From 1747, the date of the establishment of the first public lottery in Pennsylvania, to the passage of the act for the abolition of lotteries in 1833, a period of 86 years, record has been found of the existence of 176 separate lotteries, or an average of more than two a year. Counting the private lottery drawn in Philadelphia in 1720, we have a total for the period of 177. Of these 52 existed before the passage of the lottery act of 1762 and all except the first appear to have been unauthorized by the Provincial Assembly. In most cases the fine of 100 pounds for the violation of the lottery act of 1730 was either paid or cancelled by the Governor as explained above. During the period from 1762 to 1833, 112 separate lotteries were authorized by the Legislature and 13 other Pennsylvania lotteries, for which no legislative sanction could be found, ran advertisements in the newspapers. In addition to the 112 acts of the Legislature authorizing the establishment of lotteries, many supplementary acts concerning the completion or the final settlement of accounts of lotteries privately established before the lottery act of 1762 were passed. Since several of the 177 lotteries were operated jointly by a number of institutions, they benefited 187 separate institutions, organizations or projects. In many instances, due to the large number of tickets in a single scheme, the lottery was divided into two or more classes, each of which might be, and...
usually was, counted as a lottery. While it is impossible to state with accuracy the number of tickets sold and the value of prizes awarded by these lotteries, it is certain that they placed on the market more than 8,000,000 tickets and awarded in prizes about $50,000,000.

Although from the very beginning of Pennsylvania history, as we have seen, the lottery was regarded by a large and respectable portion of the people as a great moral evil and a degrading influence in the country, many religious societies under one pretext or another resorted to it frequently as a means of securing funds for erecting new buildings, paying off debts on church buildings, purchasing burial grounds, building church steeples "which would tend greatly to the ornament of the Town," to set up church clocks "for the convenience of the market people," etc. Previous to 1833, 98 different church organizations in Pennsylvania made use of the lottery. Of these, 23 were Presbyterian, 22 Lutheran, 20 Episcopalian, 11 Reformed, 5 Calvinist, 3 Roman Catholic, 2 Hebrew, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, and 10 for the common use of all or several denominations. Although 98 different congregations were concerned, due to joint action in a number of instances, only 79 lottery schemes were used and 91 different church buildings or projects aided. In a number of instances several congregations, frequently of different denominations, joined in the establishment of a single lottery after having previously agreed upon a division of the profits. The most conspicuous illustration of this was the Episcopalian Lottery of 1765 when ten Episcopal Churches in and near Philadelphia co-operated in such an undertaking.

As a rule, the church lottery tickets were sold by the members of the congregations concerned or their friends rather than by professional brokers, although
their schemes were extensively advertised in the newspapers.\textsuperscript{54}

Although the church lotteries were usually of one class only with from 5,000 to 15,000 tickets they placed on the market at least 500,000 tickets and awarded in prizes more than $3,000,000.\textsuperscript{55}

It is interesting to note that several religious denominations in the state never resorted to the lottery as a means of replenishing their funds. The most conspicuous of these were the Methodists and the Quakers. Throughout the entire period during which lotteries existed in the state, they were consistently and decidedly opposed by the Quaker element of the population.\textsuperscript{56} By 1810 most of the religious denominations had come to realize the evils of the lottery system and discontinued its use as a means of raising money for religious purposes.

In point of numbers the public and semi-public lotteries rank second to church lotteries, with 39 to their credit. In the magnitude of their undertakings, in the number of tickets and in the value of prizes, they easily outrank all other kinds of lottery combined. They placed on the market at least 6,000,000 whole tickets and awarded in prizes about $40,000,000. A number of the larger lotteries, such as the Union Canal, the Susquehanna, and the Lehigh Navigation, each offered from 25,000 to 4,000,000 tickets that sold for from $5.00 to $30.00 apiece. Among the projects for which these 39 lotteries were established were 9 bridges, 21 river, road, and street improvements, 2 fortifications, 1 town water supply, 1 City Hall, 1 light house, and 1 public bath.

Since projects of this character concerned vitally the general public, the Legislature in authorizing these lotteries attempted to safeguard the public welfare by regulating in detail the lottery scheme, the number and the price of tickets, the value and the method of award-
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833. 69

ing prizes, and the use to be made of the funds thus obtained. A number of different methods of controlling the management of lotteries and of consummating the objects for which lotteries were established prevailed. For instance, the lottery of 1782 for the improvement of the roads to the west of Philadelphia was managed as a state lottery; the lottery of 1797 for the erection of a stone arch bridge over the Perkiomen Creek in Montgomery County was handled by the County Commissioners of Montgomery County; the lottery of 1768 for street paving in Philadelphia and the lottery of 1797 for street paving in Lancaster were managed by Philadelphia and Lancaster, respectively; the lottery of 1798 for the improvement of the navigation of the Lehigh River and the lottery of 1811 for the completion of the canals between the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna Rivers and the Schuylkill and the Delaware Rivers were managed by the Lehigh Navigation Company and the Union Canal Company, respectively; and other lotteries, such as those for the erection of a public bath in Philadelphia and for the improvement of the banks of the river at Wilkesbarre, were managed by public-spirited individuals in the interest of the public. Other illustrations of each of these methods might be cited. In the instances where private individuals or corporations were granted permission to conduct lotteries for public or semi-public purposes, the acts of authorization prohibited the use of any of the money thus obtained as capital stock upon which dividends might be paid to stockholders.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of public and semi-public lotteries in the early economic development of Pennsylvania. Before the introduction of railway transportation in the late twenties and early thirties, good roads, canals, and navigable rivers were indispensable to the well being and prosperity of the
Pennsylvania farmer and the inland urban and Philadelphia inhabitants whose prosperity was dependent upon that of the rest of the state. The unprecedented development of the region beyond the Allegheny Mountains after 1790 and later the completion of the Erie Canal, by which the rich and rapidly developing West was brought into direct water communication with New York City, and the assumption by that city of a position of first rank in population and wealth, replacing Philadelphia, had a pronounced psychological effect upon business interests of Pennsylvania, and especially upon those in and around the city of Philadelphia. In their desire to restore the prosperity and the prominence that once were theirs, the business interests of Pennsylvania became frantic in their feverish anxiety to connect their leading city by water communication and good roads with all sections of the state and particularly with Pittsburgh and the great West. Hence their eager seizure of every means possible to promote the general object. Funds secured from lotteries contributed very largely toward the accomplishment of this ambition. How this money was raised can be seen by examining some of the representative public improvement lotteries.

At least five lotteries were instituted for street improvements in the city of Philadelphia: one to raise 9,375 "pieces of eight for the public use";\(^6^4\) two in 1761, the first to raise 2,812 pounds\(^6^5\) and the second, 350 pounds;\(^6^6\) one in 1768 to raise 5,250 pounds,\(^6^7\) and one in 1769 conducted jointly by Philadelphia and Worcester to raise 3,099 pounds.\(^6^8\) These five lotteries placed on the market nearly 100,000 tickets and awarded in prizes more than a half million dollars, and obtained for the improvement of the city streets about $70,000. Two street improvement lotteries were passed for the city of Lancaster. The first authorized in 1797 was to consist of four classes and was designed
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

71 to raise $20,000 for paving that part of King Street which lay between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna Turnpike (This showed the interest of the state in the development of through transportation routes.) and such other streets as the funds would permit. The second established in 1815 was designed to raise only about $1,000.70

Due to the fact that most of the roads of the state were owned and operated by turnpike companies whose profits were derived from the collection of tolls, lotteries for their benefit were seldom instituted. In 1782, however, a state conducted lottery was instituted "for raising by way of lottery, the sum of forty-two thousand dollars, for improving the public roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the western part of the state, and towards the improving of the navigation of the river Schuylkill." This scheme consisted of four classes of 10,000 tickets each, which sold for four, six, eight, and ten dollars, respectively, and awarded in prizes $280,000.71 This scheme appears to have been poorly managed and to have fallen short of the amount supposed to have been raised, as the drawing had not been completed six years later.72 In 1806, a lottery was authorized for raising $20,000 to assist the Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike Company in removing a large debt incurred as a result of the unprecedented floods of the previous year. This act stated that in case the state wished to purchase the turnpike in 1821, as provided for in the charter, this sum raised by means of the lottery should not be counted in reckoning the total value of the turnpike and furthermore that dividends to stockholders should not be declared on this portion of the capital stock.73

Due to the great number of creeks and rivers in Pennsylvania and the inconveniences and the great expense of the registered ferry system which prevailed generally in the state, the Legislature appeared to be
favorably inclined toward projects for the construction of bridges. Among the lotteries established to aid in the erection of bridges were two in 1761 for bridges across the Conestoga Creek and across the Octobara Creek; one in 1762 for a bridge across the Skippack Creek; one in 1796 for raising $60,000 to be added to the $32,000 set aside for that purpose by the County Commissioners for the construction of a stone bridge over the Schuylkill River at Reading. This last named project did not prosper and it became necessary a few years later for the Legislature to grant the Commissioners permission to abandon the scheme and to return all money to the ticket purchasers. The following year the Commissioners of Montgomery County were granted permission to conduct a lottery for raising $20,000 for the construction of a stone arch bridge over the Perkiomen Creek "at or near the place where the public road leading from Philadelphia to the Borough of Reading crosses the same." This sum was to be added to the $12,300 previously made available by the state and the county. Among other lotteries of this kind were the following: one for the construction of a bridge over the Swatara in 1798; two for the Delaware and Easton bridge, one in 1798 and the other in 1805; and one for a bridge over the Quehanna Creek in 1807.

While less numerous than these other kinds of lottery, the lotteries for the improvement of rivers and the construction of canals exceeded in the number of tickets and the value of prizes any other lotteries in the state. The first important lottery of this type was that of 1795 authorizing the President and the Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company and the President and the Managers of the Delaware and the Schuylkill Canal Navigation Company to raise, by lottery the sum of $400,000 for the purpose of completing the works mentioned in their
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

act of incorporation. The preamble to the act stated that "Whereas the companies incorporated for opening a canal and lock navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, have, from the novelty of such extensive and arduous undertakings in a young country, experienced numerous difficulties beyond what was ever contemplated by the Legislature at the time of passing the act of incorporation, or by the subscribers of the said work at the time of subscribing thereto:

"And whereas large sums of money have already been expended on the said works, and there is every reasonable expectation that a canal navigation, connecting the eastern and western waters of Pennsylvania, may be effectually contemplated, if efficient funds can be provided for the same, to the great advantage and increase of the agriculture, trade and manufactures of the state at large." The act stated further that $266,666.67 of the $400,000 to be obtained by means of the lottery was to be applied to the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation and $133,333.33 to the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation. No part of this money was to be applied as part of the capital stock upon which dividends of profit were to be made. Although a number of large lottery schemes running into thousands of tickets each were completed under this act, only $60,000 of the $400,000 had been obtained up to 1811. In 1798 the Lehigh Navigation Company was granted permission to raise $10,000 by means of a lottery for completing certain projected improvements of the Lehigh River. This company conducted a number of large lottery schemes, the last apparently in 1810, from which many times this amount was obtained. In a single one of their schemes, extensively advertised in the newspapers in 1806, 50,000 tickets were sold for $2.50 each making a
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

total in prizes of $125,000, from which 15 percent, or $18,750, was deducted for the use of the company.  

Chronologically, the next important lottery to be authorized was the famous state controlled "Susquehanna Lottery" in 1805 for raising $20,000 to be applied in removing the obstructions in the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers. This sum was to be appropriated in the following manner, viz. $5,000 from the town of Columbia to the mouth of the Swatara; $3,300 from the Swatara to the mouth of the Juniata; $3,200 from the Juniata to the town of Northumberland; $1,000 from Northumberland up the north branch to the head of the Nanticoke rapids; $1,000 on the west branch from the mouth thereof to Anderson's Creek; $5,000 on the Juniata River from the mouth thereof to Frankstown; $1,000 on the Raystown branch from the mouth thereof to the town of Bedford; and $1,000 to be applied for like purposes on the Bald Eagle from the mouth thereof to the town of Milesburg.

Between 1805 and 1827 many schemes for promoting the Susquehanna Lottery, awarding prizes ranging from $100,000 to $400,000 each and totalling several million dollars, were conducted by the state under the original act of authorization of 1805. Among the captions under which these schemes appeared were The Susquehanna Lottery, The Pennsylvania State Lottery, The Internal Navigation Lottery, The Internal Improvement Navigation Lottery, The Grand State Lottery, and The Pennsylvania Grand State Lottery. These tickets were sold throughout the United States. In one of its scheme advertisements in 1812 published in the "Rhode Island Republican" (Newport), Sept. 10, 1812, occurred the following: "In this Grand Susquehanna Lottery there are 26,000 tickets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number; the two capital prizes of $30,000 must fall to one number; and so with the two $20,000 prizes,
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

so that a person buying two tickets of one number may draw the enormous sum of ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.” Few lotteries in the United States attracted greater attention than this one and few placed more tickets on the market.96

By far the most important single lottery in number of tickets and in the value of prizes in the history of Pennsylvania was the Union Canal Lottery authorized by the Legislature in 1811. The Union Canal Company was incorporated in 1811 by the fusion of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation and Schuylkill and Delaware Canal Navigation Companies, discussed previously in connection with the lottery of 1795. In the act of incorporation in 1811 this company was permitted to raise by means of a lottery $340,000, the amount unraised by the lottery established by the former companies. The act of incorporation stated that “Whereas the opening of a communication by water and of goods, wares and merchantdize, between the city of Philadelphia and the western and north-western counties of the state of Pennsylvania, will greatly tend to strengthen the bonds of union between citizens inhabiting distant parts of a country governed by the same free and happy constitution, and laws, to the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures and promotion of commerce . . . ” the Legislature felt justified in using this means of furthering these objects.97 Between 1811 and 1821 the Company invested a great sum of money, upon which they were unable to pay adequate dividends. They could not attract sufficient capital to complete the proposed canals and to keep them in repairs, although a number of large lottery schemes had been completed by the Company to aid in this respect. Upon petition the Legislature in 1821 granted the Company permission to continue to raise by lottery for twenty-five years sufficient money when added to that derived from tolls, etc., to enable
the Company to pay annually six percent on the stock of the company. The law provided that as the tolls increased the money derived from lotteries should decrease; and it was hoped and generally believed that the tolls would be adequate to meet the annual dividend payments in a few years.\footnote{88} Between 1811 and December 31, 1833, this single company conducted about fifty different lottery schemes and awarded in prizes more than \$33,000,000.\footnote{89} In the single year of 1832 the awards reached the enormous sum of \$5,216,240.\footnote{90} Regardless of these large sums, upon which the Company was supposed to realize 15 percent, the Company was credited with less than 10 percent and possibly not more than 5 percent, because of irregularities of one kind or another.\footnote{91} Throughout the entire period of its existence, advertisements of the various schemes were to be found in nearly every issue of the city and county papers of Pennsylvania.\footnote{92} Often several brokers in a single town would advertise their Union Canal tickets in the same papers.\footnote{93} Brokers throughout the United States regularly sold tickets in these Union Canal Lottery schemes. This is one of the best known lotteries in the history of this country.

Among the other public or semi-public lotteries in Pennsylvania were one for the establishment of gardens and public baths in Philadelphia,\footnote{94} one for the fortification of the city of Philadelphia in 1747,\footnote{95} one in 1761 for the payment of the Tulpehauken Rangers for service against the Indians in the French and Indian War,\footnote{96} one for the erection of a Common Hall in Philadelphia in 1789, the act of authorization of which stated that the proposed building located on the public square would not only be ornamental but a very convenient place for holding public gatherings "such as the meetings of the Congress,"\footnote{97} one in 1808 for completing the Palmyra Water Supply in Dauphin County,\footnote{98} one for the erection of a Light House at
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833. 77

Cape Henlopen in 1761, one in 1811 for the establishment of a Vaccine Institute, one in 1809 for the "Encouragement of Useful Arts." Many other lotteries established for local purposes sold tickets chiefly in the immediate vicinity of the place where the project was to be in operation. At one time or another nearly every county in the state was interested in a public service lottery of some kind and was benefited by the funds made available by that means. Incidentally the whole state suffered from the evil effects of lotteries upon business and morals.

Another type of public or semi-public lottery that was very common in the early history of Pennsylvania was the school lottery. Between 1754, the date of the first lottery of this kind that has been found, and 1811, the date of the last one authorized by the Legislature, 36 different school lotteries were established. In at least two instances more than one lottery was established at different times for a single institution. The most conspicuous example of this duplication was in the case of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia (The University of Pennsylvania), which instituted nine different lotteries between 1755 and 1761 inclusive. Thus only 27 different schools were assisted by these lotteries. In six instances, school and church lotteries were conducted jointly. In these cases the construction of a common building for use as both a school and a church was contemplated.

Among the larger and better known schools benefited by lotteries were the following: German Union School in Philadelphia in 1761, Germantown Public School in 1761, Lutheran Free School at Reading, in 1757, Dickinson College at Carlisle in 1789, Lower Dublin Academy in 1798, Bustleton Academy in Philadelphia in 1803, Union Academy in 1805, Pennepack Academy in Philadelphia in 1805, the Orphans School and Home in Philadelphia in 1806, and the
City Academy, College and Charitable School, 1755–1762.122

As a general rule these school lotteries were single scheme affairs with a reasonably small number of tickets and with only moderately large prizes. As in the case of the church lotteries the tickets were usually sold by the public-spirited men and women in the communities to be benefited. The combined school lotteries placed on the market about 250,000 whole tickets and awarded in prizes upward of $1,000,000.

Due to the early legislation in Pennsylvania against private lotteries and the widespread feeling against the entire system, only a comparatively small number of private lotteries ever existed in the state. As a rule the excuse offered for these was the public interest involved. An illustration of this was the act of 1789 authorizing Mary Pine, the wife of Robert Pine deceased, to establish a lottery for the disposal of a lot and buildings together with a collection of paintings and prints which her husband had brought over from England. Robert Edge Pine was a painter who had come in 1784 from London to Philadelphia, where he purchased a lot and erected a building as a residence and studio, in which was exhibited his large collection of original historical paintings, drawings and designs. In this large outlay of money, he became involved in debt, which his untimely death prevented him from removing. In justification for the passage of the act, the bill began with these words: “Whereas it is as well the wish of this house as of a number of respectable citizens that said collection of paintings should not be sent from this continent in order to be sold but that the same should be disposed of in the United States.” Managers were appointed and given authority to sell 1,100 tickets at $10.00 each. On each ticket was to be printed "Pine's Lottery. This ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as may be drawn against its num-
ber, if demanded within nine months after the drawing is finished." In 1806 and again in 1811, lotteries were established with legislative sanction to assist the "Vine Growing Association" in furthering the purposes of its organization. The act of authorization (1806) stated that "Whereas the company for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of vines, have represented to the legislature, that in the execution of the plan of their association they have purchased a piece of ground and have planted a great number of vines; but owing partly to their not having obtained the number of subscriptions contemplated, and partly to the delinquency of subscribers, they find themselves unable without aid to pay the debts they have contracted, and to proceed with this interesting experiment; And whereas the exertions they have made as well as the general importance to the state of their object, entitle them to encouragement," a lottery for raising $7,000 was permitted. Other private lotteries were for the disposal of property of various kinds, such as land, town lots, books, plate, jewelry, and pictures. The 15 private lotteries of which a record has been found placed on the market about 125,000 tickets and awarded prizes equal in value to about $600,000.

It has not been possible to determine the exact number of lotteries chartered by other states whose tickets were sold in Pennsylvania but the number certainly exceeded 50, most of which were large lotteries with thousands of tickets. Throughout the entire period under consideration, the foreign lottery advertisements occur not only in the large city but also in the small town papers with great frequency, often several in the same issue of a paper. While, as has been noted, several laws were passed designed to regulate and check the sale of foreign lottery tickets in the state, both on account of legal complications and because of
the unwillingness of state officials to enforce the law not a great deal was accomplished by them.

While the lotteries that were authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania differed in the purposes for which they were established, the numerous lottery schemes with few exceptions followed the same general plan. In most of the early lotteries the entire plan including the purpose of the lottery, the amount to be raised, the number and the price of tickets, the number and the value of each prize, the percentage of the prize money that was to be paid to the managers, the names of the managers, and other details were incorporated into the bills authorizing them. The later lottery acts contained the purpose for which the lottery was to be established, the amount of money to be raised thereby, the names of the managers, usually the percentage of the prize money to be paid to the managers, and lastly a statement to the effect that the general scheme would be submitted to the Governor in Council for his approval. In a few instances, the details of the scheme can be found in the Executive Minutes but in most cases only from the sheet, pamphlet, and newspaper advertisements published by the managers.

At least 30 of the 177 lotteries in Pennsylvania mentioned above were divided into two or more classes, each of which contained several thousand tickets and awarded in prizes thousands of dollars and was in plan and organization separate and distinct. The most conspicuous example of this was the case of the Union Canal Lottery, which was in operation from 1811 to 1833, running many series of lotteries, in each of which many classes or separate schemes were drawn. If each of these classes for all the lotteries authorized by Pennsylvania was to be counted as a separate lottery, as was the custom in that day, the total number of lotteries would be considerably in excess of 300.
REFERENCES.

"Since these lotteries were advertised extensively, in all probability they had legislative authorization, although no evidence of it has been found in the statutes.

"In 1752 Christ's Church in Philadelphia instituted a lottery, which they advertised as a "scheme to raise 1012 pounds and 10 shillings—being half the sum required to finish the steeple of Christ Church, and to purchase a ring of bells and a clock." The lottery was drawn in 1753. As it was deemed a Philadelphia ornament it was called "The Philadelphia Steeple Lottery." The managers stated: "We hope that a work of this kind, which is purely ornamental, will meet with encouragement from all well wishers to the credit, beauty and prosperity of Philadelphia." Two lotteries were instituted for this purpose. Each contained 4500 tickets at $4 each. "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 383; Vol. II, p. 444.

The Presbyterian Church Steeple Lottery (Phila.) advertisements of 1761, asserted: "It is generally acknowledged, that a variety of Steeples of different Form, beautifies Cities, and renders the Prospect more agreeable." This lottery contained 5000 tickets which sold at $4 each. It was claimed that "This scheme is the most favorable one heretofore calculated in this city to the Adventurer." "Pennsylvania Gazette," Feb. 12, 19, 26, etc., 1761.

In 1760, The First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle asked permission of the Legislature to establish a lottery to raise "a small sum of money to enable them to build a descent house for the worship of God." Wing: "A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle," p. 71.

"The congregations concerned in these lotteries were: The Presbyterian Churches, 3rd and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, 1753; Carlisle, 1761; Lancaster, 1761; Middletown, Chester County, 1761; New Town, Bucks County, 1761; Leacock, 1761; Philadelphia, 1761; at the Forks of the Brandywine, 1762; Norrington Township, Philadelphia County, 1762; Harrisburg, 1798; Mifflintown, Mifflin County, 1799; Mercersburg, Franklin County, 1804; Maytown, Lancaster County, 1805; Annville, Dauphin County, 1805; Pittsburgh, 1807; Robinson Township, 1808; Shamokin, Northumberland County, 1808. The First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1769. The Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1769. The Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1769. The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. 1803, 1806.

"The Dutch Lutheran Church, Germantown, 1754. The Lutheran Churches, Barren Hill, in White Marsh Township, 1761; Lebanon, 1762; Annville, Dauphin County, 1805; Somersett, 1805; Strasburg, Lancaster County, 1807; Hamburg, Berks County, 1807; Whitehall, Northampton County, 1808; Robinson Township, 1808; Columbia, 1808; Carlisle, 1810. The German Lutheran Churches, Earl Township, Lancaster County, Vol. XLVIII.—6
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

1767; Yorktown, 1769; Heidelberg, 1769; Lebanon, 1769; Whitepain Township, 1785; Lebanon, 1800; Northampton, 1807; Lancaster, 1807; Barren Hill, Montgomery County, 1807; Elizabethtown, 1807; Carlisle, 1808.

* Christ's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, 1753 and 1774. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, 1761 and 1765. St. James' Episcopal Church, Lancaster, 1761. Trinity Episcopal Church, Oxford Township, 1761. The Episcopal Churches, Chester, 1762 and 1765; Carlisle, 1765; York, 1765; Reading, 1765; Molattin, Bucks County, 1765; Huntingdon, 1765; Chickhester, 1765; Concord, 1765; Lancaster, 1815. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, 1765. The German Episcopal Church, Green Castle, 1798. The African Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, 1804, 1810 and 1813. The English Episcopal Church, Reading, 1805. The Protestant Episcopal Church, Lancaster, 1807.

* The High Dutch Reformed Church, Philadelphia, 1761. The German Reformed Churches, Worcester, 1769; Yorktown, 1769; Heidelberg, 1800; Lebanon, 1800; Carlisle, 1810. The German Protestant Church, Easton, 1774. The German Presbyterian Churches (Reformed), York, 1803; (Reformed), Greencastle, 1804; (Reformed), Carlisle 1808. The Reformed Church, Whitehall Township, Northampton County, 1808.

* The German Calvinist Church, New Holland, 1800. The Calvinist Churches, Somerset, 1805; Hamburg, Berks County, 1807; Columbia, 1808. The German Reformed Calvinist Church, Chambersburg, 1808.


* The Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia, 1806.

* The Society of Universalists, Philadelphia. Several lotteries were drawn between 1808 and 1823.


In 1769, the First, Second, and Third Presbyterian Churches of Philadelphia conducted a joint lottery. In a number of instances two or more churches of different denominations combined in a joint lottery.


The following advertisement appeared in a Milton paper, May 3, 1822:

An interesting advertisement appeared in the "Pittsburg Gazette," Sept. 3, 1807:
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833. 83

Look Here!

$1500,
1000 Dollars,
800 Dollars,
500 Dollars,
Capital, with a large number of handsome prizes, will be distributed to some fortunate adventurers... the
LOTTERY
For the Benefit of
Harmony Church,
IN MILLION,
(Which will positively
must drawing on
the 10th of June)
Prizes and blanks all to
twenty days drawing.
Agents having tickets, and5
$1000, $500,
not made returns to the managers,
are required to do it immediately; in no
Tickets will be entitled to a prize of
which no return has been made up to the
time.
All prizes will be paid within 30 days
after the completion of the drawing if
called for and if not called by within 6
months, will be considered as
 destroyed for the benefit of the Harmony
Present price of Tickets, THREE
dollars, but will advance to $1.00 for
similarly on the commencement of the
drawing.
Tickets to be had of either of the
managers in Milton, where all tickets
enclosing the cash will be honestly fac-
cited and promptly attended to.

Joseph H. Millet
Adam Pollock.
Milton, May 2, 1833.

Harmony Church Lottery.
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

"Pittsburg Lottery.

"The managers will commence drawing the Presbyterian Church Lottery in the Court-House, in Pittsburg, the 26th day of October next. All those who have tickets are hereby required to make returns to the managers before that day, on failure thereof the managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of tickets put into their hands. As there are yet a number of tickets on hand, the managers propose to sell them on credit to good hands or on security payable ten days after drawing commences.

"John Wilkins
"John Johnston
"Wm. Porter
"Managers."

"The Pennsylvania Gazette" for March 12, 1761, contains the following statement concerning the lottery schemes conducted by St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia: "The Managers and Congregation of St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, return their most sincere thanks to the Adventurers in the Late Lottery, for finishing and compleating the said Church: the Alacrity and Cheerfulness manifested on that Occasion, by filling the lottery in less than twenty days from its publication, deserves the most public Acknowledgements."

While a majority of the church lotteries were comparatively small, in several instances as much as $75,000 was awarded in prizes and in at least one case the sum reached $300,000. The three Catholic Churches, the Universalist, the Fourth Presbyterian, and the Episcopalian lotteries of 1765 exceeded this amount. "Laws of Pa.," 1819-1820, pp. 145, 160; "Laws of Pa.," 1822, p. 52; "Statutes at Large of Pa.," Vol. VI, pp. 382-391; "Freeman's Journal and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser," Jan. 9, 23, etc., 1806; April 15, 1806; "Statutes at Large of Pa.," Vol. XVI, pp. 242-243.


Ibid., Vol. XV, pp. 481-483.


Ibid., Vol. XV, pp. 498-500.

Ibid., Vol. XVI, pp. 34-35.


"Pennsylvania Gazette," April 30, Sept. 3, 1761. This lottery contained 12,500 tickets at $4.00 each.

"Pennsylvania Gazette," March 26, Aug. 21, Sept. 3, Nov. 9, 1761. This lottery contained 4400 tickets at $4.00 each. Ten percent. of the prize money was deducted for the purposes of the lottery. The first announcement of the scheme stated that "The success with which the several Lotteries offered to the Public have been attended has encouraged
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

a number of Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, to endeavor by that Means to obtain sufficient sums to Pave the above mentioned Street."

While the church lottery tickets differ in minor details, the following are representative:

New Town Presbyterian Church Lottery, 1791.

This Ticket entitles the Bearer to such Prize as may be drawn against its Number, if demanded within six Months after the Drawing is finished; subject to such Deduction as is mentioned in the Scheme.

Protestant Episcopal Church Lottery.

This Ticket entitles the Bearer to such Prize as may be drawn against its Number, agreeably to the Scheme of a Lottery for repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Borough of Lancaster.

St. Peter's, &c. Church Lottery.

This Ticket entitles the Bearer to such Prize as may be drawn against the Number, if demanded in Nine Months after the Drawing is finished; subject to such Deduction as is mentioned in the Scheme.


"Statutes at Large of Pa.," Vol. VII, pp. 163–174. This lottery for "purchasing a public landing in the Northern Liberties and paving the streets of Philadelphia" consisted of four classes of 5000 tickets each, which sold for 20, 30, 40, and 50 shillings, respectively. The capital prizes for each of the four classes were 300, 400, 500, and 3000 pounds.

"Pennsylvania Gazette," March 9, 1769. This lottery consisted of
three classes of 5166 tickets each, which sold at 15, 25, and 40 shillings each according to the class.

The Conestoga Bridge Lottery Ticket.

This ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as may be drawn against its number, if demanded within six months after the drawing is finished, subject to such deduction as is mentioned in the scheme.

Conestoga Bridge Lottery Ticket.


This scheme was elaborate and somewhat complicated. There were to be eighty drawings in all, three in each week, and at least 400 tickets in each drawing. The price of tickets was started at $10 apiece; on the forty-second day it was raised to $13; on the sixty-sixth day to $15; on the seventieth to $20; and on the
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

seventy-fifth to $30. The scheme contained 32,213 tickets, about three-fourths of which were blanks. 15 percent. was deducted from each prize for the purposes of the lottery.

Easton Delaware Bridge Lottery Ticket.

Canal Lottery Ticket.

Lehigh Navigation Lottery Ticket.

"The Pennsylvania Gazette," Dec. 10, 1761; Jan. 14, 1762. This lottery was designed to raise $8100.
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

"Pennsylvania Gazette," June 4, 1761.
"Statutes at Large of Pa.,” Vol. XV, pp. 423-424; Vol. XVI, pp. 90-92. In 1798 the Commissioners in their report to the Legislature stated that "out of thirty thousand tickets, they have not been able to sell five thousand, and that they have not the smallest prospect of disposing of the remainder within any reasonable time, so as to enable them to draw the said lottery." "Oracle of Dauphin," Aug. 15, 1798.
"Statutes at Large of Pa.,” Vol. XVI, pp. 52-53.
"Statutes at Large of Pa.,” Vol. XVIII, p. 555.
Ibid., Vol. XV, pp. 331-333, 495.
"Statutes at Large of Pa.,” Vol. XVI, pp. 34-35.

Susquehanna Lottery. No. 74592


This ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as may be drawn to its number, if redeemed within twelve months, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

By order,

Susquehanna Lottery Ticket.

Original Scheme sheet. State Library, Harrisburg.
"Democratic Press," Sept. 10, Nov. 29, 1811; May 28, 31, June 7, 13, 28, Aug. 6, 1811. This scheme contained 20,000 tickets at $7.00 each and 15 percent. was to be deducted from the prizes drawn. See also "Democratic Press," Feb. 6, 1813.
"Democratic Press," Jan. 12, 1813. The capital prizes in this scheme were one for $50,000, one for $30,000, and one for $10,000. See
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.  89

also “Lancaster Intelligencer,” Apr. 15, 20, 1823, for another scheme which offered capital prizes of $15,000, $8000, and $5000 respectively.

Internal Navigation Lottery Ticket

“Lancaster Journal,” Dec. 13, 1815. This scheme offered one prize of $40,000, two of $10,000, and ten of $2000. See also “Democratic Press,” Apr. 7, May 20, 1817. This scheme contained 35,000 tickets.

Two Union Canal Tickets.

“Democratic Press,” Feb. 8, June 8, 1813; see also “Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser” (Lancaster), Aug. 19, 1820. This scheme, “8th Class,” offered one $100,000, one $25,000, ten $10,000, and four $5000 prizes. See also “Greensburgh Gazette,” Apr. 13, 20, May 14, June 8, 29, 1827. This scheme contained 11,500 tickets.
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

90 “Democratic Press,” Feb. 8, March 22, May 29, 1816. This scheme awarded $400,000 in prizes. See also “Democratic Press,” Jan. 7, 1818. This scheme contained 15,000 tickets and awarded in prizes $375,000. Whole tickets sold for $25.00, half for $12.50, quarter for $6.25, and eighth for $3.12.

91 “Democratic Press,” Feb. 8, March 22, May 29, 1816. The capital prizes in this scheme were one for $40,000, one for $20,000, and one for $10,000.


“Address to the People of Pennsylvania and the United States by the Pennsylvania Society for the Suppression of Lotteries,” Pamphlet, Phila., 1834. “Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to whom was referred the message of the Governor and Sundry Memorials Relating to the Abolition of Lotteries,” Pamphlet, Harrisburg, 1832, p. 34. The prize awards by years as compiled by the Committee were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prizes Awarded</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prizes Awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>$318,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1,259,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1,127,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>555,000</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>1,210,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>528,000</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>1,308,763</td>
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<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>2,705,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>475,000</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>4,772,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>5,216,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>178,295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>132,976</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21,248,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The “Report of the Committee on Vice and Immorality of the Senate of Pennsylvania to whom were referred the Message of the Governor and Sundry Memorials relating to the Abolition of Lotteries,” Pamphlet, Harrisburg, 1832, gives a list by years of the profits derived by the company from each of the lottery schemes.


101 “Report of the Committee on Vice and Immorality of the Senate . . . ,” 1832.

102 “Greensburg Gazette,” Dec. 30, 1825, Jan. 6, March 3, 1826; This scheme contained 45,760 tickets which sold for $10 each. “Lancaster Intelligencer,” Sept. 23, 1825; This scheme offered one $50,000, one $20,000, and two $10,000 prizes. “Lancaster Intelligencer,” March 18, 1825; This scheme contained 34,220 tickets at $8 each. For other Union Canal Lottery schemes see “Greensburg Gazette,” Feb. 2, 1827; “Mifflin Eagle and Lewistown Intelligencer,” Nov. 8, 1828; Ibid., Nov. 5, 1829; Ibid., Nov. 11, 1830; Ibid., Nov. 17, 1831; “Pennsylvania Re-
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

porter," Jan. 6, 13, March 6, 1832; "Crawford Messenger," Aug. 23, 1832; "Der Beobachter" (Lebanon), Nov. 24, 1826.

106 "Lancaster Intelligencer," July 15, 1825.


108 "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 444. This scheme contained 10,000 tickets which were sold at $10 each. In 1755 a lottery was drawn in Philadelphia for the erection of a battery at New Castle. See also "Pennsylvania Gazette," June 20, Nov. 6, 1755.

109 "Pennsylvania Gazette," Dec. 17, June 4, 1761. This scheme was designed to raise 562 pounds.


111 "Pennsylvania Gazette," Nov. 12, 19, 1761; Ibid., Jan. 7, 1762. This scheme contained 10,000 tickets at $10 each from which fifteen percent was to be deducted for the erection of the Light House. "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 445, states that 20,000 pounds was to be raised by means of the lottery. Possibly a number of schemes were drawn.

112 "Democratic Press," June 12, 27, 1811.

113 "Oracle of Dauphin" (Harrisburg), March 25, 1809.

114 The Orphan's Lottery, in 1806, containing 20,000 tickets at $10 each; "Freeman's Journal and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser," Jan. 1, 24, 1806. "The Bohemian Library Lottery;" "Pennsylvania Gazette," Aug. 16, 1764. Lottery for the improvement of Penn's Creek in Buffalo Valley in 1807; Linn: "Annals of Buffalo Valley," p. 256. Other lotteries were: Aaronsburg Lottery, 1795; Dublin Town Lottery (Bedford County); New Berlin Town Lottery, 1826; Mifflinburg Lottery, 1826; Selinsgrove Lottery, 1826; Buffalo Cross Roads Lottery, 1826; Lewisburg Town Lottery, 1785; Birmingham Lottery, 1799.


Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

Ibid., Vol. XVI, p. 49–51.
"Freeman's Journal and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser," Apr. 15, June 10, 1806. This scheme contained 16,000 tickets at $2.50 each.
"Pennsylvania Gazette," Jan. 21, March 4, 1755; April 21, 1757; Jan. 26, 1758; March 9, 1759; Apr. 9, 1761. Other lotteries were intended to aid Free School in Reading for the Lutheran Church; School for the High Dutch Reformed Congregation, Philadelphia; New Hanover Township School in Montgomery County; "The Academy of Rev. Doak, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Frankford," where "Latin, Greek, and the Globes" were taught; school in connection with the German Lutheran Church in Earl Township, Lancaster County; two schools in the town of Womelsdorf, Berks County; German Lutheran School at Northampton; School at Shippensburg, Cumberland County; Schools in Myerstown, Dauphin County; Bedford; and Robinson Township, Berks County.
Ibid., Vol. XVIII, p. 313–314; "Democratic Press," Nov. 10, 1810, Feb. 13, 1811. This scheme contained 18,000 tickets and offered one prize of $12,000, one of $8000, and one of $4000.
"The more important of these lotteries whose tickets had a general sale in Pennsylvania were The Continental Congress Lottery, 1776; The
Lotteries in Pennsylvania Prior to 1833.

City of Washington Lottery, 1795; The Washington Monument Lottery, 1811; The New Jersey State Lottery, 1761; The Delaware State Lottery, 1768; The Newport Long-Wharf and Hotel Lottery, 1795; The New York Union College Lottery, 1811; The Conn. State Lottery, 1826;

The University of Maryland Lottery, 1826; The New York Literature Lottery, 1826; The Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 1832; The Dismal Swamp Lottery, 1832; The Virginia State Lottery, 1832; The New York Consolidated Lottery, 1832.

(To be continued.)