



Hoggehall

**AN ACCOUNT**  
**OF THE**  
**LIFE AND CHARACTER**  
**OF**  
**CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK,**

**LATE CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA, AND BAKER-GENERAL OF THE**  
**ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE**  
**REVOLUTIONARY WAR.**

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**BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.**

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First published in the year 1801.

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**REVISED AND REPUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF**  
**THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY**  
**FOR THE**  
**ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.**

To which is added,  
**An Account of the Origin, Progress, and present**  
**Condition of that Institution.**

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**PHILADELPHIA:**  
**PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY**  
**BY GARDEN AND THOMPSON.**

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1831.

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*Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit :*

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-Fourth day of August, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-One, Philip Garrett, President of The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, which is in the words following, to wit: -

“ An account of the Life and Character of Christopher Ludwick, late citizen of Philadelphia, and Baker General of the Army of the United States during the Revolutionary War. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. First published in the year 1801. Revised and republished by direction of The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools. To which is added, an account of the origin, progress, and present condition of that institution.”

The right whereof he claims as proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled, an Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy-Rights.

D. CAIDWELL,

*Clerk of the District.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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*The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools*, cherishing with feelings of respect and gratitude, the memory of its most distinguished benefactor, some time since appointed a committee to prepare for publication, a sketch of the life and character of Christopher Ludwick, to whose early and liberal endowment, the Institution is deeply indebted. The committee reported at a subsequent meeting, that they had succeeded in obtaining a brief account of that singular, but worthy man, which appeared in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, about thirty years ago, and which was written by the late Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Ludwick. This memoir, having been revised by the committee, was ordered to be printed, and a copy to be furnished to each member of the Society.

A brief sketch of the origin, progress, and present condition of the Society, has been added. It was a pioneer in the important cause of public free schools in Pennsylvania, and its history, like Mr. Ludwick's life, affords another evidence of what may be effected by industry and perseverance.

*Philadelphia, June 1831.*



## LIFE AND CHARACTER

OR

## CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK.

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**T**HERE was a time, when the lives of men who occupied the first ranks in society, were the only subjects of biographical history. Happily for the world, this species of writing has descended into the humble walks of life, and embracing the characters of men of different professions and occupations, has multiplied its usefulness, by holding up practicable examples of successful talents and virtue, to those classes of people who constitute the majority of mankind.

The history of the life and character of Christopher Ludwick, is calculated to show the influence of a religious education upon

moral conduct ; of habits of industry and economy, upon success in all enterprises ; and to inspire hope and exertion in young men of humble employment, and scanty capital, to aspire to wealth and independence, by the only means in which they are capable of commanding respect and affording happiness.

Most of the incidents which are to compose the following memoir, were obtained from Mr. Ludwick, by a person who often visited him in the evening of his life. Such of them as were not obtained from that source, were communicated by his family, or by persons who were the witnesses of them.

CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK was born on the 17th of October 1720, at Giessen in Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. His father was a Baker, in which business the son was instructed as soon as he was able to work. At fourteen years of age he was sent to a free school, where he was taught to read and write, and the common rules of arithmetic. He was carefully instructed at the same time, in the principles of the Christian religion as held by the

Lutherans. Of this school he always retained a grateful remembrance, as will appear in the sequel of his life. At seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the army of the Emperor of Germany, and bore his part in the war carried on by the Austrians against the Turks, between the years 1737 and 1740. At the close of the war in Turkey, he set off with one hundred men for Vienna. Their march was through a dreary country, and in extremely cold weather. Seventy-five of his companions perished on the way. He spent some months in Vienna. The incident that made the deepest impression on his mind while he remained in that city, was the public execution of the Commissary General of the Austrian army, for fraud and peculation.

From Vienna he went to Prague, where he endured all the distresses of a seventeen weeks' siege. After its surrender to the French arms in 1741, he enlisted as a soldier in the army of the King of Prussia. Upon the return of peace, he went to London, where he entered himself as baker on board the Duke of Cumberland East India-

man, and went to the East Indies under the command of Admiral Boscawen. He spent three years and an half in different parts of that country. In 1745 he returned to London, where he received in wages for his services one hundred and eleven guineas and an English crown.

With this sum of money in his pocket, he set off for Germany to visit his father, who he found had died during his absence in India, and had left him his whole estate consisting of a small freehold, which he immediately sold for five hundred guilders. With this money, and part of his wages, he returned to London, where he remained several months, enjoying the pleasures of that great city. After spending his last shilling, at the places of public resort in the neighbourhood of London, he went to sea, and passed the years between 1745 and 1752 in successive voyages from London to Holland, Ireland, and the West Indies, as a common sailor. In these voyages he saved twenty-five pounds sterling, with which he bought a quantity of ready made clothes, and embarked with them for Phila-

delphia, where he arrived in 1753. He sold these clothes for a profit of three hundred per cent., and with the proceeds returned to London. Here he spent nine months in learning the confectionary business, and the making of gingerbread. In the year 1754, he returned to Philadelphia with a number of gingerbread prints, and immediately set up his business of family and gingerbread baker in Lætitia Court. In 1755 he married Mrs. Catharine England, a widow of worthy character, by whom he had one child, which died a few hours after its birth. From this time till the year 1774, he led a retired and industrious life, wholly devoted to his trade. He was much esteemed by all who did business with him, for his integrity and punctuality, and for his disposition to do kind offices. His neighbours treated him with so much respect, that he acquired among them the title of "The Governor of Lætitia Court."

In the year 1774, he felt, with a great majority of the people of America, the impulse of that spirit of liberty, which led them to oppose, first by petitions and after-

wards by arms, the attempts of Great Britain to subjuga<sup>t</sup>e the American Colonies. He possessed at that time, nine houses in Philadelphia, a farm near Germantown, and three thousand five hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency, at interest; all of which he staked with his life, in the scale of his country. He was elected successively, a member of all the Committees and Conventions, which conducted the affairs of the Revolution, in Pennsylvania, in 1774, 1775 and 1776. His principles and conduct were alike firm, under the most difficult and alarming events of those memorable years. In one of the Conventions of which he was a member, it was proposed by General Mifflin, to open a private subscription for purchasing fire-arms. To this motion some persons objected the difficulty of obtaining, by such a measure, the sum that was required. Upon this, Mr. Ludwick rose and addressed the chair, in the following laconic speech, which he delivered in broken English, but in a loud and animated voice: "Mr. President, I am but a poor gingerbread baker, but put my name down for two hundred

pounds." The debate was closed by this speech, and the motion was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

In the summer of 1776, he acted as a volunteer in the flying camp, but drew neither pay nor rations for his services. He animated the soldiers with the love of liberty, by his example and conversation, and often pointed out to them the degrading nature of slavery, by describing the poverty and misery of his native country under the rapacious hands of arbitrary kings and princes. Upon one occasion he heard that a number of militia soldiers, who were dissatisfied with their rations, were about to leave the camp. He went hastily to them, and in the sight of them all, fell suddenly upon his knees. This solemn and humble attitude commanded general silence and attention. "Brother soldiers," said he, "listen for one minute to Christopher Ludwick"—for in this manner he often spoke of himself.—"When we hear the cry of fire in Philadelphia, on the hill at a distance from us, we fly there with our buckets to keep it from our houses. So let us keep the great fire of the British army

from our town. In a few days you shall have good bread and enough of it." This speech had its desired effect. The mutinous spirit of a detachment of the militia was instantly checked. In the autumn of the campaign, eight Hessian prisoners were brought into the camp. A disagreement of opinion took place at head quarters, about the most proper place to confine them. "Let us," said Mr. Ludwick, who happened to be at head quarters, "take them to Philadelphia, and there show them our fine German churches. Let them see how our tradesmen eat good beef, drink out of silver cups every day, and ride out in chairs every afternoon; and then let us send them back to their countrymen, and they will all soon run away, and come and settle in our city and be as good whigs as any of us."

From a desire to extend the blessings of liberty and independence to his German countrymen, he once exposed his neck to the most imminent danger. He went, with the consent of the commanding officer of the flying camp, among that part of the British army, which was composed of Hessian troops:

while they were encamped on Staten Island, in the character of a deserter. He opened to them the difference, between the privileges and manner of life of an American freeman, and those of a Hessian slave. He gave them the most captivating descriptions of the affluence and independence of their former countrymen in the German counties of Pennsylvania. His exertions were not in vain. They were followed by the gradual desertion of many hundred soldiers, who, now in comfortable freeholds or on valuable farms, with numerous descendants, bless the name of Christopher Ludwick. He escaped from the Hessian camp, without detection or suspicion.

In the spring of 1777, he received the following commission:

*“In Congress, May 3, 1777.*

*“Resolved,* That Christopher Ludwick be, and he is hereby appointed Superintendent of Bakers, and Director of Baking in the army of the United States; and that he shall have power to engage, and by permission of the Commander in Chief, or officer commanding at any principal post, all persons to be employed in this business, and to regulate

their pay, making proper reports of his proceedings, and using his best endeavours to rectify all abuse in the articles of bread; that no person be permitted to exercise the trade of a baker in the said army without such license, and that he receive for his services herein, an allowance of seventy-five dollars a month, and two rations a day.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*By order of Congress,*

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.\**

When this commission was delivered to him by a committee of Congress, they proposed, that for every pound of flour, he should furnish the army with a pound of bread. "No gentlemen," said he, "I will not accept of your commission upon any such terms; Christopher Ludwick does not want to get rich by the war; he has money enough. I will furnish one hundred and thirty-five pounds of bread for every cwt. of flour you put into my hands." The committee were

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\* The original document is now in the possession of The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools.

strangers to the increase of weight which flour acquires by the addition of water and leaven.

From this time there were no complaints of the bad quality of bread in the army, nor was there a moment in which the movements of the army, or of any part of it, were delayed from the want of that necessary article of food. After the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, he baked six thousand pounds of bread for his army by order of General Washington. "Let it be good," said he, "old gentleman," (the epithet which the general most commonly gave him,) "and let there be enough of it, if I should want myself."

He often dined with the Commander in Chief in large companies, and was always treated by him upon such occasions, with particular marks of attention. He frequently spent two hours at a time with him in private, in conferring upon the business of the baking department. The General appreciated his worth, and occasionally addressed him in company, as "his honest friend."

In his intercourse with the officers of the army, he was blunt, but never offensive in his manners. By common consent, he was

privileged to say and do what he pleased in company. His eccentric turns of thought and expression, his pleasant anecdotes, derived from his own observation and experience in life, and above all, a general conviction of the ardor and sincerity of his patriotism, procured him at once the offer of a chair, or a seat at the dinner table wherever he went. His presence never failed to give a new direction to conversation. It inspired good humour and mirth in the most gloomy hours of the war.

He carried into the army with him a handsome china bowl, which he brought from Canton in the year 1745. It had a rim of silver around it, on which were engraved his name, and the year in which he bought it. This bowl, so remarkable for its age, was well known in the army for the toast he always gave, when he drank out of it. It was

“Health and long life

“To Christopher Ludwick and his wife.”

A few months before he died, he called upon one of his friends, and informed him that he had intended to bequeath him this

China bowl, but that his will being made, he did not wish to add any thing to it. He therefore begged he would accept of it, and perpetuate it in his family, for the sake of Christopher Ludwick.

“For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,  
“This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,  
“Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
“Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind.”

At the close of the war, he returned and settled on his farm near Germantown. His house had been plundered of every article of furniture, plate and wearing apparel, he had left in it, by the British army on their march to Philadelphia. As he had no more cash than was sufficient to satisfy the demands of the market, he suffered a good deal from the want of many of the conveniences of life. He slept six weeks between blankets, rather than contract a single debt by replacing his sheets. He was alike averse from borrowing money; for such had always been the accommodation of his manner of living to his ready cash, that he never but once was without as much as was equal to the necessaries of life, and that was in Berlin,

where he received a gratuity of two pence from a stranger, to purchase a mug of beer.

The principal part of his bonds having been paid to him in depreciated paper money, he was obliged to sell part of his real property in order to replace his clothing and furniture.

The following certificate, which he had neatly framed and hung up in his parlour, not only reconciled him to these losses, but threw a large balance of pleasure in their favour.

“I have known Christopher Ludwick from an early period in the war, and have every reason to believe, as well from observation as information, that he has been a true and faithful servant to the public; that he has detected and exposed many impositions, which were attempted to be practised by others in his department; that he has been the cause of much saving in many respects; and that his deportment in public life, has afforded unquestionable proofs of his integrity and worth.

“With respect to his losses, I have no personal knowledge, but have often heard that

he has suffered from his zeal in the cause of his country.

“GEO. WASHINGTON.\*

“*April 25, 1785.*”

In the year 1795, Mr. Ludwick buried his wife. She was the faithful companion of his labours, and cheerfully co-operated with him in all his benevolent and patriotic schemes. Soon after her death, he converted his farm and all his houses except one, into private bonds and public stock, and removed to Philadelphia, where he boarded with Mr. Frederick Fraley, one of his former journeymen, until some time in the year 1798. During the prevalence of yellow fever in 1797, the old gentleman volunteered his services in the bake house of Mr. Fraley, to assist in making bread for distribution among the poor, in that period of awful distress. From Mr. Fraley's, he removed to the only house he had retained, No. 176, North Fifth Street.

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In the year 1798, he married Mrs. Sophia Binder, an ancient and prudent woman who always treated him with great kindness and respect.

In the last two years of his life he was frequently indisposed; he spent the intervals of his sickness in reading his bible and religious books, and in visiting his friends. He spoke often, and now and then pleasantly, of his approaching dissolution. Soon after the death of General Washington, he was called upon to subscribe for a copy of his life. "No," said he, "I will not, I am travelling fast to meet him, I will then hear all about it from his own mouth." On Sunday the 14th of June, 1801, he begged his wife to read a sermon to him. When she had finished it, he said, "You will never read to me again on a Sunday; before next Sunday I shall be no more." On the Monday following he was attacked with an inflammation of his breast, accompanied with a high fever. He had held his life for a year or two, by the tenure of a small and single thread; it broke on Wednesday, the 17th of the month. There appeared to be a revival of the lan-

guid powers of reason in his last illness; he ceased to speak, with a prayer upon his lips.

The event of Mr. Ludwick's death was thus noticed in the public papers:—

“DIED, on the evening of the 17th inst. in the 80th year of his age, *Christopher Ludwick*, Baker General of the army of the United States during the Revolutionary war. His life was marked by a variety of incidents, which, if known, would prove interesting to every class of readers. In all the stations in which he acted, he was distinguished for his strong natural sense, strict probity, great benevolence, and uncommon intrepidity in asserting the cause of public and private justice.”

His remains were conveyed to German-town on the ensuing Friday, followed by a number of his friends, and were interred in the Lutheran churchyard, near the relics of his first wife. A sermon suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Shaffer.

Thus closed the long and chequered life of a most singular but worthy and useful man. Of the domestic virtues of Mr. Ludwick, the surviving branches of his family are the af-

fectionate and grateful witnesses. Of his patriotism and integrity, the testimony of General Washington, will be a lasting record. Of his liberality, there is scarcely a public institution in Philadelphia, established before his decease, that does not possess some monument. Three Africans whom he had emancipated, proclaimed in tears over his grave, his regard to justice and the equal rights of man; while more than fifty persons who had been taught reading, writing and arithmetic at his expense, in different schools in the city and its neighbourhood, summed up the evidence of his uncommon public beneficence. His private charities were like the fires that blazed perpetually upon the Jewish altar. The principal part of his business for many years before he died, was to find out and relieve objects of distress. This was done with a delicacy and secrecy, that conferred a double pleasure and obligation. He discriminated, it is true, in the distribution of his charities. To the tippler, and drunkard, his hand was always closed; when applied to by such persons for relief, he used to say, "he had not carried packs of flour upon his back for

twenty years, to help people to destroy themselves by strong drink.”

The same just and charitable disposition which governed his actions in life, manifested itself in an eminent degree in his will; in which after bequeathing various family legacies, he gives five hundred pounds, in equal shares, to the German Reformed Church in Philadelphia, to the German Society, to the University of Pennsylvania, and the Lutheran Church at Beggarstown, to be employed in educating poor children. To the Pennsylvania Hospital, he gives one hundred pounds for the relief of poor patients, and to the Guardians of the Poor, two hundred pounds, to be laid out in fire wood for the use of the poor in Philadelphia. The residue of his estate is then disposed of by the following bequest, viz:

“ITEM. As I have, ever since I arrived to the years of discretion, seen the benefit and advantage that arise to the community by the education and instruction of poor children, and have earnestly desired that an institution could be established in this city or liberties, for the education of poor children

of all denominations gratis, without any exception to country, extraction or religious principles of their friends or parents; and as the residue and remainder of my estate will, in my opinion, amount to upwards of three thousand pounds specie, I am willing that the same shall be my mite or contribution towards such institution, and flatter myself that many others will add and contribute to the fund for so laudable a purpose. And therefore I do will, devise, and direct that all the residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, not hereinbefore otherwise disposed of, shall be appropriated as and towards a fund, for the schooling and educating gratis, of poor children of all denominations, in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, without any exception to the country, extraction, or religious principles of their parents or friends; and for that purpose shall be vested by my executors, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the executor of such survivor, in the public funds, or placed out at interest on good and sufficient land security, or in the purchase of well-secured ground rents, and

the annual interest and income thereof, from time to time, used and applied by them my said executors and the survivors or survivor of them, and in case of all their deaths, then by the Guardians or Overseers of the Poor in the said city or liberties for the time being, and their successors, for the sole use and purpose of defraying the expense of schooling and educating of such poor children of the said city or liberties, whose parents or friends cannot afford to pay for the same, without any exception as above mentioned, until an institution and free school on the liberal principles as herein above mentioned, shall be established and incorporated in the said city or liberties, when all the said residue and remainder of my estate, whether in stock, mortgages or ground rents, and otherwise, shall vest in and be added to the fund of such charitable institution and free school, for the use and purpose of educating poor children as above mentioned forever."

If before the lapse of five years, such a school should not be established, he orders the said residue of his estate, to be divided

in unequal shares among the German Lutheran, the German Reformed, the English Episcopal, the First and Second Presbyterian, the Roman Catholic, and the African Churches, and the University of Pennsylvania, to be employed by them, exclusively in educating poor children.—His reason for including the Roman Catholic Church, in this division of his property, (he said,) was to express his gratitude for the kindness he received from some Catholic peasants, above sixty years ago, in returning half starved and naked from Turkey to Vienna.

If this attempt to rescue from the rapid oblivion of the grave, the name of a venerable and excellent citizen, has afforded any gratification to the reader, it has not failed to excite some curiosity respecting his person.

His countenance was alternately animated and contemplative. The loss of an eye by an accident during the war, had broken in upon the symmetry of his features. His person was tall, and discovered to the last year of his life an erectness, which was proba-

bly first imposed upon it by the strictness of Austrian military discipline.

It is not intended by this humble tribute to the talents and worth of Mr. Ludwick, to insinuate that his character was perfect. Strong and luxuriant virtues sometimes create a shade, which invites the growth of human weaknesses. Mr. Ludwick's only faults were in his temper; which was like a stream of water, that now and then appears turbid from a sudden shower of rain, but in a few hours resumes its natural clearness, and pours fertility and verdure upon the adjacent fields.

The incidents which have been related of the life and character of Mr. Ludwick, are replete with instruction to the statesman, the citizen, the moralist and the divine. They suggest many reflections: the following are a few of the most obvious.

1. The benefit of free schools: without the advantages Mr. Ludwick derived from one of them, he might have passed through life in obscurity, or ended his days prematurely, from the operation of vices which are the results of a defect of education. It was from

a grateful sense of the usefulness of the knowledge he acquired in a free school, that he took so much pains during his life, and in his will, to render that degree of knowledge more general, by educating the children of the poor people. The greatest favour that can be conferred upon a poor child, is to give him the knowledge of letters and figures. It is equal to imparting to him a sixth sense.

2. The wealth and independence which were acquired by Mr. Ludwick, forcibly exemplify the benefits of regular industry and economy in a mechanical employment. Could the aggregate product of labour in agriculture and the mechanical arts, be compared with the product of commerce and speculation under equal circumstances in Pennsylvania, the balance would be greatly in favour of the former. This balance would be derived chiefly from economy which is connected with labour.

3. In every stage and situation of life, Mr. Ludwick appeared to be, more or less, under the influence of the doctrines and precepts of Christianity. Part of this influence, it has been said, was derived from his education.

But it was much increased by the following circumstance. His father inherited from his grandfather, a piece of silver of the size of a French crown, on one side of which was marked in bass relief, a representation of John baptizing our Saviour, with the following words in its exergue, in the German language. "The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin." 1 John i. vii. On the other side, was the representation of a new born infant, lying in an open field, with the following words in its exergue. "I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, live." Ezekiel xvi. vi. This piece of silver Mr. Ludwick carried in his pocket, in all his voyages and travels in Europe, Asia and America. It was closely associated in his mind, with the respect and affection he bore for his ancestors, and with a belief of his interest in the blessings of the Gospel. In looking at it in all his difficulties and dangers, he found animation and courage. In order to insure its safety and perpetuity, he had it fixed a few years ago in the lid of a silver tankard, in the front of which he had engraved the following device, a bible, a plough and a sword; and under

it the following motto: "May the religion, industry and courage of a German parent, be the inheritance of his issue."

4. "If men were to record all their escapes from death," says a sensible writer, "they would find as many proofs of divine interposition in favour of their lives, as are recorded in the history of the life of Joseph." It is impossible to review the numerous causes of death to which Mr. Ludwick was exposed, from battles, famine, the casualties of a sailor's life, vicissitudes and heat of climates, an enemy's camp, and yellow fevers, and his wonderful preservation from death for eighty years, and not acknowledge that a particular providence presides over the lives and affairs of men.

The following epitaph is inscribed on the tomb stone of Mr. Ludwick, in the graveyard of the Lutheran church at Germantown.

IN MEMORY OF  
CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK,

AND OF HIS WIFE

CATHARINE,

She died at Germantown the 21st September, 1796,

Aged eighty years and five months;

He died at Philadelphia the 17th June, 1801,

Aged eighty years and nine months.

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He was born at Giessen in Hesse D'Armstadt in Germany,  
And learned the Baker's trade and business;  
In his early life he was a Soldier and a Sailor, and visited the  
East and West Indies;

In the year 1775, he came to and settled at Philadelphia,  
And by his industry at his trade and business,  
Acquired a handsome competency, part of which he devoted  
To the service of his adopted country in the contest  
For the INDEPENDENCE of AMERICA;

Was appointed Baker General to the Army,  
And for his faithful services received a written testimony  
From the Commander in Chief  
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

On every occasion his zeal for the relief of the oppressed  
Was manifest; and by his last will,  
He bequeathed the greater part of his estate for the  
Education of the children of the poor of all denominations,  
gratis.

He lived and died  
Respected for his integrity and public spirit,  
By all who knew him.

Reader, such was LUDWICK.  
Art thou poor, Venerate his character:  
Art thou rich, Imitate his example.



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**ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT CONDITION,**  
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**PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT**  
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IN the winter of 1799, a few young men were in the habit of assembling on evenings, for the purpose of social conversation; and at one of their meetings, the idea was started that they might employ their time very beneficially, in teaching gratuitously children of the poor, who had no means of obtaining the rudiments of an English education. The idea was approved, and a plan immediately adopted. A little band consisting perhaps of not more than nine, apprentices, clerks, and young men just commencing business, was formed and, under the style of "The Philadelphia Society for the free Instruction of Indigent Boys," commen-

ced its labours. A night school was opened, in which the teachers alternately officiated in weekly classes, and instructed between twenty and thirty scholars in the ordinary branches of English education. Their total revenue during the first season, it appears, was only sixteen dollars, thirty seven cents, derived from their own contributions; their expenditures, nine dollars twenty-seven cents: evincing an extraordinary exercise of economy, and close devotion of their time and talents to the object of their association.

In the succeeding year, the Society was enlarged; and the calls for more extensive usefulness became so urgent, that in June, 1801, it was unanimously resolved to open a day school, although the contemplated expense would subject the members to the payment of one dollar per month; and this sum was actually levied, and for some time collected.

The Constitution of the society was then new modelled, and the style altered to "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools." A rapid

and continual influx of members, induced the society to desire an act of incorporation, the accomplishment of which was hastened by an event, as unexpected, as it was animating. While the founders of this institution, unobserved by the world, without any resources but their personal labour and contributions, were arranging a plan for the establishment of a Charity School, on the most liberal principles; Christopher Ludwick, a wealthy and benevolent German citizen, was providing funds for precisely such an institution. He died in June, 1801, leaving his residuary estate, estimated then at eight thousand dollars, to the association which should be first incorporated, for the purpose of teaching gratis, poor children in the city or liberties of Philadelphia, without any exception to the country, extraction or religion of their parents or friends. The magnitude of the bequest excited a desire in the then Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to become the managers of this fund, and they of course became competitors with the society, in the endeavour to be first to obtain a charter.

The struggle for priority on this occasion, was marked with the same generous enthusiasm that gave origin to the society. It was required, after obtaining the signatures of the attorney general, judges, and governor in Philadelphia, that the instrument should be transmitted to Lancaster, and recorded in the Rolls Office, to complete the act of incorporation. The chief magistrate, the late venerable Thomas M'Kean, maintaining a just and strict impartiality, delivered the two deeds to the agents of the rival candidates at the same moment. The victory now depended upon the despatch of the respective messengers to Lancaster. Joseph Bennett Eves, a gentleman, whose ardent solicitude and strenuous efforts for the welfare and permanent establishment of the society, will long live in the grateful remembrance of his associates, volunteered his services on this occasion. The express for the University started first on horseback; Eves followed in a sulky. The express was provided with relays on the route; the society had omitted this precaution. The express was completely distanced, ere he reached his first stage,

and abandoned the enterprise. Eves unconscious of his early triumph, held on his way. The weather being excessively warm, his horse at length failed. He hired another taken from a plough in the field, to go to the next town four miles distant, where he purchased a third belonging to a traveller. Notwithstanding these hindrances, he performed the journey, a distance of sixty-six miles, in the short space of seven hours.

Being the first incorporated in conformity to the provisions of Mr. Ludwick's will, the right of the society to the legacy was clearly established; but they did not obtain it until near five years afterwards, when ten thousand three hundred and forty dollars were transferred to them by the executors, in public stock, bonds, mortgages, &c. On the decease of the testator's widow, the Society also became possessed of the house and lot No. 176, North Fifth street, with which, the aggregate value of Mr. Ludwick's bequest, may be stated at about thirteen thousand dollars.

In the mean time the Society did not rest in supineness, waiting the aid of this legacy.

Continually growing in strength by an accession of members, they exerted themselves proportionably to their ability. Hitherto a room had been rented to accommodate the scholars; the society in 1803, resolved to erect a building for their own use. A numerous committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. The late Dr. Benjamin Rush, then a member, wrote an address to the citizens; and two thousand eight hundred dollars were immediately subscribed. A lot of ground was purchased on which by the close of the year 1804, there was erected and completely fitted up for the reception of scholars, a neat two storied brick edifice, since greatly enlarged. The number of scholars at that time was sixty, under the care of THOMAS WALTER, who had been appointed to the office of Teacher in 1802. The school gradually increased. In 1809 there were two hundred and seventy-eight scholars, under the care of the principal and an assistant whom it had become necessary to employ. The funds continuing to augment from donations, legacies, and contributions of additional members, it was resolved

in 1811, to establish a school for Girls; and by the close of the following year, one hundred and eighty-six females were receiving the benefits of education under the care of the Society.

The income of the Society, from this time, enabled them to expend about seventeen hundred dollars, and to educate upwards of four hundred scholars annually.

In 1814, a plan was formed, to procure a Library for the School. A committee, appointed by the Managers, collected through the aid of a number of booksellers, and by the subscriptions of several other persons, about four hundred volumes; since which the number has been increased to six hundred. These books are moral and instructive; and care is taken to exclude any having a tendency to inculcate erroneous or dangerous principles. A record is preserved of the names of the contributors to this library, with the amount of their respective offerings,

About the close of the year 1816, the Society received from Thomas Montgomery and George Latimer, executors of Robert Montgomery, deceased, the liberal donation of four thousand dollars, with the restriction

of applying three thousand thereof, to the education of poor children in the district of Southwark. The establishment of Schools in that district, having for several years been a favourite object with the Society, they now determined to attempt its accomplishment, and directed the Board of Managers to open a school or schools, as soon as the state of the funds, with the aid of the bequest, would warrant the undertaking. In pursuance of this authority, the Board determined forthwith, to open two schools on the Lancasterian System, though the funds of the Society were not adequate to their full support. They perceived that much good might be expected from promptness in fulfilling the wishes of the Society, while no accession of pecuniary means could follow a hesitating course. They submitted a proposal to the County Commissioners, to receive into these schools a limited number of pupils, at the rate of six dollars per annum, including books, stationery, &c. The offer was immediately accepted, the demand being little more than half the amount paid by the public in other schools, for teaching the

children under the care of the Commissioners. In the year after the establishment of these schools, they contained nearly three hundred pupils; but in the next year the Act of Assembly, for the education of the children of the poor in the city and county of Philadelphia, went into operation, and, on that account, it became expedient to discontinue the Society's schools in the district of Southwark.

At the present time, there are two schools supported by the Society, both in the city, one for boys, the other for girls. The boys school for a period of twenty-seven years, was taught by Thomas Walter, "to whose unceasing attention to this important duty," the Managers declare, in their report for 1829, "the deservedly high estimation in which that department has been held, is greatly to be attributed—and it was not without much regret, that the Board accepted his resignation of the station he had so long filled with credit to himself, and usefulness to those who were the objects of his care."

The school for boys is now conducted by William Neal, and usually contains about two

hundred pupils, who are instructed in reading, writing, and the principal rules of arithmetic. A considerable number are also engaged in learning the elements of geography.

In the girls school there are two departments, one for instruction in the literary branches, superintended by Margaret Bon-sall, the other by Hannah Smith, for teaching needlework and other useful arts, such as may tend to promote industrious habits and economy. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred girls are pupils in the two departments; the number in the latter is about forty at one time, and they alternate with others in the literary instructions. Reading, writing and arithmetic constitute the occupations in the literary department as in the school for boys.

The whole number of children admitted into the schools of the Society, since its establishment, is about nine thousand.

The estate of the Institution consists of two neat one story brick edifices, which are let for offices, a large two storied brick school house in their rear, and the lot whereon they

stand, situated in Walnut street, opposite Washington Square, the entire cost of which was twelve thousand six hundred dollars; two lots of ground in Kensington, one of them a donation of the late John Dickinson of Wilmington, Delaware, the house and lot No. 176, North Fifth Street, derived from C. Ludwick's estate, and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars in funded capital stock.

The nett income for 1831, is estimated at twenty-one hundred dollars, and the expenses will probably be two thousand dollars.

In addition to the names of the deceased benefactors of the institution already recorded, may be added those of Chamless Wharton, who bequeathed four thousand dollars; John Keble, three thousand dollars, Sarah Moore, one thousand dollars; John Evans, six hundred dollars; James Wills, one thousand dollars; John Grandom, one thousand dollars; and several others of smaller sums, viz: Lawrence Herbert, Thomas Kinsey, Josiah Hewes, Mary Cannon, Catharine Zimmerman, and Ruth Garland, all of which have been received, and in conformity with

an early and favourite design of the Society, to maintain unimpaired all legacies, invested in real estate or stock yielding a regular income.

Of seven hundred and twenty-seven persons who have been elected members of the Society since its establishment, about one hundred are members at the present time. A list of their names is subjoined, with a catalogue of the successive officers of the institution from its origin, in which will be found the names of some of the early and efficient members, who have been removed by death from works to rewards.

## CATALOGUE

Of the successive Officers of the Institution from its origin, as "The Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys," to the period of its Incorporation under the title of "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools," September 8th, 1801, and from that time to the year 1831.

NOTE. The names of the present Officers are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

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### PRESIDENT.

Joseph Bennett Eves,	chosen	December 18, 1799.
Joseph Briggs,	do.	October 28, 1800.
Joseph Bennett Eves,	do.	August 7, 1801.
Thomas Bradford, Jr.	do.	January 2, 1810.
Jonathan Fell,	do.	January 5, 1819.
PHILIP GARRETT,	do.	January 5, 1830.

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### VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hudson Stockton,	chosen	October 28, 1800.
Joseph Briggs,	do.	August 7, 1801.
Thomas Bradford, Jr.	do.	September 12, 1801.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do.	January 2, 1810.
Jonathan Fell,	do.	January 5, 1813.
Philip Garrett,	do.	January 5, 1819.
PAUL BECK, JR.	do.	January 5, 1830.

## OFFICERS.

## TREASURER.

Joseph Briggs,	chosen	December 18, 1799.
Joseph Parry,	do.	October 28, 1800.
Thomas Potts, Jr.	do.	December 13, 1800.
Benjamin Williams,	do.	June 8, 1801.
Samuel J. Robbins	do.	November 1, 1822.
Richard Price,	do.	January 7, 1823.
GEORGE PETERSON	do.	January 5, 1830.

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## SECRETARY.

William Nekervis,	chosen	December 18, 1799.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do.	January 1, 1805.
Stephen North,	do.	January 2, 1810.
Samuel J. Robbins,	do.	January 4, 1814.
Charles Biddle, Jr.	do.	January 7, 1817.
Richard Price,	do.	January 6, 1818.
Samuel L. Shober,	do.	January 5, 1819.
Joshua Kimber,	do.	January 2, 1821.
Richard Wistar, Jr.	do.	January 7, 1823.
James C. Biddle,	do.	January 6, 1824.
Thomas A. Alexander,	do.	January 3, 1826.
EDWIN WALTER,	do.	January 5, 1830.

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## MANAGERS.

James White,	}	Chosen November 22, 1800.
Mahlon Haines,		
Hartt Grandom,		
Robert Gill, jr.		
John Perkin,		
Hudson Stockton,	}	Chosen December 2, 1800.
William Nekervis,		
Philip Garrett,		
Thomas Bradford, jr.		
Matthew Cunningham,		

Robert Gill, jr.  
Hartt Grandom,  
Mahlon Haines,  
John Perkin,  
James White, } Chosen January 3, 1801.

John Ecky, jr.  
Samuel P. Jones,  
Charles L. Baker,  
Jesse Mears,  
Josiah White, } Chosen February 7, 1801.

John Stockton,  
Joshua Haines,  
Thomas Potts, jr.  
Robert Gill, jr.  
Hartt Grandom, } Chosen March 7, 1801.

Joseph Bennett Eves,  
William Fry,  
Thomas Bradford, jr.  
Thomas L. Bristoll,  
Samuel Lippincott,  
Robert Coe, jr.  
Robert M'Minn,  
William Paxson.  
Philip Garrett, } Chosen June 10, 1801.

Thomas L. Bristoll, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to  
January 9, 1809.

Thomas Bradford, jr. chosen August 8, 1801; continued to  
January 6, 1818.

Caleb Cresson, jr. chosen August 8, 1801; continued to  
January 2, 1810.

William Paxson, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to Jan-  
uary 2, 1811.

Robert Coe, jr. chosen Aug. 8, 1801; continued to January  
5, 1802.

Edmund Darch, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to Janu-  
ary 4, 1803.

William Nekervis, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to  
January 1, 1805.

Thomas M. Hall, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to  
January 5, 1802.

- Benjamin Williams, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 7, 1823.
- William Fry, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 7, 1812.
- Joseph Bennett Eves, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 2, 1810.
- Joseph D. Brown, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- Samuel Lippincott, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 7, 1806.
- PHILIP GARRETT, chosen August 8, 1801.
- Frederick Stelwagon, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 2, 1810.
- Thomas Smith, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- Robert M'Minn, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- Joseph Briggs, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to September 12, 1801.
- Michael Newbold, chosen September 12, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- Richard C. Jones, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1803.
- Jonathan Fell, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to July 15, 1829.
- Joseph Briggs, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1803.
- George Summers, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1814.
- Joseph Williams, (Bank) chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 5, 1813.
- John J. Parry, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1803.
- Thomas M. Hall, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 2, 1810.
- Rowland Ellis, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 3, 1804.

- Samuel F. Bradford, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 3, 1804.
- John Bacon, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 3, 1804.
- Joseph R. Kammerer, chosen January 3, 1804; continued to August 19, 1812.
- Savage Stillwell, chosen January 3, 1804; continued to January 1, 1805.
- Dr. George Pfeiffer, chosen January 3, 1804; continued to 1804.
- Joseph M. Paul chosen January 1, 1805; continued to January 2, 1810.
- John McKnight, chosen January 1, 1805; continued to January 5, 1808.
- Fielding Lucas, jr. chosen January 1, 1805; continued to January 5, 1808.
- William Jones, chosen January 7, 1806; continued to January 2, 1811.
- Charles Clark, chosen January 5, 1808; continued to March 8, 1810.
- Benjamin Woolston, chosen January 5, 1808; continued to January 4, 1814.
- JOHN CLAXTON, chosen April 4, 1809.
- Stephen North, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 3, 1815.
- Christian Wiltberger, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 4, 1820.
- John H. Cresson, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 7, 1812.
- Wm. Widdifield, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 5, 1819.
- Wm. Allibone, jr, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 2, 1811.
- Samuel Volans, chosen January 2, 1811; continued to January 7, 1812.
- Samuel V. Anderson, chosen January 2, 1811; continued to January 7, 1812.

JOHN G. SIMMONS, chosen January 2, 1811.

Thomas Graham, chosen January 2, 1811; continued to January 5, 1813.

Benjamin Clark, chosen January 7, 1812; continued to January 3, 1815.

Abel Satterthwaite, chosen January 7, 1812; continued to January 3, 1815.

John Robbins, chosen January 7, 1812; continued to January 6, 1818.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, chosen January 7, 1812.

Thomas Fassitt, chosen January 5, 1813; continued to January 4, 1814.

Charles Wheeler, chosen January 5, 1813; continued to January 3, 1815.

SAMUEL SELLERS, chosen January 5, 1813.

Samuel J. Robbins, chosen January 4, 1814; continued to January 7, 1817.

Joseph Williams, (Bank) chosen January 4, 1814; continued to January 3, 1815.

Joseph Warner, chosen January 4, 1814; continued to January 4, 1820.

Adam Konigmacher, chosen January 3, 1815; continued to January 2, 1816.

William Paxson, chosen January 3, 1815; continued to January 6, 1824.

George Summers, chosen January 3, 1815; continued to January 6, 1818.

JAMES CRESSON, chosen January 3, 1815.

Hugh De Haven, jr. chosen January 3, 1815; continued to January 7, 1817.

Charles Wheeler, chosen January 2, 1816; continued to January 7, 1817.

Peter Miercken, chosen January 7, 1817; continued to January 6, 1818.

Ebenezer Ferguson, chosen January 7, 1817; continued to January 1, 1822.

- George C. Snyder, chosen January 7, 1817; continued to January 5, 1819.
- SAMUEL J. ROBBINS, chosen January 6, 1818.
- RICHARD OAKFORD, chosen January 6, 1818.
- Blakey Sharpless, chosen January 6, 1818; continued to January 4, 1820.
- Reubens Peale, chosen January 6, 1818; continued to January 7, 1823.
- Samuel L. Shober, chosen January 5, 1819; continued to January 7, 1823.
- George Lybrand, chosen January 5, 1819; continued to January 7, 1823.
- Frederick V. Krug, chosen January 4, 1820; continued to January 1, 1822.
- Dr. N. Shoemaker, chosen January 4, 1820; continued to January 2, 1821.
- PEARSON SERRILL, chosen January 4, 1820.
- Samuel Mason, jr. chosen January 2, 1821; continued to January 6, 1829.
- JOHN H. CRESSON, chosen January 1, 1822.
- Sansom Perot, chosen January 1, 1822; continued to January 6, 1824.
- Richard Price, chosen January 7, 1823; continued to January 4, 1831.
- Nathan Bunker, chosen January 7, 1823; continued to January 6, 1829.
- Thomas Kittera, chosen January 7, 1823; continued to January 2, 1827.
- Harvey Lewis, chosen January 7, 1823; continued to January 1, 1828.
- John H. Linn, chosen January 6, 1824; continued to January 3, 1826.
- Richard Wistar, jr. chosen January 6, 1824; continued to January 4, 1825.
- William B. Davidson, chosen January 4, 1825; continued to May 29, 1829.

John Moss, chosen January 3, 1826; continued to January 2, 1827.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON, chosen January 2, 1827.

TIMOTHY ABBOTT, chosen January 2, 1827.

GEORGE PETERSON, chosen January 1, 1828.

JAMES MOTT, chosen January 6, 1829.

JOHN B. ELLISON, chosen January 6, 1829.

THOMAS GRAHAM, chosen January 5, 1830.

Thomas A. Alexander, chosen January 5, 1830; continued to January 4, 1831.

WILLIAM B. DAVIDSON, chosen January 4, 1831.

HARTT GRANDOM, chosen January 4, 1831.

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#### ELECTING COMMITTEE.

William Pope, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to September 12, 1801.

James Cresson, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 3, 1815.

Rowland Jones, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 4, 1803.

Greenbury D. Hanson, chosen August 8, 1801, continued to January 3, 1804.

Adam Konigmacher, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 3, 1815.

John Stockton, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to 1802.

Caleb Emlen, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to September 12, 1801.

Hartt Grandom, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.

Samuel Holmes, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.

George Summers, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to September 12, 1801.

William Brown, Jr. chosen August 8, 1801; continued to September 12, 1801.

- Hudson Stockton, chosen August 8, 1801; continued to September 12, 1801.
- Thomas Potts, Jr. chosen September 12, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- Fielding Lucas, Jr. chosen September 12, 1801; continued to January 1, 1805.
- Savage Stillwell, chosen September 12, 1801; continued to January 3, 1804.
- Joseph Briggs, chosen September 12, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- James White, chosen September 12, 1801; continued to January 5, 1802.
- Charles Allen, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 2, 1810.
- Jeremiah Warder, Jr. chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1803.
- William Abbott, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 7, 1812.
- Thomas Firth, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1803.
- William Bradford, chosen January 5, 1802; continued to January 4, 1803.
- William Jones, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 7, 1806.
- Henry D. Hubley, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to April 15, 1806.
- James White, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 1, 1805.
- William J. Bell, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 2, 1810.
- Joseph Parry, chosen January 4, 1803; continued to January 5, 1808.
- Hudson Stockton, chosen January 3, 1804; continued to January 6, 1807.
- William Blakey, jr. chosen January 3, 1804; continued to January 7, 1806.

- RICHARD GEORGE, chosen January 1, 1805.  
Joseph Maxfield, chosen January 1, 1805; continued to January 5, 1808.  
Charles Biddle, jr. chosen January 7, 1806; continued to January 5, 1808.  
Stephen North, chosen January 7, 1806; continued to January 2, 1810.  
Samuel Holmes, chosen January 6, 1807; continued to March 31, 1811.  
John Paul, chosen January 6, 1807; continued to January 6, 1824.  
William Widdifield, chosen January 5, 1808; continued to January 2, 1810.  
William Fawcett, chosen January 5, 1808; continued to January 2, 1811.  
Samuel Sellers, chosen January 5, 1808; continued to January 5, 1813.  
William Wood, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 6, 1824.  
John G. Simmons, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 2, 1811.  
Harvey Lewis, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 4, 1825.  
Samuel Volans, chosen January 2, 1810; continued to January 2, 1811.  
Joseph M. Paul, chosen January 2, 1811; continued to January 5, 1826.  
Abel Satterthwaite, chosen January 2, 1811; continued to January 7, 1812.  
Robert Harris, jr. chosen January 2, 1811; continued to January 7, 1812.  
John U. Fraley, chosen January 7, 1812; continued to January 5, 1813.  
Samuel H. Jacobs, chosen January 7, 1812; continued to January 4, 1820.

- John Bioren, chosen January 7, 1812, continued to January 7, 1817.
- Samuel E. Mifflin, chosen January 7, 1812; continued to January 4, 1814.
- William Wayne, chosen January 5, 1813; continued to January 1, 1822.
- Michael Garnett, chosen January 5, 1813; continued to January 1, 1822.
- James B. Thompson, chosen January 4, 1814; continued to January 7, 1817.
- Richard Oakford, chosen January 3, 1815; continued to January 2, 1816.
- Pearson Serrill, chosen January 3, 1815; continued to January 4, 1820.
- Frederick V. Krug, chosen January 2, 1816; continued to January 4, 1820.
- Cornelius Stevenson, chosen January 7, 1817; continued to January 6, 1824.
- George Reese, chosen January 7, 1817; continued to January 4, 1820.
- Benjamin Say, chosen January 4, 1820; continued to January 7, 1823.
- Joshua Kimber, chosen January 4, 1820; continued to January 1, 1822.
- William P. Paxson, chosen January 4, 1820; continued to November 26, 1822.
- Richard Wistar, jr. chosen January 4, 1820; continued to January 6, 1824.
- JOSEPH CRESSON, chosen January 1, 1822.
- Sansom Perot, chosen January 1, 1822; continued to January 7, 1823.
- Nathan Bunker, chosen January 1, 1822; continued to January 7, 1823.
- George Peterson, chosen January 7, 1823; continued to January 1, 1828.
- STEVENSON SMITH, chosen, January 7, 1823.

George Morris, chosen January 7, 1823; continued to January 6, 1824.

ADAM SECKEL, chosen January 7 1823.

Robert Taylor, chosen January 6, 1824, continued to January 4, 1825.

FREDERICK V. KRUG, chosen January 6, 1824.

John Siter, jr. chosen January 6, 1824; continued to January 5, 1830.

William B. Davidson, chosen January 6, 1824; continued to January 4, 1825.

James C. Biddle, chosen January 6, 1824; continued to January 1, 1828.

Thomas Graham, chosen January 4, 1825; continued to January 5, 1830.

Thomas Walter, chosen January 4, 1825; continued to January 5, 1830.

Joseph Trotter, chosen January 4, 1825; continued to January 5, 1830.

~~John B. Ellison, chosen January 3, 1826; continued to January 5, 1830.~~

James Mott, chosen January 1, 1828; continued to January 5, 1830.

Samuel Hutchinson, chosen January 1, 1828; continued to January 5, 1830.

JOSEPH WARNER, chosen January 5, 1830.

JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, chosen January 5, 1830.

John S. Henry, chosen January 5, 1830; continued to January 4, 1831.

ADAM DIALOGUE, chosen, January 5, 1830.

JOHN U. FRALEY, chosen January 5, 1830.

JOHN KENWORTHY, chosen January 5, 1830.

MAHLON GILLINGHAM, chosen January 5, 1830.

FREDERICK FRALEY, chosen January 4, 1831.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

## CHAIRMAN.

Joseph Briggs,	chosen	June 15, 1801
William Fry,	do.	August 10, 1801.
Jonathan Fell,	do.	January 7, 1803.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do.	January 5, 1805.
Jonathan Fell,	do.	January 10, 1812.
Philip Garrett,	do.	January 8, 1813.
John Claxton,	do.	January 5, 1821.
WILLIAM ABBOTT,	do.	January 6, 1826.

## SECRETARY.

William Fry,	chosen	June 15, 1801.
Edmund Darch,	do.	August 10, 1801,
Joseph Williams,	do.	January 8, 1802.
Caleb Cresson, Jr.	do.	January 7, 1803.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do.	January 4, 1804.
Fielding Lucas, Jr.	do.	January 5, 1805.
Thomas L. Bristoll,	do.	January 8, 1808.
Joseph M. Paul,	do.	January 14, 1809.
William Fry,	do.	January 12, 1810.
Joseph Williams,	do.	January 10, 1812.
John Robbins,	do.	January 8, 1813.
Blakey Sharpless,	do.	January 9, 1818.
Samuel L. Shober,	do.	January 8, 1819.
Samuel Mason, Jr.	do.	January 5, 1821.
William B. Davidson,	do.	January 8, 1825.
JOHN B. ELLISON,	do.	May 29, 1829.

## MEMBERS

*Of The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support  
of Charity Schools, July 1831.*

William Nekervis.  
Hartt Grandom,  
Philip Garrett,  
Thomas Bradford, jr.  
William Foster,  
William Fry,  
Isaiah Jeanes,  
Joseph D. Brown,  
Josiah Bunting,  
John Hanse,  
James Cresson,  
Charles J. Wister,  
Christian Wiltberger,  
George R. Smith,  
William J. Bell,  
William Abbott,  
Michael Garnett,  
John Claxton,  
Richard George,  
John Culin,  
Thomas Graham,  
Jacob Justice,  
Wm. Widdifield,  
Abraham Miller,  
John U. Fraley,  
John Paul,  
Charles Bird,  
Timothy Abbott,  
Samuel Sellers,  
Charles L. Smith,

Harvey Lewis,  
John Moss,  
John H. Linn,  
John H. Cresson,  
Joseph Cresson,  
John Robbins,  
John G. Simmons,  
James Bunting,  
Paul Beck, jr.  
Samuel V. Anderson,  
Thomas Kittera,  
George Peterson,  
Mahlon Gillingham,  
Benjamin Clark,  
Wm. Wayne,  
Nathaniel Holland,  
Samuel J. Robbins,  
Samuel P. Wetherill,  
Joseph Warner,  
Robert Earp,  
Pearson Serrill,  
Frederick V. Krug,  
Richard Oakford,  
Alexander Elmslie,  
Mordecai D. Lewis,  
John Siter, jr.  
James Sellers,  
Bankson Taylor,  
Richard Paxson,  
Peter Lesley, Jr.

Charles Mercier,  
John McAllister, jr.  
Josiah Dawson,  
Richard Wistar, jr.  
John Wister,  
Adam Seckel,  
Cornelius Stevenson,  
Norris Stanley,  
William Patterson,  
Stevenson Smith,  
Nathan Bunker  
Sansom Perot,  
John Kenworthy,  
Richard Price,  
John Horton,  
Thomas Walter.  
Uriah Hunt,

William B. Davidson,  
Joseph M. Truman,  
Thomas A. Alexander,  
Joseph H. Dulles,  
Martin Nelson,  
John S. Henry,  
John B. Ellison,  
Edwin Walter,  
Joseph L. Moss,  
Samuel Ross,  
Adam Dialogue,  
James Mott,  
James G. Thompson,  
Frederick Fraley,  
Joseph Wood,  
William Neal.

6153

