

"THE JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY
IN LANCASTER."

BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS.

(Continued from page 181.)

All of the books mentioned in the advertisement of September 5, 1765, are in this catalogue.

Of the sixty-five folios mentioned in the catalogue, one (No. 57, Burkitt's Expository Notes) was presented by Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia; one (No. 58, A Duplicate of Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary) by Dr. Laughlin Maclean; four (Nos. 59, 60, 61 and 62, Latin Books) by Dr. John Sayre; and one (No. 65, Systemae Agriculturae) by Thomas Penn. Of the fifty-eight quartos, one (No. 49, Bell's Travels from St. Petersburg) was presented by Thomas Penn; and one (No. 50, Petri Molinaei Novi Anatomici Mala Encheirefis) and seven (Nos. 51 to 57 inclusive, Gulielmi Pepini Opera) by Dr. John Sayre. Of the one hundred and ninety-nine octavos, one (No. 172, Miller's Gardiner's Kallender) and one (No. 194, a medical book in Latin) were presented by Christopher Marshall; one (No. 179, Bromley's Way to the Sabbath of Rest) by Peter Worrall, of Burlington; one (No. 181, The Life and Actions of Frederick the Third, King of Prussia) by Joseph Jacobs, of Philadelphia; three (No. 195, Hartlib's Legacy of Husbandry, No. 196, Blith's English Improver Improved, and No. 197, The Whole Art of Husbandry) by Thomas Penn; and one (No. 198, A Brief Account of the Solar System) by Lady Juliana Penn. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight duodecimos, two (No. 79, Law's Address to the Clergy, and No. 85, Locke's two Treatises of Government) were presented by Chris-

topher Marshall; one (No. 86, Lemery's Treatise of All Sorts of Foods, &c.) by Dr. Samuel Boude; and one (No. 187, Sherlock's Discourse Concerning the Divine Providence, &c.) by Dr. James Peters.

Books were subsequently added to the library from time to time, up to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. An original list of these additions, made out evidently by the secretary of the library, is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This list is as follows:

BOOKS TO BE ADDED TO THE CATALOGUE OF THE
JULIANA LIBRARY AT LANCASTER.

Folios.

66. The charters and acts of assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. (Given by James Webb, Esq.)

68. Corpus Juris Civillius—Quo Jus Universum Justinanum Comprehenditum Cum Notis Repitita Quintum Præ Lectionis Dionysii Gotho Fredii. (Given by Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)

69. Codicis Justiniana D N Sacratissimi Principis P P Augusti Repitita Protectionis Liber 12 Notis &c. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)

70. Ludovici Colii Rhodigini Lectionum Antiquarium &c. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)

71. Johannis Wallis S T D N Opera Mathematica. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)

72. Commentaries on the Four Evangelists, by Benedictus Aretius. (Latin.) (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)

73 to 75 inclusive. James's Medicinal Dictionary. Including Physic, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany, in all their Branches, relative to Medicine. With a history of drugs, &c. London, 1742. 3 Vols.

76. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, with fine cuts, in 9 books. Edinburgh, 1753.

77. Charts, Maps and Plates to Hawksworth's Voyages. Elegantly bound and gilt. (Given by the Rt. Honble. Lady Juliana Penn.)

78 to 80 inclusive. Dodd's Holy Bible. Bound in Morocco and elegantly gilt. 3 Vols. (Given by the Rt. Honble Lady Juliana Penn.)

81. Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, from the beginning to September, 1771. (Given by Emanuel Carpenter, Esq.)

82. C. Plinii Secundi Naturalis Historia. Basil. 1525. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth.)

83. Cyd. Gordiad Edwyddorawl 'or Sorgthuran, &c. Or a Con-

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cordance to the Holy Bible in the Welsh Language. Philadelphia, 1730. (Given by Mrs. Dina Dowers.)

Quartos.

59 and 60. Pennington's Works. 2 Vols.

61. Sermons Miscellanii Yohan Danielis Crugei. (Given by Mr. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

62. Symphonia Prophetarum & Aspostollorum, &c. Authore D. M. Yohann Scarpio. (Given by Rev. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

63. Tractatus Philosophia Moralis. (Given by Rev. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

64 to 67 inclusive. Lardnor's Collection of Antient Jewish and Heathen Testimonies to the Truth of the Christian Religion, with Notes and Observations. 4 Vols. London, 1764.

68 to 71 inclusive. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four books. 4th Edit. 4 Vols. 1764.

72. Franklin's Experiments and Observations on Electricity, Made at Philadelphia, in America. To which are added letters and papers on philosophical subjects. Illustrated with copper plates. London, 1769.

73. All the Works of Epictetus, consisting of his Discourses, prepared by Arrian, in four books. The Euchiridion and Fragments, translated from the original Greek by Elizabeth Carter. 2nd Edit. London, 1759. (Given by the Right Honble Lady Juliana Penn.)

74. Slyfr Gweddi Gyffredin, or the Liturgy of the Church of England in the Welsh Language. (Given by Mrs. Dina Dowers.)

75 to 77 inclusive. An Account of the Voyages undertaken by Order of his Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallace, Captain Carter, and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow and the Endeavor, &c. By John Hawksworth, LL.D. Illustrated with cuts, charts, and maps. Elegantly bound in Morocco. 3 Vols. London, 1773. (Given by the Right Honble Lady Juliana Penn.)

78. A Lexicon of All the Original Texts in the Oriental Languages. Tubingen, 1730. (Given by Mr. Jacob Goringus.)

Octavos.

200 to 208 inclusive. The Gentlemen's Magazine, continued from 1760 to 1768 inclusive. 9 Vols.

209 to 226 inclusive. The Monthly Review, continued from 1760 to 1768, inclusive. 18 Vols.

227 to 239 inclusive. The Annual Register. Being a View of the History of Politics and Literature of several years. 11 Vols.

238 to 241 inclusive. Der Halde's General History of China. 4 Vols.

242 and 243. Crantz's History of Greenland. 2 Vols.

244 and 245. Nugent's Travels through Germany. 2 Vols.

246. Adams' Treatise on the Use of the New Coelestial and Terrestrial Globes. (Given by the Honble Thomas Penn, Esq.)

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247. Boswell's Account of Corsica and Memoirs of Paschal Paoli.

248. *Hibernae Curiosa*—Giving a general view of the manners, customs, dispositions, &c., of the inhabitants of Ireland, &c.

249. Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. 3rd Edit.

250 to 253 inclusive. The Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, by a Society of Gentlemen. 4 Vols.

254. *De Statu Ecclesiae Britannica liber Commentarius*. (Given by Mr. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

255. *Praxis Francisci Clarke tam jus Decentibus quam Aliis Omnibus, qui in Foro Eccleastico, Vorsantur Opprimi Utilis*. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)

256. *Summa Philosophiae Quadripartita de Rebus Dialecticis Ethicis Physicis &c.* (Given by Rev. Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)

257 to 260 inclusive. Dr. Samuel Chandler's Sermons. 4 Vols. (Given by the Honble Thomas Penn, Esq.)

261 and 262. The Monthly Review, continued for 1769 & 1770.

263 and 264. The Gentlemen's Magazine, continued from 1769 to 1770.

265. The Annual Register, continued for 1769.

266 to 270 inclusive. The Debates and Proceedings of the British House of Commons from 1743 to 1760 continued. 5 Vols.

271. The London and Country Brewer.

272 to 275 inclusive. *Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea*, wherein are exhibited views of several striking scenes. 6th Edit. 4 Vols.

276 to 280 inclusive. The Fool of Quality. By Mr. Brooke. 5 Vols. 3rd Edit.

281 to 284 inclusive. Barretti's Journal through England, Portugal, Spain and France. 4 Vols. 3rd Edit.

285. Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare, Compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets, with some remarks upon the misrepresentations of Voltaire. 2nd Ed.

286 to 290 inclusive. Skelton's Works, consisting of Dialogues, Discourses, Essays, &c. 5 Vols. Dublin, 1770. (Given by the Honble Thomas Penn, Esq.)

291. A Treatise on Religion, in the German Language. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth.)

292. *Lfyfr Gweddi A Giveinidogarth y Sacramentan a Chynhidd—Fan a Soremonian Eraill yr Eglvys &c.* on the Bible and Liturgy with Price's Psalms in Metre in the Welch Language. (Given by Mrs. Dina Dowers.)

293 to 296 inclusive. Leland's History of Ireland, from the Invasion of Henry 2d, with a Preliminary Discourse on the Antient State of that Kingdom. 4 Vols. America 1770.

297 to 299 inclusive. Robertson's History of the Reign of Charles Vth, Emperor of Germany and of all the Kingdoms and States of Europe during His Age, &c. 3 Vols. America, 1770.

300 to 306 inclusive. London and its Environs Described, Contain-

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ing an account of whatever is most remarkable for grandeur, elegance, curiosity or use in the City and Country twenty miles around it, &c., with several useful cuts. 6 Vols. London, 1761.

Duodecimos.

- 189 to 192 inclusive. A Tour through Great Britain, &c. 4 Vols.
193. Letters from the Right Honorable M-y W-y M., Written during her Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa.
194. Daneilis Chaimeri Delphinatis de Oecumenico Pontifice Disputatio Scholastica et Theologica. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
195. Cardani Mediolanensis Medici de Subtilitate. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
196. Instructiones Sacerdotium &c. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
197. Titi Livii Opera. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
198. Gradus Ad Parnassum, &c. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
199. Johannes Hoornbuk Controversiarum Religionis cum Infidelibus Haereticis Chismaticis, &c. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
200. Rerum Scoticarum Historia. Author Georgio Buchano (Scoto). (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
201. Horatii Flacci Poemata. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
202. Billarminus Encreatus, &c. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
203. Arnoldi Senguardii Introductionis ad Physican. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
204. Nouvelle Traduction des Colloques, Mathurin Cordier. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
205. Historia Universalis tam Sacra Quam Prophana Rerum Memorabilium tam Pace Quam Bello Gestarum Usque ad Annum, 1656. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
206. Baptista Mantuam Eclogae. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
207. Elemento Logicae. Author Edoardo Brerewood. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
208. Elemento Jurisprudentia. Authore Richards Zouchio. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
209. Epistola Textoris. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
210. Cato de Moribus. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
211. Platii Comedio. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
212. Opera Virgilii. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
213. Yohannis Baptista Orationes. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
- 214 to 228 inclusive. Sterne's Works, Containing His Tristram Shandy. (6 Vols.) His Sermons. (7 Vols.) And His Sentimental Journey. (2 Vols.) 15 Vols. London.

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229. A Complete Collection of the Genuine Papers, Letters, &c., of John Wilkes, Esq. Berlin, 1769.

230. Ferguson's Gentlemen's and Ladies' Astronomy.

231. An Enquiry into the Means of Preserving the Public Roads.

232. Miss Sommerville. A Novel.

233 and 234. Letters on History of England. 2 Vols.

235. Ten Dialogues on the Conduct of the Human Life, to which is added *Zara*, a Moral Tale.

Finis.

N. B. Another addition of books was intended to have been made & £ 30 sterling laid by for that purpose—But the public misfortunes have hitherto prevented it.

Endorsement:

List of Books Purchased and Received as Benefactions by the Juliana Library Company at Lancaster in Pennsylvania since their Catalogue was printed, and now to be added thereto.

Of the books contained in this additional list, of which there were seventeen folios, one (No. 66, The Charters and Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania) was presented by James Webb; and five (Nos. 68 to 72 inclusive, Codes of Justiniani in Latin and Aretius Commentaries) were presented by the Rev. Peter Miller. Rev. Peter Miller, or Brother Agrippa-Jaebez, was the Prior of the Ephrata Cloister. These books indicate, in addition to his other accomplishments, that he was considerable of a Latin scholar. He was born in 1710, and died at Ephrata on September 25, 1796. One (No. 77, Charts, Maps and Plates to Hawksworth's Voyages) and three (Nos. 78, 79 and 80, Dodd's Holy Bible) were presented by Lady Juliana Penn; one (No. 81, Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania) was presented by Emanuel Carpenter; one (No. 82, Pliny's Natural History in Latin) by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth, who was then the pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church; and one (No. 83, which was a concordance to the Holy Bible in the Welsh language) was presented by Mrs. Dina Dowers. Of the twenty quartos added, three (Nos. 61, 62 and 63, in Latin) were presented by Matthias Bush, of Philadel-

phia; four (No. 73, the Works of Epictetus, and Nos. 75 to 77 inclusive, An Account of the Voyages Undertaken by Order of His Present Majesty, &c., by John Hawksworth) were presented by Lady Juliana Penn; and one (No. 78, A Lexicon of All the Original Texts in the Oriental Languages) was presented by Jacob Goringus. Of the one hundred and seven octavos, one (No. 246, Adams' Treatise on the Use of the New Coelestial and Terrestrial Globes), four (Nos. 257 to 260 inclusive, Dr. Samuel Chandler's Sermons), and five (Nos. 286 to 290 inclusive, Skelton's Works) were presented by Thomas Penn; three (Nos. 254, 255 and 256, three volumes in Latin) were presented by Matthias Bush; and one (No. 292, in the Welsh language) was presented by Mrs. Dina Dowers. There were also forty-seven duodecimos, of which twenty volumes (Nos. 194 to 213 inclusive, all in Latin) were presented by Matthias Bush.

The library at this time consisted of the following books:

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| Folios in catalogue | 65 |
| Quartos in catalogue | 58 |
| Octavos in catalogue | 199 |
| Duodecimos in catalogue | 188 |
| Folios in addition to catalogue.. | 17 |
| Quartos in addition to catalogue. | 20 |
| Octavos in addition to catalogue | 109 |
| Duodecimos in addition to catalogue | 47 |

Making a total of 703 volumes

In addition, in the library there were some philosophical instruments, &c., a list of which is set forth in the catalogue. These consisted of:

A small Orrery, or Planetarium, being a curious astronomical machine, made to represent the motions of

the planets, and their revolutions about the sun, as their center; according to the Copernican system. (Given by the Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn.)

A pair of compleat Globes, of a new construction, with many useful and valuable improvements, never before published. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

A pair of Globes, terrestrial and celestial, sixteen inches diameter each, fixed in a neat frame or horrizon, and supplied with a brass Meridian, and Quadrant of Altitude.

A Reflecting, or Catoptric Telescope, in brass, eighteen inches long, fixed on a neat brass swivel and stand.

A Reflecting Telescope, in shagreen, two feet long, fixed on a neat brass swivel, and mahogany stand. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

A Double Solar Microscope, in brass, with a curious variety of objects in frames, and an Apparatus for examining Liquids, &c., all preserved in a shagreen case.

A Camera Obscura, done in mahogany, with a Plane Speculum, and a Draw-Tube, with two Lens's; fitted also with an Apparatus for viewing Prints; to which belongs a number of fine Prospects.

A Magic Lanthorn, of the best kind, with a number of Images painted on glass, and fixed in sliders.

A large and curious sett of Mathematical Instruments, in a shagreen case.

Godfrey's (commonly called Hadley's) new invented Sea-Quadrant, neatly mounted in ebony and ivory.

Fahrenheit's Mercurial Thermometer, in a neat mahogany case.

A Torricellian Barometer, of the best kind, in a mahogany case, neatly carved and ornamented.

Everard's best Sliding or Gauging Rule.

A Forestaff, of mahogany.

A Nocturnal, of the best contrivance.

Hull's Instrument for trying the Purity or Alloys in Gold, with a sett of directions.

An Ostrich's Egg, preserved in a neat turned case.

An Artificial Magnet, of great power. (Made and given by Mr. William Henry, one of the Directors of the Library.)

Some curious Mines, Minerals and Fossils. (Given by the Reverend Mr. Barton, one of the Directors of the Library.)

(An Electrical Apparatus, on the model of the ingenious Messieurs Franklin and Kinnersley, will be added as soon as possible.)

The catalogue ends with the following advertisement:

“ADVERTISEMENT.

“The Directors request the favour of the Members to be punctual in making their annual payments, that the affairs of the Library may be carried on with the more success and credit.

“They are likewise requested, when they take out books, to be careful in returning them, within the time limited by the laws, and to keep them covered with paper, while they have the use of them, that they may be preserved from being sullied or defaced, in which case they cannot be received, which subjects the person who abuses them to pay for the whole sett.”

What books and apparatus, if any, were subsequently added cannot be ascertained, for the later minutes are apparently lost or destroyed.

The three volumes of Dodd's Holy Bible, 1770 (Nos. 78, 79 and 80 in the additional list), presented by Lady Juliana Penn, are now the property and in the possession of Mr. William A. Heitshu, of this city. They were purchased by his father when the library was finally sold. These volumes measure seventeen and a half inches long by eleven inches wide and are bound

in full Russian leather, and decorated with beautiful and elaborate hand-tooling on the back and outside and inside margins of the cover. On the front cover of the first volume there is an inscription in gilt: "The Gift of the Rt. Hon:^{ble} Juliana Penn To The Juliana Library of Lancaster." As a frontispiece there is a fine stipple engraving of John Locke. William Dodd was born at Bourne in Lincolnshire in May 1729. He took his first degree at Cambridge in 1750 as fifteenth wrangler. In 1751 he was ordained as a deacon and in 1753 as a priest. He soon became a popular and celebrated preacher, but his habits were extravagant, and soon involved him in financial difficulties and finally in ruin. He forged a bond for £ 4200 on his former pupil, Lord Chesterfield. Being discovered he was arrested and tried at Old Bailey. Having been convicted he was on July 27, 1777, executed at Tyburn. Dr. Samuel Johnson became very much interested in the case, and used every effort to secure his reprieve. The two volumes of Bell's Travels from St. Petersburg (No. 49 of the quartos in the catalogue) are now owned by Dr. Diffenderffer, he having purchased them some years ago at the second-hand book shop of S. H. Zahm & Company.

I have carefully examined the books in the old Mechanics' Library, now in the possession of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library of Lancaster City, for the reason that I had been informed that some of the books of the Juliana Library were in that collection. I found none there marked with the book-plate of the old library. I did, however, find books which I am convinced came from that source. In the old catalogue, "Duo-decimos 50 to 57 inclusive" are "The Turkish Spy, 8 vols., published in London in 1748." I found "The Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Volumes of Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy, printed by A. Wilde, London, in 1748, for G. Strahan, et al." There are, also, among the octavos, Nos. 187-190, "Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, &c.",

decimos Nos. 31 to 38 inclusive are eight volumes of the Admirals," one with frontispiece gone and the other perfect, though with no identifying marks. The duodecimos Nos. 31 to 38 inclusive are eight volumes of the "Spectator, London, 1753." I found volume 5, printed in London in 1753, for J. and R. Towson and S. Draper. There are probably other books of the same kind in this library, but I have not been able, up to this time, to seek them out.

Judge Long told Dr. Diffenderffer that, at the sale of the library, he had purchased a copy of "Seneca's Morals." The books of Judge Long passed to the Henry G. Long Asylum and are now kept at that institution. The writer concluded that it was worth while to examine these books, and he accordingly went through them. Sure enough he there found this book with the name of George Weitzel, the old librarian, on the title page. It now belongs to the Lancaster County Historical Society. In the books of the Mechanics' Library, "The American Artist's Manual or Dictionary of Practical Knowledge, &c.," 2 vols., 8 vo., full calf, published in Philadelphia in 1814, have also George Weitzel's name upon them. These three books are likely among the later addition to the library, while Mr. Weitzel was librarian. It has also been said that some of the old books are or were in the possession of a Mrs. Bell, of Philadelphia.

It may prove interesting to inquire into the quality of the members of the first board of directors and the officers.

Emanuel Carpenter was from Earl Township, Lancaster County. He lived at what was then called Earl-town, now New Holland. He was the son of Heinrich Zimmerman (Carpenter) and he was born about 1702. In 1747, he was appointed one of the Overseers of the Poor, and he held that position without pay for a num-

ber of years. In 1752, he was appointed one of the justices of the courts of the county, and in 1758 he became the presiding justice. He occupied the latter position until November, 1779. During all that time, he was only absent at ten terms of the court. The minutes of the County Commissioners of November 7, 1754, contain the following: “Whereas, there has been a long debate subsisting for sometime between ye justices of the Com’rs about ye property of ye key of ye Court House, under whose charge the same should depend, & arising from some of ye magistrates consentably permitting a dancing school to be kept therein to the great offense of ye sober part of ye inhabitants of this County as well as to ye damage of ye said house, therefore said magistrates have this day complied that ye care of ye Court House be under ye care and inspection of ye Com’rs of ye County, and accordingly Emanuel Carpenter, Esq’r, one of ye Majesties’ magistrates, appeared before them and reported ye same and allowed that ye key thereof be delivered to ye care and possession of ye Com’rs in pursuance thereof.” In 1756, he was elected to the Provincial Assembly, and he served continuously until 1772. He died in 1780, and he was buried in Carpenter’s Graveyard, which is located on the Newport Road, in Earl Township. He was a large landowner, and the inventory of his personal property amounted to £947.16.6. among which was a copy of Blackstone’s Commentaries.

Isaac Sanders lived in Drumore Township. He was Clerk to the County Commissioners from November 3, 1742 to October 1, 1751, and also from 1756 to 1764. He was one of the justices of the courts as early as 1759, and he may have served before that time. He generally presided when Emanuel Carpenter was absent. His name last appears at the February Sessions of 1775. He died between March 25, 1776, and April 30, 1781, for his will was proven on the last-named date.

He was evidently a bookish man, for he had a library of his own. In his will, he gives to his kinsman, Samuel Steel, “all my books & library whatsoever.”

Thomas Barton was one of the most active spirits in the library. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1730, but he was of English descent, his family having settled in Ireland during the days of the Commonwealth. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and he came to Philadelphia in 1751. In 1754, he went to England, and was there ordained in the English Church. In 1755, he returned to this country, and, in 1759 having moved from Philadelphia to Lancaster, he became the Rector of Saint James Episcopal Church and missionary for the congregations of Pequea and Caernarvon. During the War of the Revolution, he was a Loyalist, and, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was obliged to leave the state. He went to New York, where he died on March 25, 1780, in the 50th year of his age. His first wife was Esther, the daughter of Matthias Rittenhouse, and the sister of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. She died on June 18, 1774. His second wife was Sarah Thornbury. He owned two lots on the corner of E. Orange and N. Lime Streets, which were known as Barton's gardens. Choosing to sell his real estate and retire from the state he, under an act of the Assembly, on May 30, 1778, obtained permission from the Supreme Executive Council, and in pursuance thereof he on August 26, 1778, made conveyances thereof to his son-in-law, Paul Zantsinger.

William Stoy was born on March 14, 1726, at Herborn, a small town on the banks of the Dille, a tributary of the Rhine, in Westphalia, Germany. He studied theology and was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam. He came to this country in 1752, with Rev. Michael Schlatter, and on his arrival he took charge of the Reformed Congregation at Tulpehocken. In 1756, he supplied a congregation in Philadelphia, and subse-

quently accepted a call to Lancaster. He remained in Lancaster from October, 1756, to January, 1763. He then moved to Lebanon, where he finally took up the practice of medicine. He lived on Cumberland Street, in the Town of Lebanon. He discovered a cure for hydrophobia, and also prepared a medicine known as "Stoy's Drops." He was one of the first to introduce inoculation for small-pox in this vicinity. He was fond of hunting, and was an excellent marksman. He was a linguist, most of his letters being written in Latin. He wrote also with fluency in English and Dutch. He died in Lebanon on September 14, 1801, and at his own request he was buried at the Host Church. He was married to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Maus, a stocking-weaver of Philadelphia.

Edward Shippen was born in Boston, on July 9, 1703. He moved with his father to Philadelphia, and he was brought up as a merchant by James Logan. He was first in business with Logan under the firm name of Logan & Shippen, and afterwards in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence under the name of Shippen & Lawrence. He served in the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and in 1744, he was elected Mayor of that city. In May, 1752, he moved to Lancaster, where he was appointed Prothonotary of the courts. He served in that office until 1778. He was also Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills, and was one of the justices of the courts of the county, both under the province and the state. He laid out the Town of Shippensburg, and was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Chief Justice Edward Shippen was his son. He died in September, 1781, and lies buried in Saint James Churchyard, at Lancaster. He lived on East Orange Street, on the lot on which are now erected the buildings of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Shippen School for Girls.

George Ross was born at Newcastle, Delaware, on

May 10, 1730. He studied law with his half-brother, John Ross, a leading member of the Philadelphia Bar. He moved to Lancaster, and, at May Term, 1750, was admitted to practice law there. He secured early a very lucrative business, for his name is seen entered on the Appearance Dockets in many of the cases of that day. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1768, 1770 and 1774, and was elected as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. He continued to be a member of Congress until 1777. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the foremost men of the state in the cause of the Revolution. On April 14, 1779, he was appointed a judge of the Admiralty Court, but he could perform few of the duties of this office, for he died on July 14, 1779. His remains lie interred in Saint James Churchyard, at Lancaster. He lived on the north side of East King Street, in Lancaster Borough, on ground upon which the present Court House stands.

A Benjamin Price was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1740. If it was the same Benjamin Price that was the director of the library, he must also have been a goldsmith, for his occupation under the latter calling appears in the old deeds. He married Susanna, the daughter of John Postlethwait. On November 15, 1750, he purchased, from Peter Worrall and wife, a house and lot of ground on East King Street, Lancaster, near Centre Square, which property now belongs to the estate of Charles H. Frey, deceased. On December 7, 1750, he sold this property to his brother-in-law, William Postlethwait. On September 29, 1759, he purchased from Ludwick Stone, for £550, the house and lot on North Queen Street which was subsequently occupied by the library. On November 12, 1761, he sold this house and lot to Francis Sanderson. He served as one of the Burgesses during this year. He probably then moved away from the borough and county, for I

can find no record of his death, nor anything relating to his estate, among our records.

Joseph Rose was also a member of the Lancaster Bar. He, together with George Ross, was admitted at May Term, 1750. He was born in Ireland, on April 8, 1704. He left Dublin on August 21, 1729, and arrived at Philadelphia on October 21, 1729. He married Ursula Wood, the widow of Abraham Wood, whose daughter, Ann Wood, married Judge William Henry. He went from Philadelphia to Burlington, New Jersey, and from that place he came to Lancaster. He seems to have enjoyed considerable practice as a lawyer. He lived on the east side of North Lime Street, about where the residence of Judge Eugene G. Smith is now located, holding title to the western portion of lots 495 and 496 in the Hamilton plan. He died at Lancaster on February 14, 1776.

Robert Thompson was a Doctor of Physic. He was also one of the justices of the courts, at least from November 3, 1761. He died about September, 1764, and, by his will, left all his estate to his wife, Ann Thompson. His widow afterwards married Walter Shee, a merchant of the City of Philadelphia.

Adam Simon Kuhn was also a practitioner of medicine. He was the son of John Christopher Kuhn and Margaret Reichs. He was born at Fürfield, in Wurtemberg, on December 26, 1713, and died at Lancaster on January 23, 1780, and was buried in front of Trinity Lutheran Church. He was married to Maria Sabina Shrack. About the beginning of 1741, he moved to Lancaster, and he was naturalized there on April 8 of that year. He was Chief Burgess of the Borough from 1749 to 1756, and was a justice of the county courts from 1752 to 1770. On December 15, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Lancaster County Committee of Observation and Correspondence, and was a delegate to the Provincial Convention which was held at

Philadelphia on January 23, 1775. He was an Elder of Trinity Lutheran Church, and there is now a tablet, with an inscription in German, outside this church, to his memory. It is said that he was instrumental in the erection of a school-house in which the Greek and Latin languages were taught, but where that was located, I do not know. He lived on West King Street, on ground now occupied by the Intelligencer Printing Office. He purchased a tract of land at the eastern end of the city, and laid out 46 lots along Church and Middle Streets, which was called Adamstown. These lots were sold on ground-rent. His interest therein was subsequently sold to James Hamilton.

Isaac Whitelock was a Quaker. He was born on Nov. 12, 1712, and he appears to have come to Lancaster between 1743 and 1745. In 1757, he owned a lot on the southwest corner of Orange and Duke Streets, running southward to Grant Street, and containing on Orange Street 64 feet 4½ inches, and in depth by Duke Street 252 feet. He also owned at least two other lots situated on the north side of Orange Street, and in addition a lot on South Prince Street, on which he built a brewery and a tannery. The latter is where the Stevens House now stands. He was Chief Burgess of the Borough in 1752, and Assistant Burgess in 1759 and 1760 and in 1765 and 1766. He also served as Treasurer of the Borough. He was one of the original members of the Union Fire Company, and when in 1754 the Quakers built their meeting house in Lancaster he was one of the trustees. He contributed thereto the largest subscription, namely £.100. Leaving Lancaster he went to live with some of his children in or near Wilmington, and here he died about 1784 or 1785. He was succeeded in the tannery business by his son, Daniel.

Michael Gross was Treasurer of the Library. He was a merchant and lived on the north side of East King Street, where the Sprecher & Ganss and Garvin stores

are now located. He died on March 22, 1771, at the age of 57 years, 4 months and 3 days. He was married to Elizabeth Zantzinger, the sister of Paul Zantzinger, Sr. He had one daughter, Catharine Keppele, who was the wife of Henry Keppele, of the City of Philadelphia. He belonged to Trinity Lutheran Church and was one of its officers. He was buried in the graveyard of that church.

Samuel Magaw was born in that part of Lancaster County which is now embraced within Cumberland County, in 1735. He was entered in the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) on May 25, 1754, and was educated for a tutorship at the suggestion of the college authorities. He taught one of the first schools in Lancaster Borough, having been sent there by the “Society for the Education of the Germans.” He must have come to Lancaster about 1758 or 1759. He evidently remained only a few years, and during that period he was Secretary of the Lancaster Library. He became a clergyman of the Church of England, and from 1781 to 1804, he was Rector of Saint Paul’s Episcopal Church, of the City of Philadelphia. From 1782 to 1791, he was Vice-Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the College of Philadelphia. He married Lucia, a daughter of Andrew Doz, of Philadelphia. He assisted Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie in founding the “Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church,” now located on Locust Street, Philadelphia. He died in December, 1812, and his funeral was held on Thursday, December 3, 1812, from the house of Rev. Dr. Pilmore, No. 171 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

William Bausman (spelled Bousman or Bowsman) was the second Treasurer of the Library. He was born in Freylaubersheim, a small village on the west side of the River Rhine, in the extreme northern part of the Palatinate, Germany, on July 1, 1724. He came to

America on the ship "Neptune," Captain Thomas Wilkinson, which sailed from Rotterdam and landed at Philadelphia in 1746. It is not clear when he reached Lancaster, but it must have been between that year and May 20, 1752; for, on the latter date, he purchased from Joseph Sellers the house and lot of ground located on the northeast corner of East King and Duke Streets, now owned by Frank G. Shirk et al. He dealt largely in real estate, and he was also active in public affairs. In 1759, he became barrack-master, in which office he continued until 1778. In 1760, he was assistant town-clerk. In 1762-3, he was a burgess, and in 1764-74-5 and 1777, Chief Burgess. During the War of the Revolution, he served on many of the committees. He built the Jefferies house on East King Street in 1762, as is shown by the stone which yet remains on its front. He died on March 20, 1784, and was buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church. His body was afterwards removed, and now rests in the Bausman lot in the Lancaster Cemetery, not far from the main entrance. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, but I have been unable to ascertain her surname, nor when she died. He then married Mrs. Catharine Snevely, a widow, who survived him.

Dr. Samuel Boude was a physician, and he also kept a drug-store on West King Street, where the store of Bair & Witmer is now located. In 1758, he married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel. I do not know where he was born, when he died, nor where he was buried. He served as Assistant Burgess of Lancaster Borough from 1755 to 1756, and as Chief Burgess from Oct. 15, 1757 to Dec. 11, 1759 and from Sept. 15, 1761 to Sept. 15, 1762. Sometime after 1763, he and his family moved to Charleston, Cecil County, Maryland, and presumably he died there.

The William Atlee who was placed upon the Board of Directors was William Augustus Atlee. He was

born in Philadelphia on July 1, 1735. Having come to Lancaster Borough, he read law with Edward Shippen, Esq., the father of Chief Justice Shippen, and he was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar on August 3, 1758. He was elected Chief Burgess on September 15, 1770, and served for three additional terms. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he became chairman of the Committee of Public Safety at Lancaster, and on August 16, 1777, was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed to that Court on August 9, 1784. On August 17, 1791, Governor Mifflin appointed him President Judge of the Second Judicial District, which then consisted of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin. He died on September 9, 1793, and was buried in Saint James Episcopal Graveyard at Lancaster.

Where Joseph Pugh came from, I do not know, but he was in Lancaster before 1753. He married Mary, widow of John Postlethwait. The records of Saint James Episcopal Church show that, on February 1, 1753, pew No. 13 was assigned to *Mary Pugh*, in the right of her former husband, John Postlethwait. He was Sheriff of the county from 1755 to 1757, and sometime after 1763 moved to Frederick County, Virginia. Edward Shippen, writing from Lancaster on November 24, 1779, to Col. Burd, at Tinian, concerning the Sheriffs of Lancaster County, said: "Joseph Pugh, my successor, was so reduced by that business, that he was obliged to remove into a remote part of Virginia with his poor family." I can learn nothing further concerning him.

I have not been able to trace much concerning Caleb Sheward, the second Secretary. After he left Lancaster he moved to Wilmington, where he died on Aug. 17, 1785. He was a Quaker and a member of the Wilmington meeting. His wife's name was Hannah Sheward. In the minutes of the Union Fire Company of

Lancaster, there is an entry: "William A. Atlee ordered to be charged for neglect of duty in summoning Caleb Sheward to ring," and in the minutes of the Burgesses, who met at the house of William Bowsman on November 9, 1761, it is stated that "Caleb Sheward was ordered to open an alley stopped up by him." I have as yet been unable to ascertain where he lived, or what his occupation was. He must have been a renter, for I can find no real estate assessed about these years in his name.

It has been stated that another library, called the Lancaster Library, was in existence in the Borough of Lancaster from 1796 to at least 1811. When the War of the Revolution came on, the political relations of the Penn family to the State of Pennsylvania ceased. Their entire interests were purchased and paid for by the State, and, in addition, the English government appropriated for their benefit an annual sum for a number of years. Their popularity on this side of the water waned.

In the Lancaster Journal of May 20, 1796, a notice appears: "The association for the erection of a library company in the Borough of Lancaster are hereby requested to assemble at the Court House in Lancaster on Saturday, the 28th of May (inst.) at 3 o'clock p.m., to carry into effect the intention of the association." This was succeeded on May 27, 1796, by the following: "The association for the erection of a library company in the Borough of Lancaster are hereby informed that eighty-one persons have subscribed the articles, which number is competent to form the first general meeting. The subscribers are, therefore, requested to assemble at the Court House in Lancaster on Saturday, the 28th of May (instant) at 3 o'clock, p.m., to carry into effect the intentions of the association."

On February 3, 1797, there is a notice: "The books of the Library Company of Lancaster are deposited in

the Court House. The Librarian will attend every Monday morning." And on August , 1797, under the head of "New Regulations of the Lancaster Library Company, Adopted at the Annual Meeting:" "Country members are permitted to hold books double time heretofore allowed. The Librarian is to attend every Saturday afternoon." On March 21, 1804, a notice appeared: "The members are requested to meet on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Matthias Slough;" and on February 15, 1811, that "all persons having books belonging to the subscriber or to the Lancaster Library Company are requested to return them without delay. (Signed) John Ross, Librarian L. L. C."

On October 10, 1806, a notice also appeared as follows:

"A Circulating Library.

"Provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, a company pledges itself to establish a circulating library in the Borough of Lancaster. The library will be opened with 2,000 volumes, and will be continually supplied with the European Periodical Publications and with the best news and literary papers of the United States. In fact, nothing shall be omitted to gratify its encouragers. The conditions are such as to encourage subscribers from Columbia, Middletown, Lititz, Strasburg, etc. No books will be lent but to subscribers. Terms of subscription, \$5 per annum, \$2 per quarter, or \$1 per month, to be paid in advance. Subscriptions received at this office and at Thomas Poole's, Agent for the Company." There is no evidence that anything came out of this last proposition.

It seems to me likely that all of these organizations were but continuations of the original library. The fact that the original title was the "Lancaster Library Company," and that the subsequent attempted organ-

izations took the same name, is some evidence to substantiate that conclusion. It is hardly likely that, in a town the size of Lancaster, two circulating libraries of practically the same general character were conducted at the same time. There are no books, acquired after the Revolution, that I have seen, which bear the stamp of the Juliana Library, and there is no record nor tradition as to the final liquidation of any such library except this one. It is, however, not very important whether this supposition is correct or not. The facts as I find them are here given, and every one can make from them his own deductions.

And now I have come to the end of my story. Thus, the "Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster" was formed, thus it was carried on, and thus it was finally consigned almost to oblivion.