for an accident he probably would not have received the appointment.

After it was known in Columbia that Gen. William H. Harrison was elected President, in November, 1840, the Anti-Masons and Whigs of that place concluded that they would celebrate the event by firing a salute with a cannon in honor of the event, in the orchard of John L. Wright, between Second and Third Streets and Alleys "J" and "K." During the night before this was to take place some person spiked the cannon with a rat-tail file. When the time came to fire the salute there was great disappointment among the friends of Gen. Harrison. C. I. Amos S. Green, Mr. Claiborne, and others, after working for more than an hour, succeeded in getting out the file, and proceeded to announce the fact by firing the cannon in rapid succession. After firing it three times, and Mr. Claiborne and William Dickey were forcing a wadding of sod down upon the powder, a boy attempted to jump or run across in front of the cannon, when he fell. Abraham Myers, who had his thumb upon the touch-hole, raised it, when the charge went off prematurely when Claiborne and Dickey had hold of the ramrod. The former had his arm shattered, which had to be amputated above the elbow. Dickey was knocked insensible, but recovered. There was a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Claiborne. He was appointed postmaster, a position he retained for twelve years. He was succeeded by A. P. Modernell in 1853, who died while in commission, and his widow succeeded him, and held the position until 1861, when Henry H. Fry was appointed under President Lincoln's administration. He also died while in commission, and his widow was appointed to succeed him, and retained the position for twelve years, when Henry Mullen was appointed, and is now the postmaster. He enlisted in the "Cookman Rangers" in April, 1861, and marched to Camp Curtin, mustered into the United States service in Co. K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, on the 21st of June, 1861; was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of that regiment in November, 1861; served three years, and was in all of the battles with the Army of the Potomac. After the expiration of his term of service, on the 6th of June, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed first lieutenant of Co. A, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg, Va., on the 19th day of August, 1864, and was imprisoned at Libby, Va., Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Va., where he remained till March 22, 1865. He was mustered out with the company June 28, 1865. The business of the office for the year ending in July, 1883, amounted to \$7822.88.

Taxable Inhabitants in 1814-15.—The size of the town during the war of 1812 is approximately shown by the following list of taxable inhabitants, most of whom were heads of families:

Robert Barber.
Heater Broomfield.
William P. Beatty.
Amos Buckaloe.
Ezra Breeco.
Thomas Bartlett.
Christ. Bear.
John Brown.
John Barber.
John Brumfield.
Peter Burns, Sr.
Christian Brenneiman.
Christian Brenneiman, Sr.
Joseph Boyd, gunsmith.
Thomas Birch.
Thomas Boude.
Samuel Bethel.
Bernard Brown.
Henry Brubaker.
James Bogle.
Jesse Burrell.
Robert Boyd.
William Cox.
James Clyde.
Calvin Cooper.
Widow Crossman.
Patrick Carney.
James Collins.
Abraham Correll.
John Dicks.
Martin Durrell.
Christian Dittwiler.
Joseph Dittwiler.
Thomas Dominick.
John Davy.
John Evans.
John Eberlein.
Joseph Evans, Esq.
Charles Evans.
Michael Elder.
Widow Elwes.
Anthony Ellmaker.
Daniel Flory.
Jacob Forry.
Robert Fullerton.
Samuel Fippa.
John Forry, Jr.
Jonathan Findley.
Jacob Gessler.
Phillip Gessler.
William Green.
John Ginter, Jr.
Dr. Thomas Griffith.
William Gillisby.
Evan Green.
Michael Gundecker.
Michael Gundecker, Jr.
John Ginter, Sr.
John Greenleaf.
Christian Houser.
Sneanna Houston.
Robert W. Houston.
Rudolph Herr.
Dominick Haughey.
Jacob Hoon.
John Hippy.
Christian Hertzler.
Christian Habecker.
Daniel Herr.
John Haldeman.
Christian Haldeman.
William F. Houston.
Amos Harmer.
James Hopkins.
Widow Heller.
Emanuel Heller.

Freeholders.

Mary Jeffries.
Martha Jones.
Elizabeth Jones.
Emor Jeffries' estate.
William Kirkwood.
Isaac Kendrick.
John Karne.
Peter Livergood.
Israel Lloyd.
William Liston.
Charles Lockard.
John Livergood.
John Lockard.
James Little.
William Ladley.
Lewis Lowman's estate.
Jacob Lightheliser.
Jacob Long.
Thomas Lloyd.
Samuel Miller.
Samuel McNell.
Henry Martin.
Moses Montgomery.
Anthony McElwain.
John Mellon.
Jonathan Milfin.
Joseph Milfin.
James E. Milfin.
William McManamy.
John Mathlot.
John Mathlot's estate.
Robert Magill.
Daniel Musser.
Hugh McCorkle.
John McKissick.
James McClean.
George Nicholas.
Robert Patton.
Casper Peters.
George Peters.
Martin Rohrer's estate.
Joel Richardson.
John Roth's estate.
Widow Rhinehart.
Joseph Richardson.
John Snyder.
Henry Summy.
James Sweeney.
David Sherrick.
Phillip Snyder.
William Smallwood.
Daniel Spring.
William Vickory.
Thomas L. Wilson.
Edward Williams.
Samuel Wright.
Thomas Wright.
Henry Withers.
James Wright.
William Wright.
James Wright, Jr.
James Wilson.
Jacob Williams.
Michael Wister.
George Wyke.
Benjamin Worrell.
John Wilson, Esq.
Thomas Watters.
James Warden.
Lewis Wister.
William Welsh.
Samuel Wright's estate.
George Zelgler.
Widow Zelgler.
George Zelgler, cooper.

Inmates.

George Alright, mason.
 Abraham Brenneman, innkeeper.
 Curtis Bollock, lumber merchant.
 Amos Bennet.
 Stephen Boyer, minister.
 John Bennet.
 Ezekiel Cook, innkeeper.
 Jonathan Chalfant.
 Robert Chalfant, blacksmith.
 Benjamin Cummings.
 Jonathan Deen, innkeeper.
 Hugh Dougherty, hatter.
 Ephraim Eby, miller.
 John Eclan, carpenter.
 Henry Fisher.
 James Given.
 Wm. B. Hunt, lumber merchant.
 Joseph Hunt, store-keeper.
 William Hassen, innkeeper.
 Michael Heisely, gate-keeper at bridge.
 James Jordan.
 Jacob Johnson, shoemaker.
 Robert Johnson, carpenter.
 Dr. Vincent King.
 John Klein, butcher.
 William Kruchman.
 Jacob Lelthaiser, innkeeper.
 James Long, carpenter.
 John Maxton, saddler.

Jacob Marley.
 Joseph Mosher, innkeeper.
 Phillip Moor.
 Samuel O. McKean, lumber merchant.
 William Martin.
 John McGlaughlin, painter.
 William Quarrell, merchant.
 George Rock, innkeeper.
 Joshua Ring, innkeeper.
 Christ. Senanich, innkeeper.
 Andrew Seltz, lockmaker.
 Jacob Sillhart, shoemaker.
 Stephen Smith.
 John Trump.
 Isaac Vaughan, innkeeper.
 John Watt, cooper.
 John Way, blacksmith.
 Joseph Wade.
 Henry Welsh, shoemaker.
 Jacob Witmer, lumber merchant.
 Michael May.
 Samuel Watt, shoemaker.
 Paul Wolf, carpenter.
 Henry Quest, cabinet-maker.
 Benjamin Barrey, barber.
 John Briggs, tailor.
 Martin Currie.
 Israel Cooper.

Freemen.

John Atlee, cabinet-maker.
 Daniel Brown.
 Alexander Bradley.
 Eli B. Bennet.
 Robert Boyd, carpenter.
 William Brown.
 Samuel Brown.
 Alexander Cowen, book-keeper.
 Christopher Cortipman, cooper.
 David Dunlap, teacher.
 Joseph Enes.
 Peter Epley, store-keeper.
 Killian Epley, store-keeper.
 Dr. Samuel Fahnstock.
 Dr. Samuel Houston.
 Samuel Houston.
 John Hudders.
 John Hemes.

William Hickman, coachmaker.
 George Mathiot, bricklayer.
 Jacob Mathiot, cooper.
 John Maxwell, saddler.
 William McClure, gunsmith.
 John Mans, Jr., watchman.
 William Roxberry, barber.
 John L. Stake.
 Henry Steel.
 Amos H. Slaymaker, store-keeper.
 William Todd.
 James Todd, shoemaker.
 Samuel Standsbury, schoolmaster.
 Christopher Taylor.
 Thomas Wright, turner.
 James Wilson, cabinet-maker.
 Samuel Whitehill, store-keeper.
 John Zeigler, cooper.

Civil List.—The borough was incorporated in 1814. The principal officers from that time to the present were as follows:

1814.—Chief Burgess, Christian Brenneman; Assistant Burgess, John Dicks.
 1815.—Chief Burgess, John Dicks; Assistant Burgess, Michael Elder.
 1816.—Chief Burgess, William Vickry; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.
 1817.—Chief Burgess, William P. Beatty; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.
 1818.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, John Snyder.
 1819.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, Robert Richardson.
 1820.—Chief Burgess, William Grier; Assistant Burgess, James Sweeny.
 1821.—Chief Burgess, Henry F. Slaymaker; Assistant Burgess, Robert Fullerton.
 1822.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Vaughan.
 1823.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Eli H. Thomas.
 1824.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, William Lewis.
 1825-26.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, William Todd.

1827.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathiot.
 1828.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, George Zeigler.
 1829.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathiot.
 1830.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Gonter, Jr.
 1831.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Barber.
 1832.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Michael Way.
 1833.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.
 1834.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Rumble.
 1835-36.—Chief Burgess, Robert W. Houston; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.
 1837-38.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.
 1839.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.
 1840.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Mathiot.
 1841.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.
 1842.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Mathiot; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.
 1843.—Chief Burgess, Richard Derrick; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.
 1844-45.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Floyd; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.
 1846.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.
 1847.—Chief Burgess, William Patton; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.
 1848.—Chief Burgess, James Jordan; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Chalfant.
 1849.—Chief Burgess, John D. Wright; Assistant Burgess, Nelson Sutton.
 1850.—Chief Burgess, George Wolf; Assistant Burgess, Gerhart Brandt.
 1851.—Chief Burgess, Amos S. Green; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.
 1852.—Chief Burgess, John Stewart; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.
 1853.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Charles M. Strine.
 1854.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Abraham Myers.
 1855.—Chief Burgess, John Finger; Assistant Burgess, Amos S. Green.
 1856.—Chief Burgess, Abraham Myers; Assistant Burgess, Michael Clepper.
 1857.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Read.
 1858.—Chief Burgess, Harford Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Kippy.
 1859.—Chief Burgess, Thomas J. Bishop; Assistant Burgess, Joseph J. List.
 1860.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Myers.
 1861.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, Joseph Tyson.
 1862.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.
 1863.—Chief Burgess, Jacob O. Pfahler; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.
 1864.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, S. H. De Negro.
 1865.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, George W. Fry.
 1866.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, John Shenberger.

In 1866 a new charter was granted, which abolished the office of assistant burgess. The burgesses since then have been as follows:

1867. Jacob Annester.
 1868. William McDivitt.
 1869. Jacob Annester.
 1870. James Schroeder.
 1871. Jacob S. Strelne.
 1872. Christian Brenneman.
 1873. John Shenberger.

1874. William B. Faesig.
 1875-76. Joseph Hinkle.
 1877. John A. Jordan.
 1878. S. P. Moderwell.
 1879. John Shenberger.
 1880. Charles Mellinger.
 1881-83. Jacob Sneath.

High Constable, Market Master, Superintendent of Opera-House, Christian Strawbridge.
 Treasurer, First National Bank.

Borough Regulator, Samuel Wright.
Supervisor, — Thomas.

Council.—A. G. Guiles, president; John O. Clark, secretary; William Patton, Michael S. Shuman, William H. Pfahler, Samuel Filbert, George Tille, William H. Hardman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1726. John Wright.	April 13, 1858. Francis H. Ebur.
1729. Samuel Blunston.	James K. Hunter.
1744. James Wright.	April 10, 1860. John Eddy.
1791. John Houston.	David E. Brinner.
1807. Robert Spear.	May 3, 1861. Samuel Evans.
1811. James Clyde.	April 15, 1862. John Eberlein.
Israel Floyd.	April 14, 1863. James H. Hunter.
1816. Thomas Floyd.	April, 1865. John W. Houston.
1825. William P. Beatty.	April, 1866. Morris Clark.
1835. Michael Strelne.	Samuel Evans.
1832. Jacob F. Markly.	April, 1867. John Eddy.
April 14, 1840. Thomas Lloyd.	April, 1871. Morris Clark.
Henry Brimmer.	Samuel Evans.
April 15, 1845. Dr. George Moore.	April, 1872. Frank Conroy.
Robert Spear.	April, 1873. S. S. Clair.
April 9, 1850. Samuel Brooks.	April, 1875. B. R. Mayer.
J. W. Fisher.	Samuel Evans.
April 13, 1853. James H. Hunter.	John P. Frank.
Samuel Evans.	April, 1881. George Young, Jr.
April 10, 1855. David E. Bruner.	W. Haynes Orier.
May 12, 1857. Thomas Welch.	April, 1882. John P. Frank.

Meeting-Houses—The Friends, or Quakers.—The pioneer settlers were members of the Society of Friends, and held their meetings for some time after they came in private houses. Their number increasing, they built a log meeting-house upon the south side of Union Street, near Lancaster Avenue.

Their first and only speaker was John Wright, Esq. This settlement, composed entirely of Quakers, was the only one that ventured to locate upon the extreme frontier of the province. The heads of these families all entered public life, and mingled a great deal with all classes of people, and hence we find that they were not very strict in discipline, but conducted their meetings in their own way, and for thirty years they persistently refused to ask to come under the jurisdiction of Sadsbury or Lampeter Quarterly or Monthly Meetings. The records of these meetings occasionally make mention of a Wright or a Barber being "read out" for "marrying out," or for being married by a "priest," a term by which they designated a minister regularly ordained, without regard to any particular denomination to which he may have belonged. To their credit be it said that no greater offense was ever charged to them. It often required a great deal of patience and persistence on the part of Friends to induce them to send to these meetings a testimony against themselves for these departures from the discipline of the society. If we follow closely the history of a number of the descendants of these pioneer Quakers, we will find that they wandered much farther away from the time-honored customs of the society. Some of them entered the military service of their country, and others strayed off into the civil service, and some were not averse to the chase and field sports. There are very few, if any, of the many hundred descendants of John Wright and

Robert Barber who are now members of the Society of Friends.

Sadsbury and Lampeter Quarterly Meetings frequently selected two or more of their leading men to go to the Susquehanna and talk to the Hempfield Friends, and occasionally a public speaker stopped there and preached. But little impression was made upon them until Jan. 1, 1790, when Job Scott, a celebrated Quaker, who came from England, and after an extended tour through the Southern States, along the sea-coast, where he aroused the followers of George Fox to renewed action. On his return he preached at Pipe Creek, Manallen, Huntingdon, Warrington, Newberry, and York, thence to Wright's Ferry, where he remained at the Widow Wright's for several days. He preached a number of times at her house, and awakened a strong feeling among the descendants of the pioneer settlers.

In 1799 the Quakers at Columbia made application to Lampeter Monthly Meeting to hold an "indulged meeting" on first and week days.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Columbia, gave the society a lot on Cherry Street, near Third Street, in trust, to build a meeting-house on.

It was not, however, until the year 1810 that the meeting at Columbia was established by "Caln Quarter," and in 1812 they were allowed a "preparative meeting."

The present brick meeting-house was erected about the year 1800. (Under the head of schools further notice is made of it.)

There are now living in Columbia but two persons who claim to belong to the Society of Friends. Occasionally Friends from a distance come and hold meetings, but when they are gone the building is closed up, sometimes for a year or more.

The Methodist Church.—On the 13th day of July, 1803, Samuel Wright gave Lot No. 160, as laid down on the plan of "Old Columbia," which was the last number on the "plan," and was situated at the south corner of Alley "K" and Fifth Street, measuring forty-seven feet on Fifth Street, and extending along said alley two hundred and thirty feet. This lot was conveyed to the following-named persons: Samuel Goff, Benjamin Wright, John Wright, Christian Herr, Christian Herr, Jr., Abraham Herr, David Musselman, William Todd, Robert Magill, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Goff, Owen Bruner, William Torbert, John Boehm, James W. Newcomb, and Isaac Swartzwalter, trustees. This lot of ground on the west side of Cherry Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, measuring sixty feet front and one hundred feet deep, upon which they desired to erect a Methodist Church, was purchased when every species of property was inflated. A part of the purchase money was paid, and a mortgage was given for the payment of the balance. No building was erected upon this lot, and the congregation continued to worship in the little frame church in the alley.

The trustees of the Ebenezer meeting-house, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, erected a frame meeting-house upon the rear end of this lot, measuring about twenty-five feet front and forty feet long. The pulpit stood at the north end. For thirty years this congregation had no regular pastor. The pulpit was filled occasionally by an itinerant minister, who traveled around the circuit. The trustees named above resided principally in Manor township. They belonged to the circuit. When a four weeks' and six weeks' circuit was established, there were ministers enough to assign a pastor once a week to each congregation. Sometimes several weeks would intervene before the same pastor came to the same congregation a second time. (This little frame church building in the alley was purchased by Stephen Smith, who razed it to the ground, and erected another one for the colored Baptists. It was burned down, and a brick one erected in its place, which has been converted into dwellings.)

The membership of this church increased very fast. Their meetings were largely attended, and this little church building in the alley was found entirely inadequate to accommodate them. They were generally poor people or in moderate circumstances, and they were not able to buy a lot in a more desirable part of the town, and erect a larger house, and they found it up-hill work to collect from the public at large.

In the year 1829 Columbia is first mentioned in the minutes of the Methodist Church records. John Goforth and J. Ledmem were appointed to go to the place.

In 1830 it was a large circuit, and reported two hundred and eighty-two members. Afterwards it was called Strasburg and Columbia Circuit until the year 1835, when it was organized as a station, and Francis Hodson was its first stationed preacher. On the 10th day of August, 1832, Michael Elder and his wife, Charlotte, conveyed to William Todd, James Little, Joseph Cottrell, Abram Bruner, Jacob Mathiot, James Giren, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Sherrick, and Henry Martin, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, forty-eight feet of ground fronting on Cherry Street, and extending north along the east side of Third Street one hundred feet to a twelve-feet wide alley. They erected upon this lot a brick building forty feet fronting on Cherry Street, and extending along Third Street sixty feet, with a basement-room under the entire building. A gallery ran around three sides. The pulpit was at the northern end. The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1846 by adding fifteen feet to the northern end. The ceiling of the basement-room was also raised about one foot. In 1851 this church was partially destroyed by fire, and the congregation worshiped for a time in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Cherry Streets, upon which they erected a church building in 1852, measuring fifty feet front

on Second Street and seventy-five feet along Cherry Street. Upon the rear end of the lot they built a two-story brick dwelling-house for the sexton.

The following-named members remain of those who belonged to the church when it was first organized as a station in 1833: Abigail Dean, widow of Benjamin Dean; Samuel Grove, who has been a very active member of this church for fifty years, and has built up a fine circulating library of choice books (he married (second time) Maria, daughter of the late Ephraim Eby ("miller") who is also a member of the church. His first wife was a Miss Stacy, of Strasburg, in this county); Catharine Lighthouse; Prudence Suydam, widow of the late Henry Suydam (who was a director of the Columbia National Bank), and daughter of the late James Given, lumber merchant.

The present trustees of the church are Abram Bruner, Robert Beecham, Daniel Stape, Jr., J. R. Witmer, John Paine, Henry F. Bruner, Samuel S. Klair, Ephraim Hershey, S. H. Hoffman.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Bletz, Mrs. S. S. Nowlen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella Meiser; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia Kauffman; Treasurer, Miss Emma Patton.

LADIES' CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Secretary, Miss Mary Paine; Treasurer, Mrs. S. J. Bruner. The present membership is something over four hundred and fifty.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Superintendent, — — —; Assistant Superintendent, A. G. Guiles; Secretary, S. W. Guiles; Assistant Secretary, F. G. Paine; Treasurer, A. C. Bruner; Chorister, A. Bruner; Librarians, J. S. Maxton, James Schraeder, I. Annerter.

Cookman Chapel Sunday-School.—This chapel was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church a few years ago, at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, and is sustained and owned by the mother-church, at the corner of Second and Cherry Streets. The officers are as follows: Superintendent, Simon Cameron May; First Assistant, J. W. F. Nowlen; Second Assistant, G. W. Paules; Secretary, H. B. Dean; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, William K. Nowlen; Librarians, Thomas J. Wright, J. S. Snyder, C. W. Stevenson, I. E. Graybill, Harry Bonson; Chorister, C. W. Stevenson; Organist, Mrs. Thomas J. Wright.

The Methodist Church is in a prosperous condition, and the church buildings are free from debt. There have been periods of dissension in the congregation, caused generally by trouble between the pastor and the congregation. The term of service of the former, when this took place, was shortened, and a change of pastors brought harmony again. But for this arrangement in the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church it would have been split in two, and two or more churches would have been erected in the place, and both doubtless would have gone into decay for want of support.

Since 1835 the church has had the following pastors: Francis Hodson, 1835; William Roberts, 1836-37; Elijah Miller, 1838-39; James Cunningham, 1840; James H. McFarland, 1841; Joshua Humphries, 1842-43; David Gardner, 1844; William H. Elliot, 1845; Stephen Townsend, 1846; William Barnes, 1847-48; William Urie, 1849-50; William Bishop, 1851-52; Joseph Mason, 1853; William Cooper, 1854; J. W. McCaskey, 1855-56; William Barnes, 1857-58; J. Y. Ashton, 1859; J. Aspril, 1860; J. B. Maddox, 1861-62; H. R. Calloway, 1863-64; William Major, 1865-67; S. H. C. Smith, 1868-70; Robert J. Carson, 1871-73; J. Dickerson, 1874-75; Theodore Stevens, 1876-78; Henry Wheeler, 1879-81; Richard W. Humphries, son of former pastor, 1882-84.

Presbyterian Church.—In the summer of 1803, Revs. Collin McFarquahr and Robert Cathcart preached in Columbia occasionally in the Methodist meeting-house. In September of that year an unsuccessful effort was made to organize a society and erect a house of worship.

In February, 1806, Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, who had settled in Lancaster, began to preach here statedly every third Sabbath, sometimes in the Methodist Church and sometimes in a storehouse or in private houses.

On the 29th of August, 1807, he ordained William P. Beatty, Esq., Moses Montgomery, and James Graham ruling elders, and on the following day administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about twenty-two communicants. Mr. Snowden received from eighty to one hundred dollars per annum for his services, which continued till 1808.

In the spring of 1809 Rev. William Kerr engaged for one-fourth of his time, and received about one hundred dollars per year for his services. At his suggestion the following application was, on the 26th of March, 1810, made to the Presbytery of New Castle:

"We, the subscribers, beg leave to state that a few families of this place, say twelve or fourteen, associated together about four years ago for public worship. This society was organized in due form by Rev. Mr. Snowden. Elders were ordained, and the ordinances have since been occasionally administered.

"We wish to be connected with the Presbyterian Church, and desire, as a congregation, to be taken under your care. That you may grant our request and that our infant society may prosper under your direction is our earnest prayer.

"WM. P. BEATTY,
"MOSES MONTGOMERY,
"Elders."

Samuel Wright donated to the congregation for a building-site a lot adjoining the German Church, but this not being deemed suitable, was in October, 1810, sold for three hundred and fifty dollars, and another on the corner of Locust and Fourth Streets purchased for six hundred dollars, and conveyed to the trustees Feb. 9, 1811. The foundation of the church was laid on the 15th of July, 1811, and on the 19th of July, 1812, the house was opened for public worship.

Mr. Kerr became stated supply, and on the 13th of September, 1812, ordained John Hudders, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, and John McRessick ruling elders. He ceased to supply the church in January, 1814.

In May, 1814, Rev. Stephen Royer became supply, and continued to minister to the congregation till 1830, although there does not appear any record of his installation as pastor. It is believed that he preached here on alternate Sabbaths. During a large portion of his term of service he resided at York during the latter part of his term, where he was engaged in teaching in addition to his other duties.

The church building when first erected stood back from Locust Street about twenty feet. The pulpit, which was at the Locust Street end, was several feet higher than the present one, and a gallery crossed the rear end. Thirty-six years ago the building was remodeled and extended to Locust Street; John Fred. Houston was the architect and Michael Clepper the builder. A few years later a Sunday-school and session-house were erected in the rear of the church, and both that and the church building were enlarged and remodeled a few years since.

The names of the following members appear on the record in the sessions-book from 1808 to 1822, inclusive: William P. Beatty and wife, Mrs. Michael Elder, Mrs. Hugh Menough, Daniel McLane and wife, John Menough and wife, William Green, Mrs. Simpson, John Hudders, John McKissick, Mrs. Sarah Strickler, Mrs. Letitia Ralston, Miss Sallie Roseburg, William Wilson, James Wilson and wife, Archibald Hudders and wife, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, Benjamin Worrall and wife, Mary McKissick, Mrs. Bogle, James Bogle, O'Rey Henderson, Samuel C. McKean and wife, John McKissick, Jr., Mrs. Susan McCullough, James Clyde, Elizabeth Patton, Eleanor Lowry, Mrs. Sarah McCorkle, Mrs. Amy H. Houston, Catherine McKissick, Mary McKissick, Robert Spear, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Mary Hendrickson, Henry Martin, Dr. William F. Houston, John Fletcher, Mrs. Susannah Fletcher (his wife), Ann Greenleaf, Hannah Merkle, Sarah Peters, Mrs. Mary Jeffries, Catherine, Rachel, and Joseph Copeland, Joseph Irwin, Mrs. Mary Whitehill, Lydia Exley, Sarah McKissick, John Jacoby, Mrs. Nancy Slack, Mrs. Mary Gravinger, Eliza Ann McKissick, Mrs. Rebecca Slaymaker, Henry F. Slaymaker, Elizabeth Morgan, Maria McLaughlin, John Briggs, Jacob Cling, Mrs. Mussalieu Briggs, Elizabeth Keesey, Mrs. Mary Boyd, Cornelius Dysart, Margaret Guy, Mary Harris, Mary Smith, Mary Wycke, Joseph Wallace, Susannah Dysart, Jane Rody, Jacob Purkopile and wife, Mrs. Jane Vaughan, Mrs. Maria Shippis, Mrs. Margaret Worrell, Eleanor W. Houston, Mrs. Amelia B. Heise, Mary Stump, Elizabeth Wright, John Sibbits, Samuel B. Heise, Jane Sibbits, Elizabeth Sibbits, Elisha Hollowell.

From 1813 to 1827 the following deaths and removals of members are recorded: Robert Gamble,

Martin Rohrer, Mary Ann Bogle, Robert Wilson, Ann Elder, Thomas Brooks, Jacob Anthony, James Warden, Warwick Miller, Frances Worrell, Mary Mans, Dolly Montgomery, Henry Mans, Esther Green, John Slaymaker, John Ralston, Martha Atlee, Amos Buckalew, John Eberlein, Jr., Mary Amelia McCorkle, Mrs. Catherine Green, Nancy Spear, John Mathiot, Andrew Johnson, Amy H. Houston, Hannah Merkle, Moses Montgomery, Mrs. Emily Wright, Mrs. Jane McKean, James Bogle, Henry Martin, Lydia Exley, George Gonter, S. E. McKean, Mrs. Sarah Boyer, Mrs. Mary Smith, Samuel Hassan, Sarah Strickler.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church since its organization have been as follows: Nathaniel R. Snowden, stated supply, 1804; Colin McFarquahr, stated supply, 1805; William Kerr, stated supply, 1808-14; Stephen Bowyer, 1814-33; John H. Symmes, 1833-39; Robert W. Dunlap, 1841-44; Roger Owen, 1844-50; Ebenezer Erskine, 1851-57; Joseph S. Grimes, 1858-61; Robert A. Brown, 1864; J. Witherow, John McCoy, George Wells Ely.

In connection with the Presbyterian Church a Sunday-school was established soon after Rev. Stephen Boyer became permanently located in this charge, and John McKissick was chosen its superintendent. In the year 1825 there were five male teachers and seven female teachers; sixty-four male scholars and fifty female scholars.

For the year 1825 the teachers were Samuel B. Heise (living), Henry Connelly, Guilford Claiborne, Thomas Cochran, Mary Stump, C. McKissick, Mary McKissick, Catharine Stump, Eleanor Houston, William Mathiot, John Houston, Elizabeth Sterret, Elizabeth A. McKissick, Henrietta Claiborne, Samuel Greenleaf, Christiana Houston, Benjamin Worrall, Daniel McLane, Daniel J. Snow, John McKissick, Jr., John R. Beatty, John Stewart, Preston B. Elder, Mary Cochran, Ann Elizabeth Beatty (living), Sarah S. McCorkle, C. G. T. Waggoner, Adam Campbell.

The German Evangelical Lutheran (Salem) Church was organized in the year 1806, and was made up of Germans who resided in Columbia and vicinity. Not being strong enough to build a church alone, they informally agreed to unite with the German Reformed Congregation, which was organized about the same time, and by their united efforts raised funds for the erection of a church in which both congregations were to worship on alternate Sabbaths. In 1807 a brick church was erected on Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. This was the second church erected in Columbia (the first one being the Friends' meeting-house). The pulpit was supplied by the pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Lancaster, Maytown, and Manheim. Thus the two congregations worshiped in the same church harmoniously. In 1819 they made a mutual agreement in writing to hold the property jointly and worship on alternate Sundays. The Rev. J. Strein had

been their regular pastor four years prior to this date, and he continued to preach there for more than forty years, until he was compelled from age to relinquish the charge.

The congregation grew so large that it became necessary to erect a larger church building. In 1860, under the pastorate of Rev. — Darmstaetter, a new church building was erected upon the site of the old one, which was torn down. The congregation was divided some years ago, and another church was built. For a few years after the division the old church was weak and few in numbers. The congregation has gradually increased until it now numbers one hundred and twenty-five persons.

Since Mr. Darmstaetter's pastoral duties ceased the succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. Heischmann, Reidenbach, Schwartz, Czar Nedden, Baner, Charles Ernst, Burghardt, A. Eisenhauer, H. Rella, the present pastor.

The trustees are William Harm, John Ehrnan, Fran. Thumm; and the elders, F. Abendschein, Jacob Nickalaus, Stephen Kneal, J. Wigand, Christian Kunly, Lewis Messer, John Weber, John Kranz, Ludwig Schiler, Nicholas Wolf, Aug. Witt, John Hans. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession.—The congregation and pastor belonging to this church withdrew from Salem Church, on Walnut Street, in the year 1862, on account of certain proceedings therein and against which this portion of the congregation in vain protested.

In the following year they were recognized by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania as the regular congregation which worshiped in, and known as, the Salem Church. Not being strong enough to elect the proper number of officers as provided for in their charter, they only elected provisory officers. For a short time the services were held in the parsonage on Fourth Street. Subsequently, for a period of about two years, services were held in the German Reformed Church, at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, and for the following four years services were held in Washington Institute. On Sept. 13, 1868, the congregation reorganized under the title given at the head of this article. Up to this period and to the present time the Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter has presided over this congregation with great acceptability. The officers elected were Peter Rodenhauer, Sr., elder; Christian Kraft, George Gundel, deacons; Nicholas Beinhauer, Adam Brommer, John Neuer, trustees.

In the same year they commenced the erection of a new church building, on the north side of Locust Street, about midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was finished and dedicated June 21, 1869. The building is a one-story brick, thirty-two by sixty feet, which has a seating capacity of four hundred.

At the time of the withdrawal of this congregation from Salem Church they numbered fifty communicants. They now number two hundred. The church is free from debt and has a surplus fund.

There is a Sunday-school connected with the congregation which is in a flourishing condition. There are sixteen teachers and eighty scholars in regular attendance.

Trinity Reformed Church.—A number of German families organized a congregation about the year 1805, but had no stated place to hold their religious meetings.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Old Columbia, gave them and the Lutherans a lot of ground on the south side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, on the 13th day of March, 1806, and these two denominations by their joint efforts collected enough funds to erect a brick church building about the year 1807-8. This was the second church building erected in the place, the Friends' being the first.

For some years neither congregation had a regular pastor, nor did they have preaching at stated intervals.

On the 2d day of December, 1821, the German Reformed congregation and the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Columbia entered into an amicable agreement, wherein it was stated that they built a church jointly under the name of Salem Church. Each was to worship on alternate weeks, the Lutherans to commence the first Sunday in January. If one congregation did not worship on the Sunday assigned to it, then the other one was not prohibited from doing so.

The Rev. Henry Shaffner, who resided at Marietta, but preached at Maytown, Marietta, and Columbia, was the pastor of the German Reformed Church. The names of the trustees were Isaac Hougendobler, Philip Mumma, Peter Livergood, and Adam Otstot; Joseph Hougendobler, George Peters, Peter Mumma, Jr., John Hougendobler, wardens.

This church was incorporated in 1820. Mr. Shaffner remained pastor of the charge to which Columbia then belonged, consisting also of Marietta, Elizabethtown, Maytown, and Manheim, until the year 1846. He was succeeded by the Rev. Herman Bokum, whose ministry lasted only a few years. From 1845 to 1850 the congregation was served by Rev. D. Y. Heisler, who resigned in April, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, who continued to preach during the remainder of the year 1850. In 1851, Rev. W. Goolieb took charge of the congregation, and resigned Dec. 12, 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel T. Reber, in April, 1853, who resigned in the summer of 1854. About this time the Reformed and Lutheran congregations dissolved their agreement, the latter purchasing from the former their interest in Salem Church. Services were then held by the Reformed congregation in the old town hall.

In the same year they erected a new Reformed Church at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, of brick, two stories high, which is the building still occupied by the Trinity congregation. The licentiate, Christian C. Russell, commenced preaching in this church on the 19th of October, 1856. He was ordained and installed on the 7th of December, 1856, and resigned in the spring of 1858. About this time the church was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Nicholas Hougendobler. On the 1st of December, 1858, Rev. John Hoffmeier took charge of the congregation, which was at this time very small, and the few members who adhered to the congregation were very much discouraged. Mr. Hoffmeier's pastorate soon terminated, after which the congregation was supplied by different ministers of Lancaster Classis until Oct. 29, 1864, when the Rev. James A. Shultz became pastor, but after a few months' labor was obliged to retire on account of sickness. After his withdrawal Dr. Theodore Appel and Rev. John G. Wolf were appointed a committee of supply. Under their efficient management the congregation was increased, and funds amounting to three thousand two hundred dollars were collected to liquidate the church debt and redeem the church property.

In 1868 the Rev. F. Pilgram's pastorate commenced, which lasted until the fall of 1872. The audience-chamber was handsomely frescoed, and the entire building, both in the interior and exterior, painted. An organ was purchased for the congregation, and also a reed-organ for the Sunday-school, and a two-story brick parsonage was erected upon their property adjoining the church on Cherry Street.

In the summer of 1873, Rev. C. Clever became pastor, and under his energetic and efficient ministry the membership was largely increased. He resigned in February, 1879, and the present able pastor, Rev. C. S. Gerhard, entered upon his duties on July 1, 1879. The entire debt against the church and parsonage has been removed. This church up to January 1, 1883, received missionary aid, but now is self-supporting. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-four, and the Sunday-school scholars number two hundred.

The German Lutheran Church was organized contemporaneously with the German Reformed Church, and through their combined efforts a church building was erected upon a lot given them by Samuel Wright, which is located on the south side of Walnut Street, midway between Third and Fourth Streets. The congregation was supplied occasionally by the ministers located at Maytown and Lancaster for several years, these two congregations holding service on alternate Sundays.

St. Paul's Church.—Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held occasionally in this place by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, of Lancaster, as early as 1820, in the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fourth and Locust Streets. Services ceased alto-

gether about the year 1835. About the year 1840 an effort was made to organize a church and erect a building, and six hundred dollars was subscribed for that purpose. Nothing was done, however, until a regular organization was perfected, in 1848, when its first rector, Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, was called to preside over them on the 13th day of August, 1848. To the efforts of Mr. Lyman the parish owes the erection of its very pretty church building. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10, 1849, and completed in 1850, the consecration taking place on the 28th day of May of that year. Mr. Lyman remained in charge until July, 1853. He was a beautiful reader and an elegant performer on the organ or piano-forte, and was one of the finest singers of sacred music within the range of the Episcopal Church. He connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, and is now a regular ordained priest. The history of the church has been quiet, and its growth moderate.

The following is a list of the rectors succeeding Mr. Lyman: the Rev. Henry W. Woods, from December, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1854; Rev. Alexander McLeod, D.D., from May, 1855, to January, 1856; the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, from July, 1857, to the early part of 1860; Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Lancaster, provided services temporarily in the spring and summer of 1860; Rev. John Cromlish, from January, 1861, to September, 1867. He is now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. (In the summer of 1865 the members who had been accustomed to attend this church from Marietta concluded to build a church in that place, which they did, and this parish was deprived of their presence and offerings.) Rev. Benjamin I. Douglass, from January, 1868, to July, 1870. The Rev. George H. Kirkland, from Sept. 11, 1870, to Dec. 28, 1873. The Rev. Percival Becket, from Feb. 1, 1874, to July 11, 1875. He also conducted a parochial classical school. The Rev. George H. Kirkland (second time), from Sept. 5, 1875, to Aug. 5, 1879. The Rev. Richard C. Searing, Dec. 5, 1879, and is the present pastor.

There is a Sunday-school attached to the church.

United Brethren in Christ.—In the year 1846 the first families belonging to this denomination moved to Columbia. Their names were Christian Hershey and Solomon Von Neida. The first preaching was held at their dwellings by itinerant preachers who happened to be passing through the place. From this small beginning their numbers gradually increased, when preaching was held in the brick school-house on Third Street, near Perry Street, in the year 1858-59. A great many persons connected themselves with the church at that time. In the year 1860 they erected a church building of brick at the corner of Third and Perry Streets. The trustees at that time were Christian Hershey, Jonas Garber, and David Wayne.

A Sabbath-school was also organized, which now numbers two hundred and seventy-five scholars;

Jacob Sneath, superintendent. There are now two hundred members of the congregation in good standing. The ministers in regular succession were Rev. Joseph Young, — Gilbert, J. Scott, J. Young, T. Peters, G. W. M. Riger, J. Doughter, W. S. H. Keys, A. Kauffman, G. Wagner, H. V. Mahn, J. C. Mumma, J. W. Geiger, J. D. Mouer, C. S. Meily, S. G. Merrick, J. C. Smith, and J. B. Funk.

The present trustees are John C. Klingbill, A. Dyer, Thomas S. White, D. Welsh, and Uriah Sourbeer.

The congregation and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition, and in the near future they contemplate the erection of a larger church building in a more central part of the town.

Evangelical English Lutheran Church.—During the year 1849, Rev. J. H. Menjes, of Mount Joy, preached at stated times in the English language in the German Lutheran Church on Walnut Street. About this time he took up his residence in Columbia, and devoted his time to the work of preparing the way for the organization of an exclusively English Lutheran Church. J. C. Pfahler, H. Pfahler, Andrew Gohn, John Hiffer, and others were active in this work, and to their efforts is owing the fact that the church is in existence to-day.

The formal organization of the church did not take place at once, but the work of building a place of worship was first completed. The land for the site of the church was purchased April 2, 1850, and the building finished during the next two years, at an expense of \$6390.50, more than half of which remained as a debt against the new congregation.

The congregation was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 8, 1853, under the title of the English Lutheran Congregation of Columbia. During the subsequent years the congregation gradually increased, and after discharging all debts and liabilities, and paying for numerous improvements, in 1875, under the ministry of Rev. J. C. Burke, the church was enlarged, remodeled, and furnished with all the modern church conveniences, at an expense of ten thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1881 certain tendencies culminated in the withdrawal of a number of members, who organized a new congregation which located farther up-town.

The church was without a pastor at the time, but soon afterwards obtained one in the person of Rev. William P. Evans, who assumed charge July 1, 1881. Since that time there has been steady growth and a systematic and regular reduction of the church debt. The church has now nearly two hundred communicant members. A flourishing Sunday-school, with a well-selected library of twelve hundred volumes, and a most convenient, well-appointed, and valuable church property, situated on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut.

The present board of officers consist of: Elders, John Steetin, L. C. Oberlin, J. H. Oberlin, and Samuel

Filbert; Deacons, F. A. Bennett, J. G. Beemer, H. F. Yergey, L. W. May, J. G. Peirce, Ed. Newcomer, S. P. Graver, and Dr. C. F. Markel; Sunday-school Superintendent, L. W. May.

The list of pastors from the beginning comprises the following: Rev. J. H. Menges, 1849-60; Rev. P. E. Dorsey, M.D., 1860-63; Rev. C. Reemensnyder, 1863-65; Rev. W. H. Steck, 1866-70; Rev. G. M. Rhodes, 1870-74; Rev. J. C. Burke, 1875-77; Rev. F. W. Staley, 1877-81; Rev. William P. Evans, 1881 to the present time.

St. Peter's Catholic Church and its Auxiliary Institutions.—By way of introduction to the history of this church the following preamble is taken from the subscription-book issued by the Rev. Bernard Keenan, in which he authorizes the gentlemen named therein to collect money for the erection of a church in the borough of Columbia:

"The Roman Catholics of the borough of Columbia (by the grace of God), having unanimously resolved to build a Roman Catholic Church in said place, and in order to enable them to proceed in so necessary and laudable an undertaking, are induced to solicit subscriptions from a generous and charitable public.

"As Roman Catholic pastor of Lancaster County, I sanction and highly approve of the resolution adopted by the congregation of the borough of Columbia, under my care, and likewise state that Messrs. George Ziegler, John Arms, John McMullen, and Dominick Eagle, who compose the committee for collecting subscriptions, are persons worthy of the highest confidence and trust, and capable of performing the duties reposed in them.

"LANCASTER CITY, 2d March, 1828."

"REV. BERNARD KEENAN.

In pursuance of the resolution to erect a church, approved by the Rev. Father Keenan, measures were taken to secure a site. Two lots on Lancaster Avenue, lately used as a cemetery, were bought. It was afterwards, however, thought best to select a spot in a more central part of the town, and the ground upon which the church now stands was purchased. The funds necessary for commencing the building were not without a hard struggle raised, and in 1828 a contract for the erection of the church was given to Israel Cooper. The corner-stone was laid in 1828, and in 1830 the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. F. Patrick Kenrick. Before the erection of the church the few Catholics living in Columbia were obliged, in order to hear mass, to go either to Lancaster, York, or Elizabethtown. Sometimes, however, during this period mass was said in private houses, that a better opportunity might be afforded the people of Columbia and vicinity of fulfilling their religious duties. Prior to the building of the church missionary priests from Conewago and other places occasionally visited the town. From 1828, the date of the laying of the corner-stone, until 1842, Father Keenan came once a month from Lancaster to say mass and attend to the spiritual wants of the congregation. In February, 1842, came Rev. Daniel Kelly to reside in Columbia as the pastor of St. Peter's congregation. His successors in order of their appointment were Revs. John Mackin, B. A. Shorb, M. F. Martin, Dr. Balfe, Dr. Leitner, Rev. P. Toner, and Rev. A. McGinnis.

The church was enlarged by Dr. Balfe, and the parochial house built by the Rev. Father Shorb, and the ground in front of the church was terraced and otherwise beautified by the Rev. Dr. Leitner, who also had a neat iron railing erected about the church premises.

This short history of the Roman Catholic Church in Columbia would not be complete without recording the fact "that the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, trustee for the Catholic congregation of the borough of Columbia," procured an act of the Legislature, per McSherry, authorizing him to convey by deed unto Robert B. Wright, Esq., his heirs, etc., a part of the lot on which the church was built in exchange for all that part of his lot adjoining the Catholic Church lot aforesaid, lying and being southeast of a line drawn from the west corner of the Catholic parsonage at right angles to Second Street." For this kind and generous act on the part of Mr. Wright in exchanging lots without any money consideration the members of St. Peter's congregation felt very grateful to him, and justly, for it enabled them to have an entrance to their church from Second Street instead of from Union Street, as formerly, and it also prevented the erection of objectionable buildings right in front of the church door, and his memory is still held in grateful respect by the members of St. Peter's Church.

On the 30th of September, 1866, Rev. J. J. Russell was appointed pastor by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. The congregation at that time was not large, numbering about one hundred families. It possessed what is now called the old church property, corner of Second and Union Streets, which extended on Second Street one hundred feet and on Union one hundred and forty-five feet, and on which were erected the church and parochial house. In the same year the church and house underwent a complete renovation. In 1872 two brick houses on Union above Second were purchased for the congregation, one of which was used as a dwelling-house by the Sisters who had charge of the parochial schools, and the other as a school-house.

The parochial schools which the reverend pastor opened have been marked by exceptional success, especially since the advent of the Sisters of Charity. A notable feature of these schools is the annual public examinations, which many of the educated citizens of the town are accustomed to attend. The searching questioning to which the pupils are subjected at these examinations shows most clearly the proficiency which children, with close application to study, may be able to attain under the careful training of efficient teachers.

For the better convenience of that part of the flock living in Wrightsville, a piece of land was purchased in that borough in the year 1874 by Rev. J. J. Russell for a cemetery, which was consecrated by Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, June 7th

of this year. Prior to the buying of the ground for the cemetery, a house for school purposes in that town was secured, in which school has continued to be held. In March of the same year the St. Patrick's Temperance and Beneficial Society was established in the parish, as well as another society called St. Peter's Church Society. The following extract from the latter society's minute-book will explain the object of its organization :

"At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Aug. 2, 1874, called by Rev. J. J. Russell, pastor of the above church, for the purpose of adopting some means by which to raise money to pay for the new church property lately purchased by him for the congregation,

"Resolved, That the parishioners form themselves into an association under the title of St. Peter's Church Society, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the above-mentioned purchase, and that each member pay monthly a certain sum of money into the treasury of said society."

This property adjoins the old church property on the northwest side, and extends on Second Street one hundred and sixteen feet, giving the entire church property a frontage of two hundred and sixteen feet. The building erected by the former owners of the property is now the pastoral residence.

A noteworthy occurrence in this church's history was the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. A. J. O'Brien, nephew of Rev. Father Russell, by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, on the morning of the 21st of November, 1874. So solemn a ceremony as the conferring of the sacrament of Holy Orders naturally drew to the church almost the entire Catholic population of Columbia, Marietta, and Wrightsville. On May 30, 1878, the corner-stone of the convent building was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop of Harrisburg, assisted by a large number of clergy of the diocese, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The work upon the building was pushed vigorously, and in a very short time a substantial, magnificent, and commodious structure stood complete in every detail.

As an educational institution for young ladies it is meeting with merited popularity and success. The same Right Rev. prelate consecrated the convent and the convent chapel on the 8th day of the following December. The convent was built according to the plans and specifications of E. F. Durang, the renowned Philadelphia architect, and under the immediate supervision of the Rev. J. J. Russell. The building, including the Mansard roof, is four stories high, surmounted by a cupola, from which a commanding view is had of the picturesque scenery along the Susquehanna River, and of the undulating country on either side, and it has eight bow-windows of semicircular form in front.

On the same day after the consecration of the convent the Right Rev. Bishop blessed St. Peter's new cemetery, which is situated in West Hempfield township, on the farm purchased by the Rev. Pastor for the people of the parish with the express purpose, principally, of securing for them a suitable spot wherein the sacred remains of their departed friends

might decently lie until the day of final resurrection. In the convent are a high school and an academy, under the control of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent's, on the Hudson, N. Y. The former is designed for the more advanced children of the parish, the latter as a boarding-school solely for young ladies who are not of the congregation or who live without its boundaries. Besides the societies already mentioned there are in connection with the church three sodalities, whose end is solely a religious one. Writing on the subject of societies it will not be out of place here to speak of the "St. Peter's Building and Loan Association," instituted in June, 1876, which holds its meetings in a school-room in the convent. The present officers are: President, C. F. Young; Vice-President, J. C. Atwood; Treasurer, Rev. J. J. Russell; Secretary, John B. Wisler; Directors, James Mack, Daniel McCarty, William Foley, Martin Ford, Cormick McCall, Bryan Cavanaugh, Bart Foley, P. Moriarity, John McCall, F. McCarty, L. Hendrick, James Gegan.

This association has thus far prospered, as the value of the shares (one hundred and forty-seven dollars) at the end of its seventh year shows. The Columbia Workingmen's Saving Fund and Building Association, when in existence, held its meetings in the basement of the church, and was, in a sense, a parochial society, since so many parishioners have obtained homes through it. At the end of nine years it terminated a successful career, the value of two hundred dollars per share having been attained.

St. Peter's Sunday-school of Columbia has an average attendance of one hundred and thirty children. The superintendent of this Sunday-school was for a number of years Mr. Francis Ziegler. Since October, 1872, the Sisters of Charity have the conduct of it. The number of pupils who attend Sunday-school in Wrightsville is about twenty, and at present Mr. Charles Dougherty superintends it, and of late years the day school has been under the charge of lay teachers.

Holy Trinity (German Roman Catholic) Church.—This church edifice is of brick, located on Cherry, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and was built in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Father Schaffrot, then pastor in charge of this parish. For the first two years services were held in the basement of the building, as the edifice was not completed and dedicated until 1862.

In 1863, Mr. Schaffrot was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Father William Pieper, the present pastor. During Mr. Pieper's pastorate the church edifice was enlarged (1873) to nearly double its original seating capacity, marble altars placed in the chancel, memorial windows inserted in place of the old ones, statuary and paintings placed in proper position, adding grandeur to the beautifully-frescoed walls and ceiling, making it one of the pleasantest and most attractive audience-rooms in Columbia.

In 1865 the present parsonage was built, and in 1869 the Sisters' house, in rear of and adjoining the church, was erected. They have charge of the school, which was established in the basement of the church in 1867, and at present numbers two and forty pupils.

The present membership of Holy Trinity Church is about two hundred and fifty.

Church of God.—The followers of Rev. John Winebrenner held religious meetings for a few years at private dwellings. In the latter part of the year 1878 and beginning of 1879, through the personal exertions of Rev. J. W. Deshong, money enough was raised by subscription to erect a brick meeting-house at the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets. Mr. Deshong was followed by the Revs. C. W. Winbigler, J. H. Esterline, and S. C. D. Jackson, the present pastor. The present membership numbers thirty. The church was not regularly organized until March 30, 1879. There is also a Sunday-school attached to the church, numbering ten teachers and ninety-five scholars.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—On Sunday, March 27, 1881, a number of the members of the Lutheran Church on Second Street severed their connection with that organization. On the 8th day of April, 1881, these members met at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on Locust Street above Fifth, for the purpose of organizing a new church, which was done, under the title which heads this sketch; but no immediate measures were taken to erect a church building or securing the services of a pastor. Their first object was to take care of the children and build up a Sabbath-school. Schuler's Hall, opposite the opera-house, on Locust Street, was secured for that purpose. They were supplied from April to September by the Revs. Samuel Yingling, Hering, Anstadt, Barnitz, Frazier, Fritz, Miller, Stine, Brown, and Fensler, Lutheran ministers, who came to Schuler's and Armory Halls and preached for them. They were much pleased with Samuel Yingling, and in September, 1881, they gave him a regular call, when he became their pastor. From this period new life was given to this weak congregation, and they took measures to procure a lot of ground whereon they desired to erect their church. A lot was purchased on the southeast side of Locust Street above Sixth. The ladies of the congregation worked unceasingly, and continued to provide means to meet the daily expenses while the new church building was being erected. They were assisted very much by their pastor and the male members of the congregation. The building, which is in its internal arrangement the most complete of all the Protestant churches in the place, cost ten thousand dollars, one-half of which sum was raised by the "workers" in the congregation before its completion. The building was completed on the 1st day of October, 1882. This congregation up to June, 1882, held no synodical relations with either branch of the Lutheran Church government. In

that month they were received into the Synod of Pennsylvania at its meeting in Philadelphia.

The Sabbath-school received the first anxious care of those who separated from the Lutheran Church on Second Street. The school was first held at the private residence of Charles P. Schreiner, on Locust Street, where there was an attendance of seventy children. On the following Sabbath, which was on April 11, 1881, the school convened in Schuler's Hall, where one hundred and forty-seven children were in attendance. From that place they removed to Armory Hall, on Walnut Street, above Second Street, where the number increased to one hundred and seventy-four. The officers of the school were Henry Leaman, assistant superintendent; C. C. Hogentogler, secretary; W. H. Herr, treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Schreiner and Miss Hallie Clepper, assistants in the infant school; and Mrs. Benjamin Herr, treasurer; George Tille, librarian; Isaac T. Gitt, assistant; and Messrs. Harry Bennett, John Williams, Jacob Lutz, and Tyson Simpson, directors.

Colored Churches.—In the year 1822, John Staman gave a lot of ground at the corner of Concord and Fifth Streets to the Rev. Joseph Henderson, who conveyed the same to Joseph Henderson, Walter Green, John Winston, and Nicholas Pleasants, trustees of the Colored Baptist Church. These trustees and a large majority of the congregation were manumitted slaves from Virginia, who came to the place in 1817-19.

In 1823 a little frame church was built, and in the same year with the assistance of John McKissick and William P. Beatty a Sunday-school was started. This church was largely attended for many years, and on special occasions many white persons attended also. As the pioneer members began to die, the church gradually declined until there were not enough left to hold service. The last of these manumitted slaves, Benjamin Randolph, died two years ago, when the old church building was torn down and another small church building across the street, which belonged to Zion's colored congregation, was removed to it.

Contemporaneous with the erection of this church, and by manumitted slaves also, was built a small frame church in the alley between Union and Perry Streets and Third and Second Streets, called the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The congregation worshiped there until the Rev. Stephen Smith purchased the frame church from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the alley between Cherry and Union and Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the year 1832. The building was destroyed by fire, and another one of brick was built. Twenty years ago they sold the church, and built another one on Fifth Street, below Union Street, which they sold to the public school board for a colored school. A few years ago they erected a new, much larger, and more substantial brick church on the same street, a little west of the old one.

Another church, called the Union Church, was erected on the south side of Union Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the same time the first two were built. Preaching is only occasionally held in the building.

The religious feeling among the present generation of colored people in Columbia may be said to be on the decline.

Educational.—Prior to the Revolutionary period there were no school-houses or regular schools kept at Wright's Ferry.

Occasionally an Irish peripatetic school-teacher came to the neighborhood, and taught school during the winter months, and boarded around with the parents of the children. The Wrights, Barbers, and Bethels were intermarried with each other, and were the only English-speaking families who resided permanently at the ferry.

Those of them who desired a better and more thorough education for their children than could be obtained at home, sent them to Lancaster or Philadelphia, and to the select schools conducted by Friends in Chester County and Cecil County, Md. The pioneer settlers were well educated before they came to the river, and it is probable that many of the children were taught the rudiments of an education at home. That remarkable woman, Susanna Wright, took care of the children of her brother James and Samuel Bethel. She not only taught them to read and write and the rudiments of arithmetic, but how to paint and use the needle also. She was implicitly obeyed in everything. She was abundantly able to teach them the higher branches, and to her brother James was indebted for much he knew, and his success in life.

The first attempt to establish a school where the higher branches were taught was in the summer of 1800, when Robert Patton opened a boarding-school for boys only. The school was held in the little brick meeting-house belonging to Friends, situated on the south side of Cherry Street, a short distance above Third Street. In addition to the common branches, that of surveying was also added. The price of boarding was twenty, and tuition five dollars per quarter. The scholars were boarded at private houses. The school was not self-sustaining, and Mr. Patton gave up teaching, and entered into mercantile pursuits, for which he was well fitted.

Edward Postlethwait Page, an Englishman, who had been an officer under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, followed Patton. He was a very eccentric person, but occasionally displayed great talent. He had the gift of oratory, and when he attended a town-meeting or the lyceum he often astonished his audience by bursts of eloquence surpassed by no trained speaker in the country. He had an English soldier with him, who was dressed up in military uniform and acted as usher.

Page also taught the first Sunday-school in Co-

lumbia, in the Quaker meeting-house. The late Samuel Nelson Houston was the last of his scholars. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he died many years ago. He was followed by Welden Brinton, who taught in the same place. He was succeeded by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, who also taught in the same place. He had a Revolutionary soldier, who wore a "cocked hat," for usher. He was a great musician, and rose to distinction in the medical profession. He owned and lived in the brick building occupied by Dr. Rodgers, on Locust Street. Samuel N. Houston, who was also one of his pupils, lived and died in the adjoining house.

A number of prominent citizens, whose names are appended to the following, made the first organized effort to establish a better school in Columbia:

"Whereas, a Number of the Inhabitants of this Place (Columbia) are solicitous for the education of their Children and those under their care, which, under the present Regulation of Schools, they cannot have done satisfactorily to themselves, they therefore propose to erect a School-house and establish a School therein for the purpose above mentioned under their own immediate Direction, and submit the following Plan for that Purpose, viz.:

"1. That William Wright, Saml. Bethel, and Amos Harner be Commissioners, who shall open a Subscription for Fifty Shares of Stock and enter therein as follows: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of Stock in said School set opposite to our names respectively, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

"2. No Person shall subscribe for more than two Shares, provided a sufficient Number offer at that rate.

"3. Each Subscriber shall be entitled to send one Scholar for every Share subscribed, and Subscribers shall have the preference to Non-subscribers in filling up Vacancies.

"4. Each Subscriber shall pay Five Dollars to the Commissioners on each Share at the time of subscribing, and the said Commissioners shall pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer as soon as he shall be appointed.

"5. When two-thirds of the shares are subscribed for, the subscribers shall meet and choose by Ballot thirteen of their Number who shall be styled Trustees, which Trustees shall again elect out of their number a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, to act as such for one year.

"6. The Treasurer shall give bond with security, if required, for the performance of the duties intrusted to him.

"7. When all the shares are paid in full, the Trustees by their President shall issue a Certificate to each Stockholder for the number of Shares by him held, bearing an Interest of six per cent. per Annum, transferrable in the Presence of the Treasurer.

"8. At all Elections each Stockholder, for one share shall have one Vote; for two or more shares, two Votes.

"9. Every vacancy in the Board of Trustees by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, shall be forthwith supplied by an election held for that purpose.

"10. The Trustees shall have power to purchase or receive, by Donation or otherwise, a suitable Lot on which to erect a School-house and to receive a Deed for the same in Trust for the Stockholders generally, and to contract with Workmen, purchase Materials, &c., and to have the sole management of the same, and whenever they shall see cause, lay a statement of the Expenditures before a Meeting of the Stockholders to be convened for that purpose. And provided the Expense of erecting and preparing the said School-house shall exceed the amount of the Original Subscription, then, and in that case, the said Trustees shall open a new Subscription for as many more shares as shall be necessary to make up the deficiency, which new shares shall be at the Rate of the original Subscription, with Interest from that date.

"11. The President and Trustees shall have the sole direction, order, and management of the School.

"12. The Trustees shall annually, on the first Monday in January, lay before the Stockholders a general Statement of the Funds and situation of the School.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of stock in said school set opposite to our names, respectively, in such manner and proportions and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

Names.	Stock.	Names.	Stock.
Wm. F. Beatty.....	2	Patience Wright.....	1
Jno. Evans.....	2	Edwin A. Atlee.....	1
Saml. Miller.....	2	Amos Harmer.....	2
Nathl. Barber.....	1	Abm. Shoemaker.....	1
James Wright, Jr.....	2	Wm. Wright.....	2
John Houston.....	1	Sam. Bethel.....	2
Jas. Wright.....	2	Robt. Patton.....	2
James Graham.....	1	John Eberline.....	2
Philip Gossler.....	2	Henry Brubaker.....	1
Jacob Comfort.....	2	Joel Richardson.....	1
O. Breneman.....	2	David Barnum.....	1
Daniel Miller.....	1	John Brumfield.....	1
Jonas Mifflin.....	2	Jacob Strickler.....	2
John Mathiot.....	2	G. Webster.....	1
Thos. Boude.....	2	Emma Jeffery.....	2
Barbara Stump.....	1	Eleanor Barber.....	1
Saml. Wright.....	2		

Columbia School.—On the 25th day of March, 1807, Samuel Wright conveyed to Samuel Bethel, Esq., Maj. Thomas Boude, Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, Robert Patton, James Wright, William F. Beatty, Esq., Jonathan Mifflin, John Evans, William Wright, Nathaniel Barber, Christian Breneman, and James Graham, for one silver dollar, Lot No. 104, and measuring fifty feet on Third Street, and extending sixty feet along a public alley between Locust and Cherry Streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house upon it.

The stockholders increased, and the number of shares from fifty to sixty, and the value from ten to fourteen dollars per share. In the year 1807 they erected a one-story brick building, measuring twenty-eight feet in front, and extending along a public alley thirty-five feet.

The original stockholders are named above. They organized by the election of a president, secretary, treasurer, and twelve trustees.

The first teacher was E. P. Page. He was followed by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, William Kirkwood, Thomas Trump, Elisha Halloway, Jesse Haines; in 1819 by Moses P. Cheney, who taught again in 1826. He had been a teacher in the Westtown school in Chester County. He was followed by Thomas Sharpe in the fall of 1823. During his term a belfry was erected on the top of the school-house and a bell placed in it. He resigned in 1826, and, as before stated, Mr. Cheney took charge of the school April 1, 1826; he was assisted by Benjamin Gilbert. He resigned in 1828. On the 29th day of March, 1828, Frederick Hinkson took charge of the school, and resigned during the following summer. He was succeeded by William Van Wyke on July 27, 1828, who resigned in September, and was succeeded by G. Gillett.

Charles Farnam came in 1832. An incident occurred to him which he had good reason to remember while he remained in Columbia. He was very hasty and passionate. Cyrus Strickler was one of his pupils, whom he chastised very severely for an offense he did not commit, and he left the school and declined to return again. He returned to the school-

room, accompanied by his father, Jacob Strickler, to procure his books. Farnam at once commenced to lecture and upbraid Mr. Strickler for his want of discipline and watchfulness over his son's welfare. Mr. Strickler, who was also of hasty temperament, commenced to belabor the teacher with a raw-hide. There was no school for some days afterwards. Farnam removed to the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, where he also taught a night-school. This school at various periods seemed to prosper, and bid fair to establish a plant for one of much higher grade. The trustees or managers were not fortunate in procuring the right kind of a teacher. The changes were too frequent, and the managers did not offer a sufficient inducement to command the best educational talent.

The stockholders on the 28th day of August, 1830, made an effort to reorganize the school and enlarge the building. On the 4th day of September, 1830, a committee reported in favor of the erection of a building large enough to accommodate two hundred and fifty scholars, on Cherry Street, a period when the school was struggling for an existence. It seems to have breathed its last breath in 1831.

The Lancasterian system was then under successful headway in the town hall. In a few years the free school law came into force, which also operated against the success of this school. The effort to erect a large school building on Cherry Street was a failure.

There seems to be a hiatus in the records of this school from January, 1831, to May 11, 1838, when the stockholders met to reorganize the school. They increased the number of shares to one hundred at fourteen dollars per share, for the purpose of raising money to put another story upon the building and extending it several feet in the rear. The following-named persons subscribed for the additional shares: Samuel W. Mifflin, Henry Breneman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Joseph Black, Davis Gohenn, Abraham Bruner, Samuel Grove, Joseph Cottrell, Thomas H. Pearce, Dr. George Moore, William Mathiot, Owen B. Goodman, Moses Whitson, James Barber, Jacob F. Markley, Albert G. Bradford, James Caldwell, James Cresson, Israel Cooper, Robert K. Colvin, Alexander Rowan, William Wright, John L. Wright, Jonathan Pusey, Robert B. Wright, Joseph W. Cottrell, Christian Haldeman, Peter Haldeman, Reuben Mullison, Jonas Rumble, John Cooper, Joseph Jenkins, Henry Montgomery, Samuel S. Haldeman, William S. Shultz, Michael Strein.

A contract was made with Israel Cooper, who put another story upon and extended the building several feet in the rear, where a staircase was built, from which access was had to the hall on the second floor, which was rented to the Lyceum Association for five years.

On the 9th day of March, 1839, Noble Heath, an Englishman, who had been teaching a select school at West Chester, was engaged to teach at a salary of

eight hundred dollars per annum. Owing to some serious indiscretion on his part he was requested to resign, and the board engaged R. S. Roberts to take charge of the school in the fall of 1839. In the same year the title was changed to Columbia Academy.

On March 20, 1841, Cyrus Frost, of Philadelphia, took charge of the school, but in the fall of the same year the trustees employed Mr. Johnson to take his place. In the winter of 1842 he resigned, and Thomas H. Pearce was engaged to teach three months. He was followed by Mr. Howland, who taught one term. In July, 1842, B. F. Wright, a graduate of Dickinson College, was engaged. In the spring of 1843 he was succeeded by Thomas W. Sommers, who was followed by L. J. Roads in 1845, who remained in charge of the school until 1851, when the property was sold to the borough, with the view of making room to extend the market-house. Some of these teachers were addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and at certain periods drank to excess. The frequent changes made in teachers indicate that the school was not entirely successful. There were a number of private schools in the borough, which interfered with its prosperity.

Private Schools.—John Quest taught in Walnut Street in the years 1807-9; Amos Harmer in 1809, and Sarah Currie (mother of Martin Currie), on Walnut Street, in 1812. Rev. Stephen Boyer, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, opened a select school and prepared young men to enter upon a collegiate course in 1812-20.

Joseph Mifflin, born in Philadelphia, removed from there to Little Britain township, in this county. On the 8th day of May, 1806, he married Martha Houston, daughter of Dr. John and Susanna Houston, of Columbia, and removed to Columbia, where he taught school in 1813-14 in a frame building which stood in the rear of the market-house. He afterwards entered the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company as teller, and was thus engaged several years, ending about the year 1820.

A Mr. Barber taught on Walnut Street in 1800.

Lydia Hutton, a Quaker, taught a school for poor children at the corner of Cherry Street and Lancaster Avenue. She was paid by a few of the wealthy citizens, 1825.

Mrs. Claiborne, daughter of Gen. Ross, and the widow of Gen. Richard Claiborne, who had been Governor of Louisiana, came from New Orleans to Columbia in 1818, where she opened a school in the house lately owned by the Miss Houstons, on Locust Street; she afterwards taught on Walnut and Front Streets. She taught children between the age of eight and twelve years, and was thus engaged about twenty-five years.

Richard H. Murphy, John Resch, John P. Wade, William Kenneday, — Bond, — Dunlap also taught between the years 1820 and 1832.

David J. Snow taught singing-school in 1826 and 1827.

Henry Connelly taught a classical school on Front Street.

Thomas Lloyd taught school for eighteen years. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was also a surveyor and scrivener, secretary for many years of the "Water Company," and held that position for a number of other societies and corporations. He ceased to teach school in 1831, and was succeeded by Ezra Ffirth on July 11, 1831, who came from Philadelphia, where he had been teaching for twenty years. In December, 1831, he added a night- to his day-school. His wife also taught young children, and gave young ladies lessons in fine needle- and lace-work. They taught on Third Street, near the old Columbia brick school-house, and also in the latter place. Mrs. Ffirth is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Columbia Select School for Young Ladies was established in 1833 by Miss E. Ely. She had a number of scholars from a distance, who boarded with private families, and paid from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week for boarding.

This school was on Second between Walnut and Locust Streets. The school was well patronized and in a prosperous condition for two or three years, when it declined rapidly, and ceased to exist in the following year. The terms of tuition for the English branches were five dollars per quarter; the French language, ten dollars per quarter.

In June, 1832, Rev. William F. Houston opened an infant school. It lived but a few years, notwithstanding the efforts of this public-spirited gentleman to supply what he believed to be a want greatly needed in the borough.

Deborah Foreman conducted a private school for young children for thirty years. She died in 1882.

Francis X. Zeigler commenced to teach a private school about forty years ago, and at intervals since has taught both private and public schools. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time to the telegraph and Adams Express, in connection with fire insurance business.

Commencing in 1825, Amos Gilbert taught school a few years on Second Street near Walnut. He was a Quaker, and was a descendant of the Gilbert family who were taken prisoners by the Indians a hundred years ago. His son Howard is a professional teacher, and is well known in this county and the eastern section of the State as one of the best and most successful teachers and accomplished scholars in the State. He has traveled a great deal upon the continent of Europe, and has acquired the language of many nations.

In 1829, Michael Strine began teaching, and continued a few years on Walnut Street and on Locust Street. He was born in Lancaster, and came from a family which furnished a number of teachers and ministers in the Lutheran Church. His son, Jacob S. Strein, was the late sheriff.

John Christy taught in the blue-front house on Locust Street above the old town hall in 1828-31. James Stevenson taught school on Walnut Street, 1828-30. Miss Laird, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Houston were also teachers at a later period, and John D. Wright taught about twenty-five years ago.

Lancasterian School.—Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends in England, was the founder of the monitorial system, by which the most intelligent pupils in a school were required to teach their fellows what they had learned in advance of them. Mr. Lancaster died in 1839. This system came into general use in England and this country. In 1822 the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law encouraging these schools. Lancaster City and the boroughs of this county were designated as the "Second School District of the State." Twelve directors or controllers, to be elected by the people, were to manage the schools in each of the boroughs.

J. L. Rowand commenced to teach school in his native place, in the winter season, in New Jersey in 1820. He went from there to the city of Camden, N. J., and took charge of the academy in that place and remained there until 1827, when failing health compelled him to relinquish for a time the business of teaching. During the summer of 1827 he went to Philadelphia and took instructions in the model school on the "Lancasterian" mode of education. In the autumn of 1828 he came to Columbia and opened a school on the Lancasterian plan in the then new town hall, which had just been completed. Among the trustees were William Wright, president, Evan Green, James Given, and William Dick, secretary.

The school was opened in the second story, with one hundred and five scholars on the first day. This number increased, and the room was found to be entirely too small to accommodate that number. The charge for each scholar was two dollars per quarter, which covered all expenses.

This school was conducted on that plan for about two years, when the trustees changed its character to a select and limited in number school, which was always full. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Rowand was compelled to give up his school on account of failing health. In June, 1832, he sold his school to George W. Layng, a native of New England. In addition to the ordinary English branches he taught the Greek and Latin languages. His terms of tuition were:

Spelling, reading, and writing, three dollars for twelve weeks; arithmetic and geography, four dollars for twelve weeks; English grammar, history, use of the globes, natural philosophy, etc., five dollars for twelve weeks.

Extra charges were made for pens, ink, and pencils, and for fuel. His sister, Miss Maria Layng, gave instructions in plain and ornamental needle-work to young ladies. Mr. Layng was a classical scholar, as well as an accomplished gentleman. His school was

well patronized. Mr. Layng removed to Pittsburgh, where he studied law, and became a successful attorney. He died some years ago. He was followed by Henry Montgomery in 1836, a native of New York State, who taught school near the "Gap," in this county, from which place he came to Columbia.

Like his predecessors, he used the rod freely, which on several occasions stirred up the ire of the "bad boys'" parents, who came to the school-room to return the compliment on the teacher, which was not always a success. Mr. Montgomery found that the profession of teaching was not the one best adapted to the development of his abilities. He was in political faith an Anti-Mason, and entered into the personal warfare carried on in the newspapers between the parties with a good deal of vim. He established the *Pennsylvania Courant* in Columbia in 1837, and while he was connected with this paper, which was about two years, he was in "hot water" all the time, and was never satisfied unless he could find some political opponent to pound. As a political writer in a heated campaign he had few equals. He remained in the newspaper business for many years in Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Detroit, Mich. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Spear, Esq., late of this place.

He was followed by Michael R. Keegan in 1837, who taught school in the town hall and at the corner of Front and Union Streets for ten years. He removed to the State of Ohio.

Washington Institute was created and brought into existence by the trustees of the Public Ground Company, whose funds were a trust designed by the founder of Columbia for the sole benefit of the citizens of the town he laid out, which is known as "Old Columbia."

Before the free-school system was adopted in the State, the citizens of Old Columbia frequently met and endeavored to convert the income of this trust to establish free schools in the town. There was no one who could devise a plan calculated to make the scheme a success, and hence every attempt in that direction was a failure.

There was jealousy and envy among the citizens of Old and New Columbia over the disposition of this trust fund, and different projects were proposed, which led to a confusion of counsel, and the consequence was that nothing was done.

In the spring of 1854 the board of trustees of the public ground concluded to purchase a tract of land on the north side of Lancaster Avenue, between Locust and Cherry Streets, from John L. Wright, upon which they designed to erect a school building. In the year 1856 a contract was made with Michael Clepper for its prection for \$8640, and it was finished the same year.

June 30, 1857, a school board composed of five members were elected, to wit: Samuel Truscott, Philip Shreiner, Jonas Rumble, Joshua Vaughn, and Henry Minnich, of the board of trustees of the

public ground, and Joseph W. Fisher, Hugh M. North, Samuel Shoch, and Dr. Benjamin Rohrer by the citizens of Old Columbia, who were to serve for one year.

In November, 1857, Professor Joseph D. Nichols was chosen principal, and in the following winter Morris D. Wickersham and Grace Clarkson were chosen assistants. In 1859 he was assisted by Mr. Gamwell and Miss Herntz. The school was not self-sustaining, and on the 1st day of March, 1859, the company gave the buildings to Mr. Nichols free of rent. During the summer and fall of that year the school was reported to be in a flourishing condition, but it soon declined again.

On the 1st day of July, 1860, the Institute was rented to Rev. A. Essick for a period of one year. He was assisted by Mr. Patton for a few months. The following two or three years were periods of depression, and the board of trustees made an effort to sell or rent the buildings to the school board of the borough.

In February, 1863, Professor Howard Gilbert and Professor Vicroy and Miss Johnson taught in separate rooms. In April, 1863, a free school was taught for three months by Professors Peck, Richards, Johnson, and Haldeman.

In the month of September, 1863, the Institute building was taken by the United States government for a hospital, and so occupied for two months.

In October, 1863, it was rented to Professor H. S. Alexander, and a portion of the building was converted into a dwelling. In January, 1864, Mr. Alexander leased the buildings for a period of eight years.

In April, 1866, Mr. Alexander sold his lease to President Sacket, who found the school in a prosperous condition, but let it run down, when Mr. Alexander took charge of the school again in 1868. In March, 1868, the trustees purchased from J. H. Mifflin, for eighteen hundred dollars, a tract of land adjoining the Institute grounds which extends to Locust and Sixth Streets. In the same year the buildings were enlarged. Under the management of Professor Alexander the school was in a flourishing condition and profitable. His health and that of Mrs. Alexander was such that they had to abandon the profession they had adorned with so much grace and ability, and in March, 1871, they retired from the Institute and were succeeded by the Rev. Ewing. In January, 1873, Mr. Alexander again took charge of the school, but he was not able to make it self-supporting.

In February, 1876, the school board of the borough leased the Washington Institute buildings and the grounds purchased from John L. Wright for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of four hundred dollars. It is now called the Columbia High School, and under the superb management of Professor B. G. Ames, superintendent of the public schools of Columbia, and Misses Lillian and Mary Welsh and Mr. Hoffman, his able assistants, who have charge of the

schools, it is second to none in the State in school government and the thoroughness with which they instruct in the several branches of study in accordance with the curriculum.

A day- and boarding-school for boys, English and classical, was established in the second story of the town hall, on April 18, 1853, by Professor Alfred Armstrong, principal. The school was removed to the building in the rear of the Presbyterian Church on Fourth Street. A number of scholars received a classical course of studies, and were prepared to enter upon a collegiate course of studies. The school was scarcely self-sustaining, and Mr. Armstrong removed to Harrisburg, where he again established an academy.

Up to the year 1834 there was no uniform system of education in the State for the common people. Every township and town had its private schools, conducted frequently by incompetent teachers in their own way. They were peripatetic in their movements, and seldom remained longer in one place than three winter months. In the country they boarded around among the farmers, and sometimes behaved very dishonorably.

Long and persistent efforts in behalf of the common school system in New England by Horace Mann crowned his efforts with success about the year 1830. Friends of the educational cause in Pennsylvania took up the subject, and began to agitate and mould a public sentiment in favor of the common school system. The subject was brought before the Legislature and discussed there. Governor Wolf rendered valuable aid. Among the ablest and most persistent champions in the Legislature of these measures was Thaddeus Stevens, then of Adams County. His eloquence and matchless argument brought a majority of the Assembly to his side, and the common school law was passed in 1834. There was a provision in the law requiring the districts to accept the same before it was brought into practical operation.

When the Legislature adjourned and the full scope of the law became known to the people, there was great opposition to its enforcement.

On Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1834, a meeting of the citizens was held in the town hall to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject of adopting the school law. Dr. Joseph Clarkson was chairman and J. Houston Mifflin secretary. Thomas E. Cochran addressed the meeting in favor of the school law. Dr. R. E. Cochran, John Barber, Esq., and J. Houston Mifflin were selected or nominated by the meeting for school directors, and Samuel Boyd, Christian Hershey, and John Musselman were selected for school directors from West Hempfield township.

When the Legislature met in 1835, a majority of its members were in favor of repealing the law of 1834. Thomas H. Burroughs, who was then Secretary of State under Joseph Ritner's administration, was a warm friend of the law, and worked very hard to save

it. Opposition grew rapidly, and everything seemed to be lost. Upon making a private canvass among the members, it was found that a large majority were in favor of repealing the law. When the question came up upon second reading, Mr. Stevens arose, and under the inspiration of the moment made one of the grandest and most successful efforts ever undertaken in a deliberative body of people to change a large majority to the minority side. He had barely taken his seat when there was a call from every member to vote upon the question. The law was sustained, and it has never been disturbed since, except to improve it. A copy of this speech should be printed and hung upon the walls of every school-room in the State.

There was considerable opposition to the seventh section of the school law, which required a tax to be levied in the borough of Columbia and East and West Hempfield townships.

On the 16th day of May, 1835, a public meeting of the citizens of Columbia and the township named was held at the public-house of Joshua Kehlers, one mile and a half east from Columbia, along the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, of which Samuel Boyd was president; J. Houston Mifflin, secretary.

West Hempfield, which included Columbia, was among the first townships in the county to accept the law.

The Public Schools.—After the system of common schools came into general use, the improvement made was gradual. The schools were better attended, more care was taken by the directors in the selection of competent teachers; but little real progress was made, however, until the Normal School at Millersville was fairly under way and a class of teachers trained and equipped to enter a profession they adorned.

Another step in advance was taken when graded schools were introduced. In 1857 a committee was appointed by the school board, with J. C. Hess as its chairman, to grade the public schools of Columbia. This was something new, and but little progress was made, promotions were gradual and few. There were six separate school buildings in the place, some of which were substantial brick structures. The citizens wisely selected some of their best educated and most prominent citizens for school directors. Their education and training enabled them to select competent teachers from merit alone, and to them much credit is due for the advances made in the cause of education in Columbia. Of the number may be mentioned Samuel Shoch, Hugh M. North, J. W. Fisher, Amos S. Green, J. Houston Mifflin, and also Joseph M. Watts, Samuel Grove, Phillip Shreiner, David W. Griffith, J. G. Hess, Samuel Young, Abraham Bruner, George Young, Jr., Daniel Waun. The most successful teachers were Calvin Stewart (now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colerain township), William Murphy, Morris Wickersham, Frederick S. Pyfer, Mary Shoch, Grace Clarkson, Georgian Houston, and Mary Miller.

The board of directors in 1862 decided to erect one school building large enough to accommodate all white children of lawful age in the place. Accordingly a building was erected on Cherry Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, three stories high, and containing eighteen commodious school-rooms, ten of which were furnished and prepared for the reception of scholars in 1863. The building was constructed of brick, and was modeled after the High School building on Broad Street, Philadelphia, and when completed was one of the largest and finest school buildings in the State. At the time of its erection it was thought that it was sufficiently large to accommodate all of the white children in the place for many years to come. When filled it would seat two thousand scholars. Although it was a great stride in educational progress, experience has since demonstrated that it was not altogether a wise movement to collect the scholars in an entire district as large as Columbia and place them under one roof. The system has its advantages, but there are many disadvantages which more than balance the good ones. The original cost of the building was sixteen thousand dollars.

The borough superintendency of public schools was adopted for Columbia April 1, 1875. In May they agreed to advertise for a superintendent, and agreed to pay him an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars. Out of fifty-seven applicants Benjamin G. Ames, of Bridgeton, N. J., was chosen to fill the new position. He was an accomplished scholar, and had rare qualifications to fill a position of this kind; more than thirty years of his life has been devoted to the cause of education.

His system of promotions was different from the old one, and he gradually made a number of other changes, which experience has proven to have been wise and salutary. The most accomplished and thorough teachers in the schools are graduates of the High School.

Miss Lillian Welsh, a daughter of the late Gen. Thoras Welsh, is now vice-principal of the High School, and is one of the most successful and talented teachers in the State. Her sister Marie is her assistant, and is well fitted for the position.

Mr. Hoffman has also risen from the lower to the front rank as a teacher. The entire body of teachers are excelled by few anywhere, and Columbia may well feel proud of the position her schools hold in relation to others in the State.

Lyceum.—The system of social lyceums became very popular with the people in the United States about the year 1830, and it did not decline for ten or twelve years. Josiah Holbrook, who was actuary of the Universal Lyceum, was the principal organizer of lyceums in the United States. The Columbia Lyceum was organized Dec. 2, 1835. The exercises generally opened with a lecture delivered by one of the members, or a subject selected which was debated

by members chosen by the chairman. This feature of the lyceum was always entertaining. Among the members who delivered lectures were Henry Montgomery, S. S. Haldeman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Samuel A. Black, Dr. William S. McCorkle, James J. Given, Thomas H. Pearce, E. O. Lewis, Dr. R. E. Cochran, Owen B. Goodman, H. Bingham, Philip Gossler. Many of these lectures were illustrated with scientific apparatus. When the lyceum ran out of home material for lecturers, they were supplied by young and promising lawyers from Lancaster. Among the number we recollect Amos Slaymaker, Esq., Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., George M. Kline, Esq. The meetings of the lyceum were held in the old brick school-house on Third Street, near the town hall. After its decline many of its members formed an organization called the Senate. Members were divided and assigned to each of the States. This organization was copied after the United States Senate. Its most pleasing and interesting feature was the political discussions between the members, who were supposed to represent the same political parties which elected the United States senators in their respective States, and they generally adhered to the line of argument used by the members of the United States Senate, whom they were supposed to represent. These discussions were animated and often acrimonious. Among the most active members were J. H. Mifflin, John S. Given, Joseph W. Fisher, Napoleon B. Wolfe, Samuel Evans, Alexander Caldwell,¹ James B. Cowden, John Frederick Houston, Stewart D. Elliot, Hugh M. North, Philip Gossler, Amos S. Green, J. G. L. Brown. This organization lasted several years.

Public Libraries.—On the 14th day of January, 1829, a number of prominent citizens subscribed various sums to be expended in the purchase of books for the mutual benefit of all those concerned in a library company to be formed. The company was organized in the spring of 1829 by the election of Evan Green, president, and William Dick, secretary; Miss Haines, librarian. A large and judicious selection of books and pamphlets were purchased. Much interest was at first taken in the enterprise, but debts were accumulated gradually, and in four years from its organization the books and property of the "Columbia, Pennsylvania, Library Company" were sold at auction to pay its debts. Enough was realized also to pay each shareholder two dollars on each share of stock, the par value of which was five dollars. The building opposite the Franklin House was occupied by the library. Herewith we publish the names of each shareholder, so far as we are able to ascertain:

John Arms,
William P. Beatty,
George Beatty,
Robert Barber,
Owen Bruner.

John L. Boswell,
Mary Bethel,
Christian Bachman,
Elizabeth W. Boude,
George W. Boude.

¹ Mr. Caldwell was elected United States senator to represent the State of Kansas in 1867 or 1868.

Abraham Bruner,
Sarah Barber,
Dr. Abraham Bitner,
E. G. Bradford,
Christ. Brenneman,
Henry Brenneman,
Levi Brenneman,
Gideon Brenneman,
John Barber,
Jeremiah Brown,
Joseph Cottrell,
John Campbell,
John Cooper,
Joseph Cooper,
Israel Cooper,
James Collins,
William C. Cornwell,
Jacob Clyde,
Richard E. Cochran,
William Dick,
Richard Derrick,
Peter Epley,
Dominick Eagle,
Michael Elder,
Preston B. Elder,
John Evans,
John L. Futey,
John Forry, Jr.,
Evan Green,
Amos S. Green,
Benjamin Green,
Joseph Green,
John Guy,
Peter F. Gontor,
Jacob Gossler,
James Given,
Owen B. Goodman,
Jacob B. Garber,
Elizabeth A. B. Helso,
Peter Haldeman,
Christian Haldeman,
John Hoover,
Solomon Helso,
Daniel Hamaker,
Robert B. Houston,
William B. Hunt.

Benjamin Herr,
George Haines,
William Harrah,
Joseph Hogenogler,
Joseph Jeffries,
Samuel Johnson,
Joshua Kehler,
G. W. Layng,
Thomas Lloyd,
Edward C. Lewis,
George W. C. Lloyd,
James E. Mifflin,
Samuel W. Mifflin,
Moses Montgomery,
John McKissick, Jr.,
Jacob Mathiot,
Samuel Mathiot,
William Mathiot,
John McMullen,
Hugh McCorkle,
Henry Martin,
George Mireck,
George Peters,
William Polst,
Jacob Purkypfle,
Jacob L. Rowand,
Charles Odell,
Benjamin Peart,
William Todd,
Robert Spear,
James Sweeney,
Abraham Shirk,
Jacob Strickler,
Henry H. Strickler,
Dr. Beaton Smith,
Henry Y. Slaymaker,
Robert B. Stille,
Henry F. Slaymaker,
John L. Wright,
Charles N. Wright,
James Wright,
Michael Way,
Moses Whitson,
William Wright,
Lewis Wiler,
Isaac Vaughn.

The Franklin Library was organized in the spring of 1834, John L. Boswell, secretary. The stockholders purchased the books of the Columbia Library, and added to them a large number of new books. This was, like its predecessor, a circulating library. It flourished for a few years, and then went down rapidly. There was no public library in the place from 1836 to 1862.

In the year 1862, Samuel Shoch, president of the Columbia National Bank, donated to the public schools of Columbia five hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring books and establishing a library. The school board accepted this fund and established a library, and named it after its donor. This was the plant of a large and select library. Mr. Shoch has given liberally of his abundant means since, and the school board have at various times made large appropriations and purchased several thousand volumes of choice books. They have, and it is their duty to make, an annual appropriation for the purchase of books and meet incidental expenses. The library is now established on a permanent basis, and will become in time one of the grandest institutions in the county.

At present a large room on the first story of the public school building on Cherry Street has been set apart for the library. Only one danger confronts the friends of this enterprise, and that is the possibility of fire wiping out of existence in a few hours the accumulated work of many years. It is hoped that there may be found in the community enough of generous-minded citizens who will provide sufficient means to erect a fire-proof building upon the public ground at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, or in that vicinity, that will protect this library from a calamity so disastrous.

Samuel Grove, a prominent citizen of the place, twenty or more years ago commenced to purchase books with a view of establishing a circulating library. He made additional purchases from time to time until he has several hundred volumes in his library-room on Third Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets. His books are generally of a religious cast.

Old Residents' Society.—On the 27th day of November, 1874, a number of citizens of Columbia organized a society of old residents of Columbia, the object being to cherish the social interests and friendly relations by holding frequent meetings, under the name of the "Ancient Citizens of Columbia." Following is a list of the members:

Joseph M. Watts (president).	George W. Bowyer.
J. Houston Mifflin (secretary).	John A. Hook (dead).
Samuel Shoch (treasurer).	John S. Given.
Samuel B. Helso.	John K. Eberlein.
William Mathiot (dead).	Henry N. Kehler.
Francis X. Ziegler.	Samuel Evans.
John Frederick Houston (dead).	Thomas R. Cochran (dead).
Samuel W. Mifflin.	Samuel Nelson Houston (dead).
James Barber.	Henry Wisler.
Henry Brenneiman (dead).	Henry H. Houston.
Martin Niel.	William F. Lockard.
Harford Fraley.	George W. Haldeman.
Christian Brenneiman (dead).	Jacob L. Gessler.
George Bogle (dead).	Jacob Ely (dead).
James Wright (dead).	Samuel Wright.
Henry E. Wolfe.	Abraham Bruner.

To become a member of this society a residence of *fifty years* is required. Several have attained an age of more than fourscore years. As will be seen from the foregoing list, their numbers are rapidly growing less.

Banking.—The Philadelphia Branch Bank was opened on the 22d day of May, 1809. John McKissick was the first cashier, and was followed by Dr. Beaton Smith. This bank did business in the brick house at the corner of Locust and Front Streets, now owned by Jacob Snyder. The Philadelphia Bank had its branch in Columbia for about fifteen years.

The great increase in the population of the State, and the travel incident thereto between sections divided by our great river, the Susquehanna, rendered it necessary to adopt other means than a ferry to accommodate the traveling public who desired to go to either side of this stream; we find, therefore, that in the onward progress of the internal improvements of

the State that the construction of bridges, although a novel and untried enterprise, found its advocates, and was undertaken with hopeful confidence of good results; therefore, "An act authorizing the Governor of Pennsylvania to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and erecting a bridge over the river Susquehanna, in the county of Lancaster, at or near the town of Columbia," was passed by the Legislature and approved the 28th of March, 1809, the State being pledged therein to take \$90,000 of the stock.

A charter was accordingly granted by Governor Snyder on the 19th of October, 1811, and on the 23d of December following the stockholders organized by electing as managers, viz.: William Wright, president; Thomas Boude, Samuel Bethel, James Wright, Samuel Miller, John Evans, Christian Breneman, John Forrey, Jr., Abraham Witmer, Henry Slaymaker, William Barber, Jacob Eichelberger, John Tomlinson, and William P. Beatty as treasurer, and John Barber secretary.

On the 8th of July, 1812, articles of agreement were entered into with Henry Slaymaker and Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, and Jonathan Walcott, of Connecticut, for the erection of a bridge for the sum of \$150,000, but which before its completion cost \$233,000. The piers were fifty feet long, and ten feet wide at top. The spans each one hundred feet in length.

Stock to the amount of \$400,000 was subscribed for, and after paying for the cost of the bridge the remaining balance was appropriated to banking purposes, and an office of discount and deposit was opened on 5th July, 1813, and notes were printed and issued as bank notes. This proceeding being declared illegal, a charter was afterwards obtained on the 27th March, 1824, for the establishment of a bank under the title of "The Columbia Bridge Company," Christian Breneman being elected president, and John McKissick, cashier. Since then this title has been changed to "The Columbia Bank and Bridge Company," "The Columbia Bank," and lastly, the "Columbia National Bank," which it still retains, with a capital of \$500,000, having been increased from time to time from its original charter amount of \$150,000, to \$250,000, \$322,500, and in 1864 to its present amount.

Since 1824, Christian Breneman, Christian Haldeman, John Forrey, Jr., John N. Lane, David Rinehart, John Cooper, Col. James Meyers, Dr. Barton Evans, John Cooper, George Bogle, and lastly, the present incumbent, Col. Samuel Shoch, have severally acted as presidents, and during their several periods of service John McKissick acted as cashier until 1832, Preston B. Elder, his successor, until 1839, and Col. Samuel Shoch until 1878, a period of thirty-nine years, when he was elected president, in which capacity he still officiates, although in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

In 1832 the bridge was carried away by an ice freshet, and rebuilt at an expenditure of \$157,300 and the *debris* of the old bridge. In June, 1863, the bridge, as rebuilt, was burned as a military necessity under an order from Gen. Couch, commandant of the Susquehanna division of the Federal army, to prevent the rebels from crossing, as the best protection for Eastern Pennsylvania. The bank, owning the bridge, sold the piers and the abutments, with the franchises as a bridge company, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$57,000, and has therefore sustained a loss of \$100,000, for which a claim has been preferred against the United States government with hopes of its being allowed.

The First National Bank was organized in May, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000. President, Ephraim Hershey; Cashier, S. S. Detweiler. This bank increased its capital to \$200,000, and its surplus amounts to \$40,000. The present officers are Hugh M. North, Esq., president; S. S. Detweiler, cashier. The bank building is located at the southeast corner of Locust and Second Streets. The amount of deposits is very large, and the bank is in a prosperous condition.

E. K. Smith & Co.'s banking house is located at the northwest corner of Locust and Second Streets. Its capital unlimited. The members of the firm are E. K. Smith and Christian E. Graybill.

The Columbia Deposit Bank was organized in March, 1870, with E. K. Smith, president, and C. E. Graybill, cashier. This bank closed in 1880.

The Dime Savings Bank was organized in 1869. The treasurers were Samuel Allison and Ephraim Hershey. The bank suspended business in 1880.

COL. SAMUEL SHOCH.—Michael Shoch, the grandfather of Col. Samuel, was a native of Germany, and on his emigration to America settled near Philadelphia. He had several children, among whom was John, whose birth occurred at the paternal home near Philadelphia. He in 1792 removed to Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., and there remained until his death in 1842. He married Miss Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Eliza, Cassandra, Samuel, John, Jacob, and one who died in childhood. Samuel, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born in Harrisburg, May 28, 1797. His career covers some of the most eventful periods in our national history, and has been so closely identified with local events that it forms an inseparable part of them. His early education was commenced at preparatory schools before the establishment of the present school system, and continued at the Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md. His further education and preparation for professional life were the result of personal application directed only by himself.

As early as 1812 he was recorder of patents under John Cochran, secretary of the land-office, and recorder of surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then surveyor-general. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a company formed within

twenty-four hours after the British had burned the capitol at Washington, and was the youngest man in the four companies that volunteered from Harrisburg on that occasion. The company marched to York and thence to Baltimore, and remained on duty there until the British withdrew and abandoned their contemplated attack on that city.

In May, 1817, he began the study of law under Hon. Amos Ellmaker, attorney-general, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1820. He was always aggressive, and as a young lawyer displayed great energy and fearlessness in prosecuting what he believed to be wrong. He took an active part in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach Judge Franks, of the Lebanon and Dauphin district, for alleged offenses.

In 1835 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives by a union of the Whig and Anti-Masonic members, defeating Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837 he was secretary to the convention which gave us the Constitution under which Pennsylvania lived from 1838 to 1873, and at the adjournment of that body was unanimously thanked. The colonel finds special pleasure in recounting his services with that body.

In 1839 he cast his fortunes with Columbia, and went there to live, having been elected cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. The company had a nominal capital of \$150,000, but actually not more than \$80,000 to \$100,000, as a bridge costing more than \$175,000 had been swept away by an ice freshet in 1832, and the loss had not been wholly made up. The capital was afterwards increased, first to \$250,000, and in 1837 to \$322,500, with a change of title to Columbia Bank. In 1865 the bank accepted the national bank law and became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000, at which it still remains, with a surplus fund of \$150,000. He has thus maintained official relations with the corporation as its cashier and president for forty-four years, during a period the events of which are matters of local history.

Col. Shoch was, in 1842, married to Mrs. Hannah Evans, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, who was the leading manager of the line of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Her death having occurred in March, 1860, he contracted a second alliance in August, 1865, with Miss Anna E., daughter of Robert Barber, of Columbia, Pa.

In 1848, Col. Shoch was appointed aid to Governor William Johnson, which by courtesy conferred upon him the title of colonel, a title by which he is better known than by his Christian name.

In 1860 the colonel was a member of the State committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President.

During the war he was foremost in deeds of charity and patriotism, and presented to the first company formed in Columbia a beautiful and costly silk flag.

He always took a warm interest in our public schools, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the "Shoch Library," in honor of its patron, was established.

Col. Shoch also took an active interest in local enterprises, and was at one and the same time president of the Columbia Gas and Water Companies, the Old Public Ground Company, and the Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Washington Turnpike-Road Companies. He was also treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned in 1862, before going abroad on a continental tour. He was for ten years president of the school board of the borough of Columbia, during which period a spacious edifice, devoted to the use of the public schools, was erected. He served a term as director of the poor of Lancaster County, two terms as county auditor, was a trustee of the Millersville Normal School, and director of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad. If responsible official positions are a measure of public confidence, then Col. Shoch was favored above all his fellow-citizens.

The colonel was always an active worker in the Sunday-school cause. In the early part of his professional career he was both a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. Within the last ten years his youthful enthusiasm for the cause has been specially reawakened, and his active services as teacher of a Bible class in the Columbia Fifth Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, together with the erection, furnishing, and endowment of their beautiful chapel (named "Salome" in honor of his mother), attests the sincerity of his motives. In 1854, and for several years thereafter, he maintained at his own expense a public night-school, employed teachers, and furnished books, etc., for the benefit of apprentices and other young persons who could not attend school during the day, and was happily rewarded by finding the school well attended. Many of the pupils since grown up have become prominent and well-to-do citizens, who gratefully acknowledge the advantages they derived from the enterprise.

In politics he has been uniformly and radically anti-Democratic, a great admirer of Thaddeus Stevens, and is in full accord with Republican administration.

The colonel's has been an eventful and busy life, and even now, when he has just crossed the threshold of his eighty-sixth year, not a single duty is neglected, not a responsibility evaded, and not an energy relaxed.

Having faithfully performed the duties of cashier of the Columbia National Bank for a period of thirty-nine years, he was, in December, 1878, elected its president, and notwithstanding his age, continues his routine of duties, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and remaining to witness the settlement of all accounts after the bank closes. His principal di-

version is his violin, an instrument of unusual excellence, which affords him many happy hours.

With a mind fresh and vigorous, and with a remarkable activity of body and buoyancy of step, he has reasonable expectations of passing many more years of usefulness.

Newspapers.—*The Susquehanna Waterman* was started in the year 1811 by Thomas A. Wilson, a practical printer, who learned his trade in the borough of York. He established a printing-office in a one-story frame building which stood on the north side of Locust Street below Second Street. In the following year he purchased a half lot of ground on the south side of Locust Street, nearly opposite his frame shop. Upon this lot he erected a three-story brick house, to which he moved his printing-press, etc. He probably used the third story of this building for an office, for he did not plaster the walls. The reaction in business and values of all kind after the war of 1812-15 left him stranded, and his property was sold to James Cyde, Esq., in the year 1818. Mr. Wilson returned to York, thence to one of the Southern States, where he remained for many years. Some of his descendants reside in Wrightsville, York Co.

William Greear published a small newspaper in Lancaster called the *Hive* in 1804. He removed his job-printing press, etc., to Columbia in the year 1812. In the winter of 1814-15 he was elected printer of the "Rolls" by the Legislature, and he removed his printing-press to Harrisburg. He returned to Columbia and commenced the publication of a newspaper called *The Columbian* on the 24th day of July, 1819, in a two-story brick building he purchased from Dr. Eberle. After publishing eighteen numbers it was suspended for want of support. After six or eight months it was revived. It was not self-sustaining, and its publication ceased altogether in a few months. He removed his printing-press to Washington, D. C. He was a Quaker and a person of strict integrity. *The Columbian* was published in 1840 by Thomas Taylor, and edited by N. B. Wolfe. The editor wrote a romance called the "Bandit," which ran through several numbers of the paper, which seems to have knocked the life out of the paper. Before the story was completed the paper ceased to exist.

The Monitor was established by Dr. William F. Houston on the 24th day of April, 1823. It was printed in Dr. Houston's dwelling, now owned by Theodore Urban, on Locust Street below Second. Like the *Columbian*, it was neutral in politics. It was strongly religious in tone. It was published several years.

The Columbian Courier was established by Scheaff & Helnitsh, who purchased the press and type belonging to the *Pioneer* in Marietta and brought it to Columbia. They sold out to John L. Boswell, a young printer who came from the State of Connecti-

cut, who, on the 3d day of June, 1830, commenced the publication of the *Columbia Spy and Literary Register*, which was neutral until June 23, 1831, when its title was changed to *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Record*, and the "Henry Clay" banner was nailed to its head, with the "American System" inscribed upon it. For that period in the history of journalism it was ably conducted, and was devoted to the interests of Henry Clay, whom the editor desired to be President of the United States. On the 6th day of July, 1833, the paper was enlarged to twenty by thirty inches. In 1834, Mr. Boswell and Carpenter McCleery, of Lancaster, established the *Lancaster Union*, published in that city. The editor of the *Spy* gave a portion of his time to that paper. On the 24th day of May, 1834, Thomas E. Cochran took formal charge of the editorial department of the *Spy*. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Boswell sold the *Spy* to Preston B. Elder, cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and purchased the *Hartford Courant*, and removed to Hartford, Conn. Ercurius Beatty published the *Spy* for the proprietor from that time to September, 1837, when it was published by E. Beatty & Co. Under the editorial management of Mr. Elder the paper obtained a high rank among the literary papers in the country. He was an accomplished writer and poet.

After Mr. Elder's death in 1839, Theodore D. Cochran, who was then an apprentice in the office, took editorial management of the paper. He developed great talent as a political writer, and had few equals among his editorial brethren. While yet in his minority he took charge of the *Old Guard* in 1840, an Anti-Masonic paper, established in Lancaster in 1839. Evan Green, the administrator of Mr. Elder (who died in 1839), sold the paper to James Patton, collector of tolls at the canal basin, who changed its name to the *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Democrat*. It advocated the election of Martin Van Buren for President. In 1842, Mr. E. Maxson was taken into partnership, and in the spring of 1843, Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler purchased the paper. They were both minors, but young men of ability. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Bowen started the *Protector*, a tariff paper, and sold his interest in the *Spy* to Charles J. Barnitz, of York, who also purchased Mr. Gossler's interest in 1845. In June, 1847, Charrick Westbrook purchased the *Spy*, and Dec. 11, 1847, William H. Spangler purchased an interest in the paper. In the summer of 1848 they sold to George W. Schroyer, who sold to Eshleman, Kammerer & Gochenauer in 1849, who sold to J. G. L. Brown in 1850. In 1853 it was published by Brown & Greene, who sold to Coleman J. Bull in 1855. In 1856 it was purchased by Stephen Greene (Mr. Brown taking a position in Forney's Press office), who sold to Samuel Wright in 1857, was appointed to a position on Gen. Thomas Welsh's staff, and went into the army. He sold to Andrew

M. Rambo in 1863, who on Sept. 4, 1869, sold to Maj. James W. Yocum, the present proprietor. It is a conservative Republican paper and conducted with ability.

The *Columbia Daily Spy* was started by A. M. Rambo & Son in 1868, and was published for a period of eighteen months. It was Republican in politics.

The *Pennsylvania Courant* was started in 1837 by Henry Montgomery. Ercurius Beatty subsequently became the publisher and proprietor. It lived until 1843. During the gubernatorial canvass of 1838 this paper was particularly strong in its political department.

The *Protector* was started by Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler in March, 1843. As its name implies, it was a devoted advocate of the cause of protection and the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. After a few numbers were published Mr. Gossler retired, and sold his interest to Mr. Bowen, who became editor, publisher, and carrier. He had but little money, and often not the means to procure a meal. He would go barefooted, and often sleep in an outhouse when out of money. He walked to Lancaster, and purchased an old Ramage press from Hugh Maxwell, and two hundred pounds of type, on trust. He struck off an edition of one thousand copies, and carried his papers to Lancaster and neighboring towns, and sold the entire number, which put him upon "his feet." He bid fair to be one of the best newspaper men in the country, but he was erratic, and did not tread the paths of journalism for a period longer than four or five years. The *Protector* lived but six months.

The *Water-Spout* was started during the height of the Washingtonian temperance movement, and was devoted to that cause. James Klinedriest was publisher and Theodore D. Cochran editor. It lived but six months.

The *Columbian* was started by Charrick Westbrook in 1846, and published by him until he purchased the *Spy* in 1847, when it was merged in the latter.

The *Columbia Herald* was established in December, 1867. Several leading men in the Democratic party subscribed a sum sufficient to start a paper, and George Young, Jr., who was then an officer in the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, was chosen as editor. He became sole owner. Mr. Young, Jr., sold an interest in the paper to W. Hayes Grier in 1873, and subsequently to that time it was published by Grier & Moderwell. Several years ago Mr. Grier purchased Moderwell's interest, and is now sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Grier has been recently appointed superintendent of the State printing-office at Harrisburg. He was a private in the late war (see military chapter). He is also justice of the peace for the Second Ward, Columbia.

The *Daily Telegram* was started by Frank S. Taft in 1869. It lived about two months.

The *Democrat* was started in the summer of 1872 by W. Hayes Grier. It advocated the election of

Horace Greeley for President, and was discontinued in November, 1872.

The *Weekly Courier* was started by Andrew M. Rambo & Son in 1870, and is now published by the former. It is an ably-conducted paper, and is radical Republican in politics.

Foundries and Machine-Shops.—The expansion of the iron interest in this place and vicinity since the first machine-shop was erected, forty-seven years ago, is truly wonderful. In the year 1836, Jeffrey Smedley and Thomas Hood, of Chester County, started a small machine-shop at the canal basin. The first steam-engine built in the county was the one they built to drive their machinery. The firm was dissolved in September, 1837, and the business was then carried on by Mr. Smedley. He manufactured stationary engines and machine work generally, and in this was greatly aided by the establishment of a foundry near his shop. He carried on business at that place until 1850, when he purchased the old Shultz Brewery, a large four-story stone building, situated on Second Street below Union, and converted it into a machine-shop. A short time after this purchase he took his son-in-law, Henry Brandt, into partnership. In September, 1854, Mr. Smedley died of cholera, then raging in Columbia. Mr. Brandt continued the business until October, 1857, when a stock company, entitled the Columbia Manufacturing Company, took possession of the property, and added a foundry thereto. The members of this company were Henry Brandt, Thomas R. and Zimmerman Supplee, brothers, who came from Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa., where they had been carrying on the business for several years. They removed all of their machinery from there to the works in Columbia, which greatly increased the facilities of this establishment. The company arrangement was not successful, having carried on the works at a period of great depression in business. The Supplee Brothers leased the works and built up a large trade. Finding their buildings and ground limited in extent, they sold this property and purchased a large tract near the Columbia and Reading Railroad, at Fourth Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works in 1870. A few years ago a stock company was formed, called the Supplee Iron Company, under which name it is now conducted.

In the year 1837 Frederick Baugher and George Wolf, residents of York, Pa., formed a copartnership, and erected a foundry at the canal basin. When railroads were first built, in order to get around the curves without slipping it was necessary to have one loose wheel upon every axle. James Wright, Jr., of Columbia, conceived the idea of making a wheel with a beveled tread. He erected a circular railroad upon John L. Wright's lot, upon which he experimented. When Baugher and Wolf started their foundry they were the first in the country to manufacture car-wheels under Mr. Wright's patent. This firm also

invented a wheel with solid hubs and concave and convex plates in 1837. Previous to that time all car-wheels were made with split hubs with spokes. Mr. Baugher, being an Anti-Mason, obtained a good deal of State work under Governor Ritner's administration, and when David R. Porter was elected Governor, in 1838, George Wolf, who was a Democrat, obtained a share of the State work. Mr. Baugher retired from the firm in 1839.

Samuel Truscott, who was their principal pattern-maker, and to whom this firm was indebted for some of their inventions and the excellent work they turned out, came from Baltimore, Md., to work for them in 1837, and was taken into partnership by Mr. Wolf on the 1st day of May, 1846. Mr. Wolf died in 1859, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Truscott retired, and in a few years embarked in the coal-oil refining business where the Columbia Stove-Works now stand. After the removal of Mr. Smedley's machine-shop to Second Street, Wolf and Truscott erected a large machine-shop adjoining their foundry. These works were carried on by the heirs of George Wolf until Feb. 1, 1871, when they were sold to the Messrs. Perrottet and Hoyt. In the year 1872 they sold their property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make room for their new round-house. The firm purchased property in the rear of the round-house fronting on Bridge Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works.

James Perrottet was a bound apprentice to the late firm of Merrick & Son, of Philadelphia. He afterwards went to the State of Louisiana and thence to the West Indies, where he erected and took charge of machinery in sugar-mills built by him. Their specialty has been the manufacture of sugar machinery for Cuba and other sugar-making countries.

William J. Hoyt also learned his trade in Philadelphia, and worked for Merrick & Son. He was promoted by that firm to various positions, and remained with them until they sold their works in 1870.

There is a machine-shop connected with the Keeley Stove-Works which manufactures small stationary engines, and is conducted by Zimmerman Supplee, which is a separate establishment from the stove-works. Their business is increasing, and the works in the near future are to be enlarged.

Saw-Mills.—Jacob Strickler erected a saw-mill on the bank of the river, a short distance above Fairview Grist-Mill, about the year 1818. A wing wall was built some distance up the river from the mill, which caught the current. There was only two or three feet fall of water. When the dam was constructed across the river, in 1838, for the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal, this mill was taken away, and another and much larger one built a short distance farther down the river. A sluice was left in the breast of the dam, which gave a greatly-increased power. This mill has been rebuilt and enlarged by its present owner, Frederick S. Bletz.

In 1830, John McKissick, Jr., John Forry, Jr., and Samuel B. Hise erected a saw-mill along the river shore, a short distance above the present outlet-locks at the canal, in the northwestern section of the borough. The falls were called Little Conewago. A wing wall was built which gave about three feet fall of water. It was partially destroyed repeatedly by floods in the river. It was torn down in 1847, and a new mill built by Dr. J. J. and J. S. Grier & Co., which was wholly run by steam-power. After the public works were sold by the State, the mill was torn down, they having to depend entirely upon the patronage awarded them by their party friends.

In 1844, Jonathan Pusey built a saw-mill at the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was run by steam-power. It was afterwards owned by his son Isaac, after whose death, fifteen years ago, it was sold to Abraham Bruner, and about ten years ago it was torn down and a much larger mill was built by Abraham and Cyrus Bruner along the river shore, close by the old mill-site.

Planing-Mills.—The first planing-mill was built on the south side of Union Street, between Second and Third Streets, by Jacob F. Markley & Co. This mill was built in 1837. The Daniels patent planer was used. The grooves and tongues of the flooring were made entirely with a series of circular saws. The Woodworth patent rotary planer entirely superseded this mode of making flooring. The mill building was converted into a lamp-black manufactory by J. H. Mifflin. The place is now occupied by dwelling-houses.

In 1850, Joseph Pownall, Joseph Dickinson, Hiram Draucher, and John B. Bachman leased ground from John L. Wright at the rear end of his mansion, and erected a planing-mill, where not only flooring-boards were manufactured but all kinds of house-carpenter work. The mill was removed farther away from the railroad to make room for more tracks, and finally taken down and rebuilt along the river shore. It is and has been for years owned wholly by John B. Bachman, Esq. It is now one of the best-equipped planing-mills in the State. The business is conducted by John B. Bachman and John Forry.

In 1881, Edward Smith erected a planing-mill on the river shore above Union Street. Additions have been made since its erection, and new and modern machinery is constantly being added to it, and in a few years it will rank among the best in the State.

Frederick S. Bletz erected a planing-mill below the mouth of Shawanese Run, along Front Street, in the year 1848. All kinds of building material are also manufactured at this establishment. It has been in operation ever since, and is still owned by Mr. Bletz.

Michael Liphart erected a planing-mill at the corner of Lawrence and Second Streets in 1870, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The Keeley Stove-Works, located on the corner of

Second and Maple Streets, were erected in the summer and fall of 1882. They are operated by a stock company, whose charter was dated May 5, 1882, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and subsequently increased to \$150,000. The works have a capacity of twenty thousand stoves per annum, and employ in their manufacture nearly two hundred men. The following-named persons are the present officers of the company: President, George W. Haldeman; Treasurer, S. S. Detwiler; Secretary, J. W. Ziller; Manager, W. H. Pfahler.

Tanneries.—Samuel A. Atlee, son of Col. Samuel John Atlee, erected a tannery on Shawanese Run near the Lancaster turnpike in 1798, which he sold to William Todd a few years later. He sold to — Houston and Joseph Mifflin. On the 13th day of March, 1885, it was entirely destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by them, and in a few years they sold out to Andrew John, who sold the property to the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.

John Hollinger erected a tannery on the same run on the north side of the Lancaster turnpike about the year 1868. The establishment is a very large one. Mr. Hollinger also erected an additional currying-shop farther down the stream, at Fourth Street.

The Columbia Water Company was organized under an act of Assembly approved the 29th of May, 1823. William Wright was made president. The company met with but indifferent success, and failed to answer the expectations of the people. In 1858, after being in operation for thirty-four years without making a dividend or furnishing a proper supply of water for domestic use, the company was compelled to make an assignment for the payment of debts, and some time during that year the charter, with franchises and all the property, was sold at public auction to Samuel Shoch for fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, when a new organization was made.

The new company by an expenditure of more than \$100,000 has erected a dam, two large reservoirs, with important improvements, and laid through the streets of Columbia large iron pipes in place of the smaller ones laid by the old company, by which the several steam-engines for the extinguishment of fires and other machinery requiring water can be abundantly supplied as well as the demands for domestic use. A full quantity of excellent water is drawn from natural springs north of the town and also from the Susquehanna River.

The capital has been enlarged to the sum of \$100,000, and the affairs of the company are managed by Samuel Shoch, president; Joseph H. Black, Col. Wm. W. McClure, Samuel Truscott, K. A. Fondersmith, James A. Meyers, and W. Latimer Small, directors; Simon C. May, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Foeseg, superintendent.

Columbia Gas Company.—By act of Assembly of 10th April, 1851, the Columbia Gas Company was chartered, and, after erecting suitable buildings, went into

operation for the purpose of making and supplying gas. Samuel W. Mifflin was elected president, and Amos Slaymaker Green treasurer and secretary. The capital was at first \$37,500, but afterwards increased to \$60,000, at which it remains. I. G. Hess was at one time president. In 1865, Samuel Shoch was elected president, and still continues in that office. In 1874 the Lowe process of making gas out of oil was introduced, by the use of new apparatus and machinery, and thus far has proved an entire success. The gas produced is of the best quality. The company is at present under the management of Samuel Shoch, president; H. M. North, Samuel Truscott, H. F. Bruner, William W. McClure, Charles H. Henkle, C. E. Graybill; Charles H. Henkle, secretary and treasurer; Robert Beecher, superintendent.

Riots.—From the day the manumitted slaves of Isard Bacon and others, of Virginia, located in Columbia (in 1818-19) their numbers were largely increased from that source, and fugitives from human bondage in their flight to a land of freedom—who were not a few—tarried with them, and thus increased the number of colored people to more than a thousand. They did all the labor for the lumber merchants along the river during the most profitable and busy seasons of the year. This excited the envy and hatred of not a few white people.

Stephen Smith, who was born a slave in Paxton, and was purchased for a limited time (until he arrived at the age of twenty-eight years) by Gen. Thomas Boude in 1802, was a bright and intelligent boy, and he soon developed a business talent not easily checked in an ambitious youth. Before he was nineteen years of age Gen. Boude gave him the entire management of his lumber-yard, and in the same year he was clandestinely married to a beautiful mulatto girl, who resided in the family of Jonathan Mifflin. He proposed to Gen. Boude to buy the remainder of his servitude, and that gentleman agreed to take one hundred dollars. He went to his friend John Barber and told him of his designs, when that large-hearted gentleman handed him one hundred dollars. He purchased his freedom, and then, with fifty dollars he had saved by doing extra work, he commenced to buy a little lumber and speculate in every venture in which he could turn a penny to profit. His profits increased rapidly until he owned one of the largest lumber-yards along the shore. He also invested money in real estate, and whenever a property was offered for sale he was one of the foremost and liveliest bidders. In the height of his prosperity, in 1834, he was served with the following notice:

"You have again assembled yourself among the white people to bid up property, as you have been in the habit of doing for a number of years back. You must know that your presence is not agreeable, and the less you appear in the assembly of the whites the better it will be for your black hide, as there are a great many in this place that would think your absence from it a benefit, as you are considered an injury to the real value of property in Columbia. You had better take the hint and leave."
MANY."

To this he gave but little attention. James Wright, William Wright, and John L. Wright promptly offered a reward for the detection of the author of this notice. In the spring of 1834 there had been a number of riots in several cities in the Northern States against the colored people. Excitement ran high everywhere.

On the 11th day of August, 1834, some person or persons broke into Smith's office, which stood on Front Street, a short distance below the round-house, and destroyed his books and papers. This was a great loss to him, but one that he could bear. He stood up manfully for his rights, and did not quail before the men whom he was well assured were encouraging a clamor against him and invoking mob law. This lawless feeling against a worthy colored man, who was not to be "browbeaten" or driven away by threats of personal violence, was turned against his less courageous colored friends who resided in the northeastern section of the town. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1834, a mob drove the colored people from their homes and destroyed much of their property. They fled to the hills surrounding the town and to Bethel's Woods for safety, and some of them remained there several days without shelter or food. David Miller, high sheriff of the county, swore in a large number of "deputies," who went from Lancaster to Columbia and arrested a number of persons supposed to be the leaders in the riots. They were tried, but none of them were convicted and sent to prison as they deserved to be.

Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia in 1842, where he engaged in business. He also retained his lumber-yard in Columbia, and gave William Whipple, a colored man, who resided in Columbia, an interest.

First Steamboat on the Susquehanna.—On Saturday evening of June 11, 1825, the first steamboat that attempted to navigate the Susquehanna River from its mouth to its source arrived unexpectedly at this place. The following day was spent in taking pleasure-parties to "Big Island," "Goose Island," etc. The citizens turned out in a body to witness the novel sight. The churches were all closed, and the Sabbath-schools presented an array of empty benches. It required several days to bring the boat from the mouth of the river to this point. Between these points the distance is forty-five miles, and the river at Columbia is two hundred and sixty feet higher than the head of tide-water, which is five miles above the mouth of the river. The channel is tortuous and rocky, and at that time it was exceedingly dangerous for any craft to attempt to navigate the stream against the current. Men ran out to the rocks on shore in advance of the boat in canoes, with anchors, to which ropes were attached, and on the bow of the boat the other end of the rope was fastened to a capstan, and the boat was "warped" over the most dangerous places. The boat left Columbia on Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1825, and it required three days to get it.

through Little Conewago Falls, above the outlet lock, and at Chikis Rock. The citizens of Marietta welcomed its arrival with booming of cannon and fire-works. The boat was taken up the river as far as Wilkesbarre, where the boiler exploded and destroyed it.

Asiatic Cholera.—Columbia was suddenly visited by this dreadful disease in September, 1854, and it raged with great fury for ten days, and threatened at the height of the epidemic to destroy the entire population. It was confined entirely to the town, and was altogether one of the most remarkable epidemics in this country of which history gives any account. The month of August and first week in September of that year was unusually dry and hot. On Thursday, September 7th, a warm wind came across the river from the south, wafting noisome odors, which was supposed to come from the decaying vegetable matter in the river. This was a subject of remark, and many citizens thought it foreboded no good for the health of the people. They anticipated malaria only, and never dreamed of the impending danger, which visited the town almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as a bolt of lightning.

When the railroad cars came from Philadelphia in the evening of Sept. 7, 1854, they left a family of emigrants. Two of them were sick, father and son, and they were taken to an unoccupied dwelling on Front Street. Physicians were called to attend them, and they pronounced the disease *Asiatic cholera*. Two or three citizens waited upon them during the night. The father died in the morning, and the son some time during the day.

No uneasiness was felt on the part of the citizens, and the death of these two emigrants caused but little remark. On Friday, the 8th of September, Francis Bradley, a notary public and worthy citizen, was taken sick suddenly with the disease, and in an hour or two he was a corpse. When Saturday morning, the 9th, dawned it found its citizens in a panic. During Friday night many persons were seized with the disease, and when daylight came long processions of men, with despair or anxiety depicted upon every countenance, were hurrying to the drug-stores or to the physicians. The disease spared neither age or sex, rich or poor, high or low in society, but swept all before it.

The large list of deaths on Saturday and Sunday attest the severity of the disease. On Sunday the heira of the citizens commenced, and half of the population fled from the place. Fortunately for them and the country the disease did not spread any farther, although there were many cases in Pittsburgh, brought there by some emigrants who came to this country with those that were left with the disease in Columbia. A number of physicians came from other places to assist those here. Several citizens distinguished themselves by their benevolence and untiring efforts in behalf of the sick. There was one who de-

serves special mention. I refer to Daniel R. Craven, who volunteered as nurse, and was a most faithful one.¹

A number of persons apparently in good health were taken sick suddenly on the street, and in an hour afterwards they were dead. A large number of those whose names we give were taken sick, died, and were buried on the same day. Following is a list of the victims of this epidemic:

Friday, 8th.

Francis Bradley, Front Street.

Saturday.

Robert Spratts, Fourth Street.
Mrs. William Hippey, Cherry Street.
E. A. Howard, Front Street.
Dr. R. E. Cochran, Walnut Street.
J. J. Strickler, Herr's hotel.
John Green, Perry Street.
H. H. Lichty, Locust Street.
Samuel Hinkle, Union Street.
James Keely, Harkins' tavern.
Mrs. S. Lysle, Laurens Street.
Mrs. Samuel Atkins, Laurens Street.
John Gilbert, Perry Street.

Miss Ann Harnly, Locust Street.
Mrs. Stephen Felix, Fourth Street.
Mrs. C. David, Union Street.
John Boyd, Locust Street.
Charles Benner, at Jacob Hardy's, Union Street.
Peter Remler, Perry Street.
— Weaver, at Minch's tavern.
Margaret L. Hagan, Walnut Street.
Charles Jackson (colored).
Webster Fox (colored).
Mathias Neidinger, Union Street, at Mack's brewery.

Sunday.

Simon Snyder, Front Street.
Mrs. J. W. Shuman, Front Street.
Mrs. Jacob Crosby, Union Street.
Mrs. Harris, Perry Street.
Mrs. Rider, Third Street.
Mrs. William Rees, Cherry Street.
Mrs. R. Dick, Second Street.
Andrew Bentz, at G. Braudi's tavern.
Lorenzo Krab, Third Street.
William Carson, Enny's office.
Mrs. Shillo, Third Street.
Mrs. Eli Derrick, Locust Street.
Mrs. Clarissa Richards, Third Street.
Samuel Bough, Front Street.

Richard Costello, Union Street.
Miss Margaret Fisher, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Harriet Hinton, Walnut Street.
William Waites, Third Street.
A German, name unknown, hospital.
Whiteman Benner, at Lancaster.
Peter Hun's child (colored).
Stephen Wikes (colored).
William Wye (colored).
Thomas Goodman (colored).
Two Germans and a boy, names unknown.

Monday.

Mrs. Catharine Swartz, Perry.
Bernard Campbell, Union Street.
Mrs. Elton Kimburg, Third Street.
John Miesberger, hospital.
Mrs. Payne's child, Walnut Street.
Mrs. H. K. Minch, Front Street.

J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street.
An Englishman, name unknown, hospital.
Henry Barney (colored).
Eliza Stots (colored).

Tuesday.

Robert Irwin, in the country.
John Loucks, hospital.
Samuel Slater, hospital.
Henry Bell's son.
Mrs. Boyd, Cherry Street.

John Kidders, Locust Street.
Jesse Harry, Cherry Street.
Hannah Wilson, Cherry Street.
Evan Green, Front Street.
Henry Davis (colored).

Wednesday.

Henry Smith's son, Locust Street.
A. M. Haines, Manor township.
George Boyd's child, Cherry Street.
John Kingbell, Fourth Street.
Mrs. Waltman, at Lancaster.
George Beaver's child, Locust Street.
Alwels Leibinger, hospital.

Samuel Reed's child, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Ziegler, Walnut Street.
Mrs. George Plumm, Union Street.
A German, name unknown, hospital.
A German and child, names unknown.
Stranger, canal basin.

¹ In the following year, 1855, when the yellow fever visited Norfolk, Va., Dr. J. Clarkson Smith, a brilliant and promising young physician of this place, and Daniel R. Craven volunteered and went to the assistance of that city, which sent up a cry for help. In two or three days after their arrival both took the disease and died the same day.

Thursday.

J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street. | Anna Parker (colored), hospital.
Sarah Hall (colored), hospital. | Michael Baker, Walnut Street.

Friday.

William Bell, Perry Street. | Mrs. Hippy, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Sweeny, Fourth Street. | George Shenelberger, York County.
William McBride, Third Street. | John Fitch, hospital.
Mrs. R. Wright, Germantown. | James Brown, Locust Street.
Mrs. Odell, Walnut Street.

Saturday.

John Craig's child, Cherry Street. | Mrs. Evans, corner Fourth and
Zachariah Richard, Front Street. | Cherry Streets.
Jeffrey Smedley, Charlestown, | Timothy Toole, hospital.
Chester Co. | Henry Gormley, Mount Joy.

Sunday.

Samuel Baldwin, Fourth Street. | Mrs. George W. Hinkle, Harris-
James McKeever, outlet lock. | burg.
John Jordan's child, Fourth Street.

Monday.

John Kock, St. Charles Furnace. | William Pearson, Chestnut Hill.
Sol. Turner (colored). | Mrs. Welsh, canal basin.

Tuesday.

Mrs. Lentze, Pequea. | Leonard Kock, St. Charles.
John Shaffer, at Brandt's. | Albert White (boy), canal basin.
Frederick Snyder, Locust Street.

Wednesday.

Daniel Zahn, Locust Street. | Irish woman, canal basin.
Mrs. Jarvis, Locust Street. | Irish child, canal basin.
Mrs. Mary Grismeyer, hospital.

Thursday.

John Shuman's child, Front Street.

Friday.

Lewis Stroas, at Brandt's. | Irish child, canal basin.
— Tinkle's child, Second Street.

Sunday.

Mrs. Morrison, Laurens Street. | John Hamilton's boy, canal basin.

Railroad Strike.—In the early part of the summer of 1877 there was a great deal of agitation among railroad employes all over the country. Secret organizations were formed in every town and city bordering along the trunk lines of the great railways, which embraced very nearly all employes of the several railroads, day laborers only excepted. The several classes of employes had distinct and separate organizations, and worked under various titles, but all had one common object, to wit, the securing of more remunerative wages, and helping each other in case of sickness, etc. The aggregate number belonging to these several societies embraced many thousands. In July, 1877, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declined to accede to a demand made by some of their employes, and the latter suddenly quit work. The news was flashed over every telegraph wire in the country, and gradually others quit work for this company. The members of the different secret societies sympathized with their friends along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were carried away by the excitement of the hour, and were drawn into the "strike." There was no outward indication that the storm started in Virginia was about to burst upon the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies.

On Saturday, July 21, 1877, the employes commenced to "strike" at Harrisburg, and on Sunday, July 22, Columbia received the shock, and the engineers and others refused to permit the moving of any freight trains.

A mass-meeting, composed of railroad employes, numbering several hundred, met on the same evening at the public ground below the bridge. Committees were appointed whose duty it was to obstruct entirely the movement of the rolling-stock of the railroad. A mob of disorderly and disreputable persons took possession of the town. Some of them marched around among the farmers and enforced contributions from them for the support of alleged "strikers."

Saloons and taverns were ordered to be closed by the "strikers," and in one or two instances the mob forced some of the grocerymen to give them flour, groceries, and provisions.

The company was at the mercy of the strikers, and they were very much afraid that their property in the borough, which amounted to a million dollars or more, would be destroyed by fire. The danger-point was not passed until the leader and chief conspirator, Truxell, was arrested and taken to jail, which occurred on Thursday, July 26th.

Fire Companies.—Just when, where, or by whom the pioneer fire apparatus of the old Columbia Company was purchased we cannot ascertain, as the earliest records are lost or destroyed. However, we find that the company was organized and owned a fire-engine as early as February 27, 1806, and an account of one hundred and fifty dollars having been paid towards its purchase, and the same year eleven dollars was charged by the treasurer as having been paid for repairs to the carriage. This is supposed to mean the hose-carriage, though not definitely stated. In 1814, at a reorganization of the company, the following persons were enrolled as members: Samuel Miller, William F. Houston, William B. Hunt, John Wilson, John Haldeman, Michael Elder, William F. Beaty, Joseph Jeffries, John McKissick, Joseph Mifflin, Jacob Williams, Thomas Wright, Thomas M. Mifflin, John Forrey, John Brumfield, Robert W. Houston, C. Breneman, Dominick Haughey, E. Green, Amos H. Slaymaker, Benjamin Brubaker, John L. Wright, John Gontner, Jr., James Willson, Jr., John Mathiot, A. B. Breneman, John Greenleaf, Peter Yarnall, John Evans, James Clyde, James Sweeney, Thomas Lloyd, Joshua King, William Wright, James E. Mifflin, Charles N. Wright, Hugh McCorkill, William Liston, John W. Patton, Israel Cooke, James Collins, Nathan Roberts, Jr., Benjamin Worrell, Henry Martin, Robert Barber, Jacob Mathiot, Casper Peters, John Hippey, Th. A. Willson, Robert Magill, Thomas Trump, John Dicks, William Kirkwood, George W. Gibbons, George Mason, James Todd, George Peters, Christian Haldeman. The engine- and hose-house of this company is located on Locust Street, between Second and Third, and is conveniently and elegantly fitted up for the

comfort of the members of the company and their visitors. The officers for 1883 were: President, John Tyson; Vice-President, William Findley; Secretary, H. M. Sample; Treasurer, J. W. Yocum; Chief Engineer, D. A. Wayne; Chief Director, Eugene Conley.

The Good Intent Fire Company was organized in April, 1835, and a fire-engine was purchased in the summer of the same year. This company was composed of the wealthiest and best citizens in the place.

The Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, whose engine-house is located at No. 24 North Second Street, was originally organized as the "Good Intent Fire Company," and subsequently (about 1844) the name was changed to "Vigilant Fire Company," and at the outbreak of the Rebellion nearly all the members "shouldered arms and marched to the front." In the latter part of 1865 the company was reorganized and consolidated with the old "Susquehanna Fire Company," under the name of "Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2." The property at No. 24 North Second Street is owned by the company. They have in charge a fourth-class Clapp & Jones steamer, built in 1882, and have upon their rolls the names of about two hundred men. The officers of the company for 1883 were as follows: President, George R. Bennett; Vice-President, James Kiskaddon; Treasurer, N. Gilman; Secretary, George W. Schroeder.

The Shawnee Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, whose engine-house is located on North Fifth Street, in the Fourth Ward of the borough, was organized June 4, 1874, with the following officers and members, the first election taking place June 12th of the same year. The following were the first officers elected: President, James E. Wolf; Vice-President, Frank Conroy; Secretary, George L. Lyle; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Trustees, William G. Lutz, John Elliott, Philip Schlack; Foreman, George W. Wike; Assistant Foreman, C. Swartz, C. Shillot, D. Coleman; Hose Guards, John Wolf, James Hickey, David Barr, Andrew Lane, Samuel Blackson, George Shoemaker, Ed. Gause, Frederick Hardnele. The steamer in charge of this company is a third-class Clapp & Jones machine, built and purchased in 1876. The company had, July 30, 1885, two hundred and seventy-four members on their rolls. The officers for 1883 were as follows: President, Andrew Hardnele; Vice-President, George Hardnele; Secretary, George F. Lutz; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Chief Engineer, Joseph Bowers; Assistant Engineer, Harry Dinkle; Trustees, A. H. Gilbert, Peter Book, Joseph Sweitzer; Janitor, John Honadle; Chief Hose Director, Ed. Tracy; First Assistant, George Dinkle.

The borough purchased a small fire-engine called the "Bravo" about the year 1825. The box was supplied with water carried in buckets from the river or some adjoining pump. There was a crank-handle on each side, where two men could stand and turn

the handle, which forced the water over an ordinary house.

It was of great service in case of fires, and could be taken into any of the back yards and other places where a larger engine could not go. But little care was taken with it; and the wood-work shrank and let out the water at first about as fast as it was put in.

The cylinder lay horizontal, and the shaft between the handles ran through the centre. Two men could work this little engine very easily.

It went to pieces more than twenty years ago. In 1832 it was given in charge of Columbia Fire Company.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M., was constituted about 1812. The records of the lodge are lost, but it is known that it continued work till about 1830, when its communications ceased. The last surviving Mason who was a member at that time, Thomas B. Dunbar, died in June, 1883.

Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., was constituted Feb. 16, 1854, under a charter granted to C. S. Kauffman, W. M.; Daniel Herr, S. W.; Jacob M. Strickler, J. W.; James S. McMahon, S.; Thomas Lloyd, T.; and Peter A. Kinburg, John Eckert, and John Barr, charter members. The first place of meeting was Herr's Hotel, corner of Fulton and Walnut Streets. Its communications were held here till 1873, when it removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Second and Locust Streets, its present place of meeting.

The Worshipful Masters of this lodge have been C. S. Kauffman, Daniel Herr, Joseph Buchanan, Francis H. Ebur, J. L. Wolfe, L. Frederick, A. M. Rambo, E. K. Boice, A. J. Kauffman, C. H. McCullough, J. A. E. Reed, J. A. Myers, William W. Upp, A. R. Breneman, C. A. Fondersmith, J. G. Pence, Franklin Hinkle, David B. Willson, Silas A. Vache, George F. Rathvon, S. B. Clepper, John A. Slade, James Perrottet, Theodore L. Urban. The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, W. M.; Abraham G. Guiles, S. W.; Simon C. Camp, J. W.; James A. Meyers, T.; and A. J. Kauffman, S.

The total number initiated in this lodge is two hundred and eighty-eight. The present membership is one hundred and forty-three. The lodge has a fund of \$12,500 invested.

Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 224, F. and A. M., was constituted June 24, 1869, with A. J. Kauffman, H. P.; Franklin Hinkle, K.; George F. Sprenger, S.; E. K. Boice, T.; M. M. Strickler, Sec.; David Hanauer, A. M. Rambo, George Seibert, Jacob S. Snyder, C. S. Kauffman, and John C. Bucher, charter members.

The following have served as H. P.: A. J. Kauffman, Franklin Hinkle, William H. Eagle, William H. Pfahler, Charles H. McCullough, C. L. P. Boice, T. J. Clepper, Andrew M. Rambo, Stephen B. Clepper, Jacob G. Pence, Peter A. Krodell, John A. Slade, Elias B. Herr.

The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, H. P.; William G. Taylor, K.; Theodore L. Urban, S.; Charles H. Pfahler, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Sec. The last has been Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in Pennsylvania.

The present membership is seventy-three, and it has a surplus invested.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, K. T., was constituted first by dispensation March 25, 1869, and by charter June 9, 1869. The charter members were Andrew J. Kauffman, E. C.; Andrew M. Rambo, G.; George F. Sprenger, C. G.; Matthew M. Strickler, T.; Franklin Hinkle, Rec.; George Seibert, Samuel Carter, Jacob S. Snyder, John C. Bucher, Christian S. Kauffman, and Andrew M. Rambo.

The Past Commanders are as follows: C. S. Kauffman, A. J. Kauffman, A. M. Rambo, William H. Eagle, Stephen B. Clepper, Thomas J. Clepper, Sullivan S. Child, Daniel J. Griffith, Peter A. Krodell, Stephen S. Clair, John A. Slade, Isaac D. Landis, Simon C. Camp, and Christian Hershey.

The present officers are William H. Pfahler, E. C.; George J. Rathbon, G.; Robert McAnall, C. G.; W. G. Taylor, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Rec.

The present membership is sixty-two.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was organized in the borough of Columbia in December, 1842. The charter members were John Frederick Houston, N. G.; T. B. Odell, V. G.; E. J. Sneider, Sec.; Nicholas Springer, Treas. This lodge is one of the oldest and most prominent of the lodges in Pennsylvania, and is yet in fine working order, with a membership far above the average. The roll-books of the lodge contain the names of men who have since become prominent in railroad, State, and national affairs. We may mention the late Thomas A. Scott, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and a number of others who have held similar positions of honor and trust. We copy the following list of names from the roll of membership forty years ago:

John F. Houston.	H. Murray.
E. J. Sneider.	J. Smedley.
Nicholas Springer.	B. C. Lloyd.
Martin Neil.	James Kerr.
Francis Bradley.	J. M. Kulp.
William McChesney.	Ell Bull.
G. G. Claiborne.	D. E. Gardiner.
William F. Carothers.	G. H. Rutter.
William Cowden.	William Shaw.
H. Suydam.	D. K. Bixler.
A. Gohn.	John B. Wolf.
G. C. Franciscus.	Abraham Hartman.
O. Mellinger.	R. Chalfant.
John D. Wright.	S. R. Carnahan.
John Gallagher.	Charles Mathlot.
John Stewart.	H. H. Houston.
B. Mullison.	J. Wall.
J. O. Pfahler.	M. Clepper.
John W. Shuman.	Samuel Caley.
J. J. Houston.	W. W. Martin.
Isaac Finkbine.	J. W. Berntheisel.
O. Tyson.	Godfrey Keebler.

Paskil M. Taylor.
Jacob Wolf.
William S. Cochran.
E. O. Parkhurst.
J. W. Strebig.
Samuel Gohn.
John Eddy.
Joseph A. Barr.
H. Pfahler.
John Lloyd.
A. S. Green.
P. Goodman.
Jacob Grubb.
E. A. Howard.
A. McMichael.
S. D. Young.
J. H. Brooks.
H. R. Musser.
John Jordan.
A. D. Boggs.
William Coats.
Samuel Brooks.
R. A. Spratts.
T. G. Hughes.
E. A. Lowe.
G. W. Barrack.
J. McCorkle.
H. Kreuson.
C. Rawlings.
William Bell.
Joseph Hess.
John F. Craig.
Elias Raub.
Joseph Withers.
M. Leese.
N. O. Gore.
Nelson Sutton.
William Patton.
William S. Dickey.
H. Brennuman.
D. Murphy.
J. C. Bowyer.
J. B. Edwards.
William Rees.
M. Hoys.
William A. Rodgers.
William F. Rich.
John R. Furnell.

George Moore.
Thomas A. Scott.
P. M. Haldeman.
M. Leibhart.
A. Harper.
H. Harnley.
William Wiggins.
J. H. Roberts.
J. F. Beecher.
John Kerr.
Joseph Black, Jr.
Daniel Leibhart.
Samuel S. Hively.
P. Dellinger.
C. Westbrook.
B. F. Whitson.
T. Tyrrell.
S. R. Lewellyn.
William F. Lockard.
A. M. Haines.
C. McCullough.
R. W. Smith.
Levi Duck.
William R. Beck.
John Smeltzer.
H. Fraley.
J. B. Flury.
B. Young.
P. Morris.
Joseph Hougendobler.
William Roberts.
Jacob K. Habaker.
William Schalck.
Samuel Bruckhart.
Conrad Kraus.
John H. Kauffman.
Joseph B. Habaker.
John Kessler.
H. A. Hougendobler.
John M. Weller.
William Brown.
Daniel Flury.
G. W. Rathfon.
Henry H. Upp.
Joseph Hiddleston.
Michael S. Shuman.
Samuel Stambaugh.
A. Pelan.

A number of the prominent members of this lodge formed an association, and erected a large four-story building at the northeast corner of Second and Locust Streets, measuring forty feet on Locust, and extending along Second Street eighty feet, in the year 1850. The lodge-room is in the fourth story. The third story is used by the order of Red Men and the Masonic fraternity. The second story is used for a public hall, and the first story for law-offices and drug-store. The association is a stock company.

The membership of Lodge No. 80 is very large. Since its organization more than thirty thousand dollars have been paid out in benefits to members and their families.

The Past Grands of this lodge who are now living are Martin Neil, Samuel B. Heise, D. I. Bruner, Samuel Truscott, William F. Caruthers, H. H. Houston, H. M. North, Harford Fraley, Peter Fraley, Hiram Wilson, T. J. Kuch, Stephen Green, William Reese, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, M. S. Shuman, E. A. Becker, A. J. Musser, William B. Fasig, H. F. Bruner, C. H. McCullough, S. O. May, John L. Long, John

Gen. Welsh Post, No. 118, G. A. R., at Columbia, was organized and mustered March 21, 1868. It is named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh, a distinguished soldier, who served through the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion. His military history is given elsewhere. He was severely wounded at Buena Vista, and his leg was saved from amputation by Dr. Blanton, after whom his only son, Blanton, was subsequently named. The latter is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a lieutenant of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. Gen. Welsh organized the Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general. His lieutenant-colonel was James A. Beaver, afterwards also a distinguished brigadier-general.

Gen. Welsh Post is one of the strongest, numerically and financially, and one of the best organized and successfully conducted posts in the interior of the State. Its muster-roll contains nearly three hundred names, comprising many of the leading citizens of Columbia, including merchants, members of the different professions, skilled mechanics, numerous employes and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and farmers from the suburban districts. It is an organization which very fairly represents the character, patriotism, and intelligence of our citizen soldiery, commanding the respect and enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the community.

The post controls a beautiful plot of ground in Mount Bethel Cemetery, where soldiers, dying without friends, are buried. It annually observes Memorial Day with solemn and appropriate services. The post owns a valuable sciopticon and dissolving views, used in the illustration of its ritual; has a large and well-organized drum corps, and is now negotiating for a more convenient and suitable post-room.

The Past Commanders are Henry Mullen, the present postmaster; J. F. Cottrell, M.D.; J. F. Frueauff, attorney-at-law; W. Hayes Grier, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Herald*; J. W. Yocum, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Spy*; and Edward A. Becker, Esq.

Putnam Circle, No. 113, B. U. H. F., was organized Feb. 10, 1875, with Peter Ingroff, P. E. M.; John Stickler, M.; Samuel G. Sheaffer, O. M.; Henry Apply, O. J.; James G. Richardson, H. R.; William Maple, H. Treas.; George Maple, H. S. K.; Orthneel Geiger, O. F.; Jacob Gohn, U. D.; Townsend Stone, U. N. The present officers are Joseph Shartzler, E. M.; Wayne Leighteiser, C. M.; Henry Nulty, C. J.; A. N. Eshleman, C. F.; John Meimer, H. H.; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; John Temple, H. T.; Elias Ulmer, U. D.; George O. Fisher, U. N. The membership is sixty-two.

Riverside Home Circle, No. 27, was organized April 28, 1877, with the following officers: Annie Lindsey, P. G.; A. G. Lindsey, G.; Mary Anderson, P. R. O. T.; Henry Appley, Prophet; Annie Smith, Prophetess; Jacob R. Gohn, Priest; Mary Schalk,

Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. R.; Amanda Kirk, H. R.; John M. Eberley, Treas.; Eliza Goodman, U. D.; Sarah Fisher, U. N. The present officers are Carrie Swartz, P. G.; Jane Hippey, G.; Sarah Long, P.; Lydia Fonwalt, Prophet; J. Hilliar, Prophetess; Mary Yountz, Priest; Mary E. Hoffman, Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; L. P. Metzger, H. T.; Annie Keesey, U. D.; Mary Baltzley, U. N.

The Opera-House.—The erection of a new public hall was first discussed in Council, March 18, 1870, on a proposition from the Masonic Hall Association to purchase or lease for that purpose the borough lot at the corner of Third and Locust Streets. Three days after a special meeting of Council was held to consider the proposition, when it was agreed to obtain legislation to authorize the borough to borrow forty thousand dollars to build a hall, if approved by a vote of the people. The election for that purpose was held April 9, 1870, when four hundred and ninety-three votes were polled for, and fifty-five against, a new town hall. Plans for the hall were submitted May 28th, a building committee appointed; proposals invited. They were found to be so high that they were referred back to the committee and architect for revision, and were never considered again. In 1871, the hall project was revived.

In 1873, at an adjourned meeting held May 30th, it was resolved, "that the Borough Council proceed to erect an additional market-house and town hall combined." At the same meeting a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bachman, Kauffman, Detwiler, Craig, and Steacy. On August 18th, of the plans submitted, that of E. F. Durang was adopted. September 10th ground was broken by Chief Burgess Shenberger. September 18th the work of tearing down the old town hall was commenced. The foundation walls for the new structure were completed during the autumn, and carefully protected against the exposures of winter.

Feb. 24, 1874, the contract for the building, exclusive of clock, bell, stage, and auditorium furniture, upholstering, heating apparatus, gas fixtures, etc., was awarded to Michael Liphart, being the lowest bidder, at fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars. The building committee of 1873 was continued, Mr. Haldeman having succeeded Mr. Detwiler, whose term had expired. In 1875, the terms of Messrs. Craig and Steacy having expired, Messrs. McClure and Wolfe were appointed to succeed them. E. W. Goerke, C. E., was employed as superintendent. Mr. Liphart died Jan. 30, 1875, and his contract was completed by his sureties, Messrs. A. Bruner and E. Hershey. The bell in the tower was used for the first time after it was hung in tolling his sad funeral notes.

The Opera-House cost \$85,824.15. It was formally opened by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, 1875, in the presence of over seven hundred people. Before the concert a

short dedicatory address was delivered by H. M. North, Esq.

Prominent Families and Individuals.—Robert Barber was born in England. He was bound to his uncle, Robert Barber, to learn the "art and mystery of cordwaining." They came to Chester in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the summer or fall of 1708, Robert Barber died, leaving no issue. His estate was large for that time. He devised to his nephew, the subject of this sketch, who was then living with him and had not attained his majority, its largest portion. When he became of age he decided to follow a seafaring life. He was taken by the French and thrown into prison in France, and when he was released he returned to Chester. He and his uncle were Quakers, and it is probable that the experience he had while in a French prison, and a prospect of being recaptured by French privateers if he continued to follow a maritime life, diverted his mind from what seemed to be a vocation of much peril to a more peaceful one, and he concluded to settle in Chester. He had an active mind, which was well developed, a body healthy and vigorous, capable of enduring hardships.

He married Hannah Tidmarsh, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, and a person endowed with great energy and a mind of more than ordinary character. In the year 1719 he was a candidate for sheriff of Chester County, but was beaten by Nicholas Fairlamb. In the fall of 1721 he ran for coroner in the same county, and was elected. In the year 1724 he was elected a member of the Board of County Assessors.

When this county was organized he was appointed sheriff, and at the general election in October, 1729, he was chosen to the same office by the people.

He was ambitious to secure the location of the county-seat upon his farm, and at his own expense he erected a temporary log jail in front of his dwelling, which stood where is now the garden of Jacob S. Stoner, the present owner of the premises. This jail is known in history as the place where Sir James Annesly was confined. Until the county-seat was permanently located where it now is, Mr. Barber did not give up all hope of getting it upon his land. It caused him some anxiety, and when he became assured that he could not succeed he was greatly disappointed.

In the fall of 1730 he declined to be a candidate for sheriff, and he returned to his farm and private life. He built a saw-mill in the meadow south of his dwelling, to which he gave attention. There were but a few acres under cultivation, which was barely sufficient to provide grain enough to support his family and feed his stock. He had a very large family, and it required his best energies to provide for them. He was elected county commissioner for the years 1740-41. He took an active part in behalf of the Penns during "Cresap's war."

Robert Barber died in the year 1749, aged about fifty-seven years. He left a widow, Hannah, and ten children, namely: John, was "read out" of the Society of Friends in 1755 for "marrying out." He was killed by the Indians at the Ohio while trading. Robert, who married, Sept. 26, 1746, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Taylor; Thomas, who died in his minority; Nathaniel, who settled where his father built his mansion, and retained a portion of the land. He died in the spring of 1804, leaving five children. Elizabeth, who died in her minority; James, married; Samuel; Eleanor, who married John Wright, Jr.; Mary, and Sarah.

The second generation of Barbers gradually left the Society of Friends, and we find that there were several members of the third generation who entered the Revolutionary army and served their country faithfully.

Samuel Blunston was the son of John Blunston and Sarah, who came from Hallam, in the county of Derby, England, in 1682. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, a warm personal friend of William Penn, and a member of his Council. He was also a member of Assembly. He died in 1723, and his wife, Sarah, died Oct. 4, 1692. Their children were John (1685-1716), Samuel, Joseph (1691-92), and Hannah, who married Thomas Pearson, of Kingsessing.

Samuel Blunston was born Sept. 2, 1689, at Darby, Chester Co., Pa. He married, June 4, 1718, Sarah Bilton, the widow of — Bilton, who kept a ferry over the Schuylkill. He studied land-surveying. He had considerable means of his own when he married, which was largely increased by his wife's fortune. She had no children by her first husband, nor did she bring any to her second one. They came to the Susquehanna in the fall of 1726. She lived but a few years after coming here. He was appointed by Peter Evans, the register-general of wills, deputy register of the county, on the 2d day of August, 1729. When the county was organized he was appointed one of the justices, although he was in commission as a justice from Chester County previous to that time. He was not recognized as a strict member of the Society of Friends after he came to the Susquehanna, and his name does not appear upon the minutes of the Quarterly or Monthly Meeting records. He was a generous liver, and entertained a great deal of company. Thomas Penn was at his house in 1736, and Logan and other prominent officials were there frequently. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1732, 1741, 1742, and 1744. He and his life-long friend, John Wright, stood up manfully when in the Legislature and opposed Governor Thomas in his arbitrary measures.

When the court-house and jail were built, he was frequently consulted about their erection, and he seems to have had a general supervision of the work. In 1732, when troubles commenced between the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, in Conagohela Valley,

four miles below Wrightsville, to the day the former struck their flag and left the soil of Pennsylvania forever, he was untiring in his efforts to bring the freebooters to justice. He employed Benjamin Chambers (the founder of Chambersburg) to go to the enemy's camp in Maryland and discover their designs. Although captured, he escaped and reported to Mr. Blunston the true state of affairs. He was sent to Donegal, where the Scotch-Irish had a house-raising. They stopped their work and gathered up what firearms they had, and hastened to the west side of Wright's Ferry, and just arrived in time to give the Marylanders a warm reception. For the time being a conflict was prevented.

After all of the German settlers in the valley had either joined the enemy or fled to the east side of the river, a large force was collected and placed in the Ferry-House on the west side of the river for defense. Mr. Blunston at his own expense kept a large number of men there. Governor Ogle, of Maryland, offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his head, and they actually arranged a plan to capture him when returning from the funeral of the wife of the Rev. James Anderson, at Donegal, in 1736. He became aware of their plans, and avoided the trap they had laid for him. About this time he became very much discouraged in consequence of the dilatory actions of the Governor and his Council. He saw the danger to the interests of the proprietors by delay, and knew the necessity for prompt action. He sent frequent messengers to the Governor, with letters couched in caustic and bitter terms, that must have had a salutary effect upon the mind of the Governor and his friends. On the 3d day of April, 1736, he was appointed deputy surveyor for the townships of "Derry, Hempfield, Dunnegall, and Lebanon." At the same time he, in behalf of the inhabitants of these townships, presented a scheme for appeasing the "tumults and animosities among them," which was adopted, and it put an end to the troubles about the titles to their land. He had a large field to cover, and the duties which called him there were very exacting. But for the assistance of that remarkable person, Susannah Wright, who copied and assisted him in his writing, he could not have accomplished successfully the work he did. His health became greatly impaired, and in the summer of 1746 he was compelled to give up all out-door work. He died in September, 1746. He left no issue, and he gave his valued friend, Susannah Wright, a life estate in all his large property, which consisted of nearly nine hundred acres of land. He made several bequests, among which was one to the poor of the county. He owned a number of slaves, and gave them their freedom after a term of a few years.

John Wright was born in Lancashire, England, about the year 1667. He came to Chester in the year 1714. He was a public speaker among the Quakers, and he came recommended from that society in Eng-

land. He was not long in Chester before he was elected to the General Assembly, and was also appointed a justice of the peace. Before he came to the Susquehanna he had been at Conestoga, where he preached to the Indians. He may have gone up as far as Shawanese Run, where that tribe had a village, and thus became acquainted with the locality where he subsequently settled. Robert Barber went in advance, and the first survey was made in his name, and he conveyed to John Wright in August, 1726, one hundred and fifty acres.

He built his dwelling upon a level spot of ground fronting the river. This dwelling was torn down in 1874 to give place to a more stately brick mansion of modern times. The logs used in its construction were hickory, white and Spanish oak, and a number of black walnut. The dwelling, as first constructed, seems to have contained but one room upon the first story and one upon the second.

In the year 1729, John Wright was elected to a seat in the General Assembly, and re-elected in the years 1730 and 1731 without opposition. He was again a candidate in 1732. Accidentally or otherwise John Wright's name was omitted from some of the ballots and another name inserted in its stead, which caused his defeat by half a dozen votes. He carried the contest to the General Assembly, but was again beaten. George Stewart, who resided in Donegal, was elected to the General Assembly in the same year, but he died before taking his seat, and John Wright was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected for seventeen successive terms thereafter, and on Oct. 15, 1745, he was elected Speaker of the General Assembly.

George Thomas was appointed Governor in 1738. Almost from the commencement of his administration he undertook to carry measures through the General Assembly of an arbitrary character which were in direct opposition to the policy of that body. Among the number of those who led the opposition was John Wright, whose integrity stood the test of all the cajolery or threats the Governor and his friends could bring to bear. The replies of the Assembly through their Speaker, who presented addresses to the Governor in answer to his messages to that body, displayed great ability. Governor Thomas became so enraged at Wright and others for their opposition that he determined to punish them for their temerity. He announced that he would issue new commissions of the peace in place of those held by Wright and other recusant members of the Assembly. This was intended as a threat to coerce them into his measures.

In the year 1733-34 he was appointed a loan commissioner, one of the most important positions of trust in the province. During the period of Cresap's war, which lasted three years, the farm which he had bought upon the western side of the river was frequently run over by bands of hostile Marylanders. His tenants and laboring men were often driven

away. In the month of July, 1735, when he was having a field of wheat reaped, Thomas Cresap, with about twenty persons, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and blunderbusses, marched into the field with drum beating. This military display was not very imposing, but it was calculated to terrify and drive away from his land a farmer who was opposed to the use of personal force to resist it. Wright walked to the valiant warrior, Cresap, and demanded to know what he meant by appearing in so hostile a manner to the terror of His Majesty's peaceable subjects employed about the lawful and necessary business of husbandry. Cresap replied that he came to fight several persons who came over the river, if they would accept his challenge. He drew his sword and cocked his pistol, and presented them at the person of Mr. Wright, who very coolly commanded Cresap and his company to keep His Majesty's peace, and that he would proceed on his lawful business. Cresap brought a number of wagons with him to carry off Wright's grain. He changed his mind when he discovered that he could not intimidate him, and he and his men retreated, leaving the wagons in the field in charge of the owners, who could not resist the persuasive powers of Mr. Wright. They assisted to put the grain upon their own wagons, and hauled it to the ferry, where it was placed in boats and taken to the eastern side of the river.

Governor Ogle, of Maryland, afterwards offered one hundred pounds reward for Mr. Wright's head. He held many conferences with different Indian tribes, and sometimes made long journeys on horseback to meet them. He was afflicted with rheumatism, which often confined him to his bed. He married Susannah Crewson. They had five children,—Susannah, Patience, John, Elizabeth, and James.

Susannah was born in England. When her parents removed to America she was at school, where she remained and finished her education, and followed her parents a few years after they left England. Although she was a member of the Society of Friends, prominent persons of birth, education, and culture sought her society. She was brilliant in conversation and endowed with an extraordinary mind. She could not have been a strict follower of George Fox in all things, or she would have devoted herself to the ministry. After the death of her mother, which took place shortly after her arrival at Chester, she became the ruling spirit in her father's family.

Many of the leading men of the province sought her company, whom she entertained and edified with her conversation. Of this number there was but one young Quaker who made an impression upon her heart, and that person was Samuel Blunston, who married another. After the decease of the latter their old friendship and love for each other was renewed and they became inseparable friends. They did not marry, probably for the reason that she had entire charge of her father's affairs and her younger

brother, to whom she was much attached. There were but a few families settled here, but all seemed to belong to one family, and all of them looked up to her as the ruling spirit in the neighborhood.

In business affairs she was consulted by every one. She could draw up any legal paper, and her judgment upon ordinary legal matters was sound, and it was safe to follow her advice. She gave her attention also to the study of medicine, and probably read the few medical books she could find, with the view of being better equipped to fight against sickness. She had some taste for painting, and in her leisure moments from other pursuits she painted a number of landscape scenes. She corresponded with Logan, Benjamin Franklin, and other leading men in the province and in England upon matters best calculated to elevate the race.

She was one of the first persons in America to demonstrate the fact that the climate was adapted to the culture of silk. She procured silk-worm eggs, from which she raised a large number of the worms. She sent the raw silk to Europe and had it woven into manilla. One piece alone measured sixty yards, a portion of which she gave to the queen, who presented her with a silver tankard, which is still retained among the descendants of her brother James. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in France, became greatly interested in this experiment of silk culture in his adopted province of Pennsylvania, and he wrote to Miss Wright upon the subject, and called the attention of a number of leading men in England to the matter. There are a few specimens of this silk now in the rooms of the Historical Society.

Samuel Blunston gave her a life estate in his property, and after his death she and her father and brother, James, removed to the Blunston mansion.

Patience Wright was also born in England. She married Richard Loudon on the 5th of June, 1728, at the dwelling of Samuel Blunston. He purchased a farm in Strasburg township in 1727, adjoining the lands of Samuel Taylor. When the county was organized and the permanent county-seat located where it now is he was appointed keeper of the prison. Mr. Loudon purchased a farm in Manheim township and a small tract near Graff's landing.

Col. John Loudon, son of Richard and Patience (Wright), became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles. At the close of the war he located in Buffalo Valley, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

John Wright married Eleanor Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, the first sheriff of the county. He settled upon his father's land on the west side of the river, and built the ferry-house there. He was a member of the General Assembly from York County for a number of years, and held other positions of trust in that county.

Elizabeth Wright married Samuel Taylor on the 8th day of May, 1728, at the house of Samuel Blun-

ston, Esq. Samuel Taylor was the son of Christopher Taylor. He came from "Tinicum" to this county in the year 1728, and purchased land in Strasburg township near the Bart township line, where he erected a grist- and saw-mill upon a branch of Beaver Creek.

James Wright was born in Chester in the year 1714 or 1715, and was the only one of John Wright's children born in America. About the year 1738, he, in connection with Samuel Blunston, erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanese Run. He married out of the Society of Friends. About the same time he erected the stone mansion now along Second Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets, known thereafter as "Wright's Ferry Mansion," and was on land attached to the ferry-house. He at once took a front rank among the leading men of the county. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1745, and continued to serve in that body until the year 1771. He and his father and brother, John, were members of that body at one and the same time. It was an unusual circumstance for three members of the same family to serve so many years together in a legislative body. Through all the turmoil, excitement, and bitterness which grew out of the French and Indian war of 1755-60, and Pontiac's war of 1763, which was followed by the destruction of the Conestoga Indians, but few Quakers could face the storm which followed them into the General Assembly and drove a number of them out. James Wright rode safely through it all, and this fact alone speaks in favor of his prudence, judgment, and integrity. He served on many important committees, and was intrusted with matters which required sound judgment and tact to prevent Indian outbreaks.

During the campaign of Gen. Forbes against the French and Indians, in 1758, several battalions of troops raised in the eastern part of this province and elsewhere, numbering twelve hundred, marched as far as Lancaster, but refused to go any farther unless they received more rations. James Wright came forward and agreed to provide for the troops until they arrived at Harris' Ferry, about two days' march farther west. They then moved promptly. In this connection it is well to mention that these pioneer Quakers who settled at the Susquehanna were a law unto themselves, and for many years refused to have anything to do with the Yearly or Quarterly Meetings of Friends elsewhere. James Wright was married (2d), July 2, 1753, to Rhoda Patterson. Their children were Samuel, Elizabeth (who married Col. Thomas Boude), John, Thomas, Susannah, James, William, and Patience (who married Dr. Vincent King).

Maj. Thomas Boude was the son of Dr. Samuel Boude, of Lancaster, who married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, mentioned elsewhere. He and his family were Episcopalians. Before he attained his majority he showed a fondness for military matters,

and when the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies came, he and his brothers were among the first to enter the Continental service and march to the front. He entered the army as a lieutenant under command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was in the brilliant action at the taking of Stony Point, on the Hudson, and was in command of one of the volunteer squads of twenty called the "forlorn hope," and would have been the first person to enter the sally port-holes but for the fact that a much larger and more powerful person at his side pulled him back and forced himself in front. After the capture of the fort, Lieut. Boude found in an officer's room a watch, which is now in possession of his descendants. For gallant conduct upon this occasion he was promoted to a captaincy, and afterwards to major. He commanded a body of Light Troops at Gen. Washington's headquarters, and was also a member of his staff. He was in a number of battles, and acquitted himself with honor. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was appointed general of militia by Governor Thomas Mifflin. He married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of James Wright. They had one child, Elizabeth, who never married. He was married the second time to Emily, daughter of Col. Samuel John Atlee, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, by whom he had four children,—Mary, Sarah, Samuel, and Washington.

Col. Thomas Boude, at the close of the Revolution, removed to Hempfield township, and lived upon the farm belonging to his first wife, and now owned by B. Musser. When his brother-in-law, Samuel Wright, laid out the town of Columbia, he purchased a number of lots, among which were several fronting the river above Walnut Street. He erected the brick mansion now owned by Michael S. Shuman. He embarked in the lumber business, and was one of the first persons who bought lumber and piled it along the shore to resell. He was a Federalist, and took a prominent part in building up that party. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for the years 1794, 1795, and 1796. He also represented the county in Congress from 1801 to 1803. He was again a candidate for Congress on the Federal ticket, but was defeated by John Whitehill. The Federal party was losing ground rapidly, and when the parties were nearly equal in numbers the political campaigns were carried on with great bitterness. William Hamilton published the Federal newspaper, and William and Robert Dixon published the Jefferson paper which opposed the Federalists. After the defeat of Major Boude, in 1804, Hamilton charged the opposition with cheating at the election-poll held in Elizabethtown, where a number of Irish laborers, who were working on the new turnpike at that place, were induced to vote more than once, when they had no legal right to vote at all. In reply to this charge the Dixons charged Maj. Boude with voting *twice* in

Lancaster borough, to which place the voters in Columbia and Hempfield had to go to vote.

Maj. Boude had the Dixons arrested for libel. They gave bail, and before the case was tried the proceedings were removed from the County Court by *certiorari* to the Circuit Court. This was probably the last of the case.

Maj. Boude became totally blind some years before his decease, which took place Oct. 24, 1822, in the seventieth year of his age.

Samuel, son of S. Bethel, son of Samuel and Susan (Taylor) Bethel, married Sarah Hand, a daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, of Lancaster. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, with the expectation that he would enter the medical profession. But he preferred that of the law. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the bar in that place. In the year 1795 he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster on certificate. He did not remain there, but came to Columbia and settled upon his estate, which was very large, and required his whole attention. (This estate was inherited by his grandmother, Sarah Bethel, and Hannah Pearson, from their brother, Samuel Blunston. Mrs. Pearson sold her interest to the Bethels, who became the sole owners of nearly nine hundred acres.) He was elected to a seat in the State Legislature for the years 1808 and 1809. He was fond of literature, and had a large and select library. He was considered one of the best mathematicians in the State. He was one of the foremost and most liberal patrons of the schools and libraries in Columbia, of which mention is made elsewhere. He built an addition to the Blunston mansion, now owned by his nephew, Samuel Bethel Heise, at the northern terminus of Second Street. Here he resided and here he died in the year 1819.

William P. Beatty was born at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., March 31, 1766. His parents were Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. Both of his parents died before he was six years of age. He was apprenticed to the tailoring business. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure moments to the study of books, and when he attained his majority he wrote an elegant hand and displayed an aptitude for figures.

These qualifications prompted him to go to Philadelphia, and obtain a clerkship, with the expectation of making himself familiar with mercantile pursuits, which these attainments seemed to indicate that he was best qualified for.

In 1798 we find him engaged in the office of Mr. Nicholson, the Comptroller of the State.

In 1798 he removed to Columbia, and opened a store on Front, between Locust and Walnut Streets, in connection with Richard S. Leech. He married in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed postmaster under John Adams' administration, and retained this position until 1807. In 1808 he was appointed a justice of

the peace by Governor Thomas McKean. In 1810 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the "Susquehanna Lottery Improvement Company," and in the following year treasurer of the "Susquehanna and York Turnpike Road Company," and two or three years subsequent to this time he was appointed treasurer of the "Columbia Bridge Company." In the year 1813 this company was given power by an act of Assembly to do a banking business, and he was chosen their cashier, a position he retained until the year 1821. He held the position of chief burgess and also treasurer of the water company for several years. In the year 1825 he was reappointed postmaster by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, a position he retained until the year 1837. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years. There were many minor offices of trust which he held, not mentioned in the above list. In personal appearance he was tall, stately, and dignified in his carriage, and always wore a *queue*.

He removed to Harrisburg in the year 1843, and died at Philadelphia at his son's (Dr. George) home, July 28, 1848, in his eighty-third year. He left surviving him,—

Dr. George, who is now living in Philadelphia.

William P., who died at Harrisburg in 1860.

John R., who died at Harrisburg in 1866.

Ann Eliza, who married Thomas H. Pearce, who was an officer in the Mexican war of 1846. He resided for some years in Columbia, and held a clerkship in the collector's office at the canal basin. He died at Steubenville, Ohio, where his widow is living.

Ercurius, who learned the printing business in the *Spy* office while John L. Boswell published the paper. On the 21st day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Robert M. Henderson's company, which was connected with the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and was made lieutenant. He was on Gen. McCall's staff at Tennallytown and Camp Pierpont, Virginia; was wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant and captain Sept. 17, 1862, and to brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Michael Whisler was born near the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pa., in the year 1756. In the month of May, 1776, he enlisted for twenty months in Capt. Henry Christ's rifle company, in Col. Samuel Miles' rifle regiment. He was in the battles of Flatbush, on Long Island, where but one-fifth of Col. Miles' command escaped; at White Plains, at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and discharged at Valley Forge on the 1st day of January, 1778. He was twice wounded in these battles.

He enlisted and marched to the western part of the State with the army raised to quell the Whiskey Insurrection. When the troops lay at Wright's Ferry waiting to be taken over the river, he was impressed with the beautiful scenery all around and the location