



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 371

Lightfoot Family
Papers

1726-1933 (bulk 1733-1885)
13 boxes, 21 vols., 8 lin. feet

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Abstract

Samuel Lightfoot, son of Thomas and Sarah (Wyley, Wiley, Wily), was born in Northern Ireland in 1701. Faithful followers of the Quaker religion, the Lightfoot family began to immigrate to Pennsylvania at the beginning of the eighteenth century in pursuit of religious freedom. It is believed that Samuel and other family members accompanied Thomas Lightfoot in this pursuit sometime in 1716. Most of the family settled in Chester County. It was there that Samuel started a family and began a career as a deputy surveyor during the height of land settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania. He is responsible for mapping much of the land in Lancaster and Chester Counties. Samuel's sons, Benjamin (1726-1777) and Thomas (1728-1793), followed their father in this lucrative endeavor. Other descendents of the Lightfoot family who surveyed lands in Pennsylvania were Thomas (1742-1821), Thomas Jr. (1779-1817), Benjamin Head (1787-1824), Jacob (1793-1857), and Jesse Lightfoot (1818-1894).

The majority of materials in this collection relate to surveys completed by Samuel, Benjamin (1726-1777), Thomas (1728-1793), Thomas Jr. (1779-1817), Benjamin Head (1787-1824), and Jacob Lightfoot (1793-1857). Papers include land records such as warrants, surveys, orders to survey, and indentures. Also included are correspondence, field books, and receipts that document the work of Samuel, Benjamin, Thomas (1728-1793), and Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817), as well as their associates Benjamin Parvin, Benjamin Jacob, Andrew Lytle, and Mordecai Yarnall. There are also land and surveyor records for Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821), Jesse Lightfoot, and Thomas Montgomery Lightfoot. Peppered throughout the surveyor records are personal correspondence, land papers, and records for estate administration. Also included is a brief journal describing the religious experience of Ruthanna Rutter, which passed into the Lightfoot family through Sarah Lightfoot Hughes.

Background note

The Lightfoot family history in southeastern Pennsylvania, like that of so many other early Pennsylvanians, has its basis in the Quaker faith. Thomas Lightfoot was born in Cambridgeshire, England, probably sometime in 1646. Choosing Quaker beliefs over the predominant Anglican faith, he moved from his birth place to the North of Ireland in

1692 to avoid the religious persecution that was prevalent at the time. In Ireland, Thomas became an active participant in Quaker circles. He was a member of the Lisburn Meeting for a number of years and was appointed a member of a committee to secure a piece of ground to be used for burials. It was there that he met his first wife, Mary (maiden name unknown), and began his family. This marriage produced four children: Catherine, Abigail, Michael, and William. The date of Mary's death is not known, but Thomas married a second wife, Sarah (Wyley, Wiley, Wily), a widow with two children. The second marriage produced five additional children, Elizabeth, Sarah, Samuel, Margaret, and Jacob. Sarah died in 1702, when only five years old. The mother Sarah died sometime before 1716.

In 1712, some of the Lightfoots followed their religion again to Pennsylvania. The first to arrive was Michael Lightfoot with his wife Mary Newby. The couple settled in Chester County, making a home for themselves near New Garden. Thomas Lightfoot followed his son in 1716 with some of his children and their growing families. Family members continued to immigrate until 1729, with only one member, William, remaining in Ireland. Continuing their dedication to the Quaker faith, Thomas Lightfoot and his son, Michael, became active participants in various meeting houses in the area. The young Samuel, a product of Thomas's second marriage, took an active interest in surveying.

Samuel Lightfoot was born in 1701. Although the exact date of his arrival in America is unknown, it is believed that he arrived with his father sometime in 1716. He began a family nine years later through his union with Mary Head, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Abbott) Head, in 1725. They settled in the uplands district of Chester County and produced four children, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel Abbott, and William. Like his father, Samuel was left a widower early in his marriage following Mary's death in 1732. Her death left him to parent four small children with the help of his niece, Mary, daughter of his half-brother, Michael and Mary (Newby) Lightfoot. To support his family, he pursued his interests in the surveying business.

The mass immigration of Europeans to the Americas in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made the implementation of land laws and a patenting process one of the top priorities of the heirs of William Penn. From 1732 to 1776 Penn's heirs owned all the unappropriated land in the Province of Pennsylvania and were responsible for its orderly disposal. The heirs of these lands were Penn's three sons, John, Thomas, and Richard, and Richard's sons, John and Richard. Lands inherited by the Penns included Bucks, Chester, Philadelphia, and Lancaster Counties. Along with this territory, they also inherited a land distribution system based upon proprietary principles and an obligation to continue the practice of purchase treaties with the Indians, which had been instituted by William Penn. The Penns encouraged rapid settlement of the colonies, adding to their territory multiple times through land purchases in 1749, 1754, and 1768, making room for the influx of European immigrants that continued to come to this area during their proprietary period. With these purchases, their lands grew to include York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland Counties.

As proprietors, the young Penns had absolute authority to dispose of their lands. Using the Land Office and land distribution policies instituted by William Penn, they updated surveying procedures in order to accommodate as many settlers as possible during the period 1732 to 1765. Two categories of land were established to reflect land settlement up to that point: improved and unimproved land. During William Penn's proprietorship, much of the land settlement was never recorded formally so squatting on land was common practice. Land that had been settled under this policy was considered improved land. All other lands vacant were considered unimproved lands. In order to regulate the settling of their lands and to retrieve payment from squatters who settled before 1754, the Penns further updated the application system, which consisted of a series of documents including application, warrant, survey, and patent. These records documented the name of the person applying for the land, the number of acres desired, county and townships in which the land was located, and an actual drawing of the boundary lines. The Penns also appointed four proprietary agents to administer the application process. These agents were secretary of the Land Office, surveyor general, deputy surveyor, and receiver general, listed in the order that their services were utilized in the land surveying process.

The deputy surveyor completed the actual surveys for lands being purchased. On July 5, 1737, Samuel Lightfoot was appointed deputy surveyor for Lancaster County by Benjamin Eastburn, surveyor general. Receiving orders from the surveyor general in the form of a warrant and orders to survey, Samuel and his surveying crew, consisting of himself, axmen, and chainmen, traveled throughout the Lancaster County countryside, mapping out tracts of land for purchase. During the surveying process, axmen worked ahead of the surveying crew to clear trees and underbrush. Chainmen then measured distances by running horizontal lines along the ground according to directions given them by the deputy surveyor, who manipulated the compass. Property boundaries were clearly marked on land features such as hardwood trees or stone piles and posts. An entire tract was to include a six percent allowance for roads and highways, so that an acre actually included 169.6 square perches rather than the standard 160 square perches. Samuel recorded the calculations and distances of property boundaries into his field books and later used these notes to produce the final survey which was returned to the surveyor general's office. For his services, Samuel received one third of the total surveying fee.

In addition to his regular surveying duties, Samuel's talents were commissioned by the Penns in the fall of 1738 for the purpose of drawing boundary lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Penn hired two surveyors from the Jerseys to run the line and Samuel was hired to record the field notes. Samuel's territories were extended in October 1741 by William Parson to include both Lancaster and Chester County.

Benjamin and Thomas (1728-1793) followed in their father's footsteps as surveyors. Benjamin was born in 1726. In addition to surveys that he completed with his father, he was also involved in land speculation for a number of years with Edward Biddle of Philadelphia and James Starr of Reading. The business of Biddle, Starr, and Lightfoot helped outline the boundaries of Berks County. Because of the crucial role they played in this endeavor, Benjamin Lightfoot was made sheriff of the county in 1752 and

continued in that office until 1754. Benjamin was also involved in the laying of roads. In 1759, he was appointed to make a survey for a route from Reading to Shamokin. Benjamin supplemented his surveying career with commerce. He is noted to have traded such items as tea kettles, Irish linens, colored sewing silks, and cotton goods.

Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793) also participated in the surveying business. He was appointed deputy surveyor along with Benjamin Parvin for several townships in Berks and Lancaster Counties in 1761, and for the entirety of Chester County in 1767. He married twice, the first time to Susanna Hatton in 1763 and in 1783 to Rachel Hunt. He fathered two children to Susanna Hatton, Susanna and Benjamin Head, in addition to Susanna's daughter, Susanna Judge, of a previous marriage. Benjamin Head (1787-1824) followed his father in the business, surveying lands in Berks, Chester, and Lancaster Counties. Thomas died ten years into his second marriage, in 1793. Following his death, his cousin, Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821), son of Jacob (1706-1774) and Mary (Bonsall) Lightfoot, became executor for his estate.

Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821) was a lawyer and served as the executor for several estates. In addition to his legal duties, he also conducted surveys for land disputes. Among the disputed lands he surveyed were those owned by John Penn and John Penn Jr. Thomas married Hannah Wright in 1774. They had twelve children, twins who survived only a few hours after their birth; Sarah; Samuel; Thomas Jr.; Susanna, who died a few months before her first birthday; Susanna; Hannah; Mary; Benjamin Wright; Esther; and Jacob. Thomas Jr. (1779-1817) and Jacob (1793-1857) followed in the Lightfoot family tradition of surveying. Most of the surveys Thomas (1779-1817) completed were on lands in western Pennsylvania. Jacob (1793-1857) completed surveys on lands in Berks, Chester, and Lancaster counties.

During Thomas's and Jacob's surveying careers, Pennsylvania lands switched ownership from the proprietorship of Penn's heirs to the Commonwealth. This occurred in 1776 as a result of the American Revolution, at which time the governing body became the sole owner of all unsold land in Pennsylvania and was responsible for its disbursement. Coming out of the tumultuous times of the Revolution, leaders of the Commonwealth were not yet prepared to institute new laws for land distribution and so continued most of the land policies that had been instituted by the proprietary government. More significant changes were made in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Jacob Lightfoot (1793-1857) married Elizabeth Willits in 1817. Their son, Jesse Lightfoot, carried on the tradition of surveying from 1840 to 1885. By the time Jesse entered the surveying business several new policies had been instituted by the Commonwealth. Adjusting to massive population growths and new county and township formations, surveying districts were divided and surveyors were given smaller territories. The title of deputy surveyor was switched to county surveyor to reflect the importance of county boundaries. Likewise, surveyors were no longer ethically and fiscally responsible to the surveyor general but to the county commissioner. Surveyors began to play a key role in the land distribution process, functioning as the middleman between the purchaser and the Land Office. In most cases, they were probably the only land officers purchasers ever met. After 1792, surveyors could determine whether the

land had been improved and for how long. Furthermore, they were charged with supplying the county with the names and addresses of owners of unpatented tracts for tax purposes. The appearance of the actual survey also became more formalized and artistic, often highlighted with watercolor paints.

Jesse Lightfoot completed surveys in Philadelphia and Montgomery counties. In the City of Philadelphia, he was surveyor of the ninth district. Like his ancestors, he completed tract and road surveys but was also heavily involved in surveying for railroad companies. Jesse Lightfoot married Hannah Eliza Montgomery in 1864. Their son, Thomas Montgomery Lightfoot, followed in his father's footsteps by taking surveying courses at Swarthmore College. However, following his graduation in 1888, he pursued a career in teaching. He taught for one year in the Reading Boys High School and then moved to Central High School of Philadelphia, where he taught for the rest of his career. He helped to collect and compile much of the land records and genealogy of the Lightfoot and Montgomery families.

Scope & content

The majority of materials in this collection relate to surveys completed by Samuel, Benjamin, Thomas (1728-1793), Thomas Jr. (1779-1817), Benjamin Head (1787-1824), and Jacob Lightfoot (1793-1857). Two series, *Land Records* and *Surveyor Records*, contain the bulk of these materials. Included in the land records are warrants, orders to survey, surveys on both tracts of land and roads, indentures, closings and calculations, and field notes. All records have been sorted by county except for the tract surveys, which were further sorted by township. Records are included for the following counties: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Montgomery, Newcastle, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Potter, and Schuylkill. There are also some surveys completed on lands in western New Jersey. In some cases, the county that the land records pertain to could not be identified or the records contain information on lands in multiple counties. These materials have been grouped into a miscellaneous subseries.

Surveyor records in Series II are separated by individual and include papers created during the surveying process, as well as personal papers. Materials related to the surveying process include correspondence, receipts, field books, and certificates of appointment. More personal records consist of indentures on lands that the surveyors personally owned and some correspondence. Surveyor records are included for Samuel, Benjamin, Thomas (1728-1793) and Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817), as well as the records of deputy surveyors Benjamin Parvin, Benjamin Jacob, Andrew Lytle, and Mordecai Yarnall.

Representing Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821) are records of estate administration as well as some surveyor records. Materials related to surveys he conducted include correspondence and receipts from Anthony Butler, correspondence from the Potts family, orders to survey, and receipts for survey. Also included in Thomas's records is correspondence from Philadelphia area schools.

Series IV contains the records of Jesse Lightfoot. Included are a variety of materials related to surveys he conducted on lands in Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties. These records have been organized into three sub-series; land records, surveyor records, and miscellaneous. Surveys were completed on tracts of land, roads, and railroads, and reflect the land policies of the Commonwealth. Also pertaining to these surveys are a field book, field notes, applications for the construction of sewers, and legal papers. Surveyor records for Jesse Lightfoot include correspondence, transcripts of legal cases, receipts, a receipt book, and the minute book of an unidentified Real Estate Office. The miscellaneous subseries contains Jesse's personal records. Included are contracts, a floor plan, and a cross-section of the geological layers through which an oil drill passes.

The fifth series contains a variety of copied land records that were collected by Thomas Montgomery Lightfoot. Materials range from correspondence to surveys to brief biographies of the owners for whom the lands were surveyed. Also included is a drawing of the geological sectioning of the land from Bucks County to Montgomery County.

Series VI is a journal written by Ruthanna Rutter. The journal, which describes the young girl's conversion to the Quaker faith, was either given to or collected by Sarah Lightfoot Hughes.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Land records, 1726-1821, n.d. a. Adams County, 1817. b. Berks County, 1733-1821, n.d. c. Bucks County, 1744-1751. d. Chester County, 1726-1819, n.d. e. Cumberland County, 1768. f. Delaware County, 1737-1805, n.d. g. Jefferson County, n.d. h. Lancaster County, 1733-1787, n.d. i. Lebanon County, 1740-1770, n.d. j. Montgomery County, 1742-1809, n.d. k. Newcastle County, 1747 l. New Jersey, 1744-1749, n.d. m. Northumberland County, 1768-1808, n.d. n. Philadelphia County, 1736-1780, n.d. o. Potter County, n.d. p. Schuylkill County, 1750-1810, n.d. q. Miscellaneous, 1736-1818, n.d.	11 boxes
Series II	Surveyor records, 1734-1816, n.d. a. Samuel Lightfoot, 1734-1771 b. Benjamin Lightfoot, 1734-1812 c. Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793), 1753-1792, n.d. d. Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817), 1791-1816	18 folders, 19 vols.

	e. Benjamin Parvin, 1759-1764, n.d.	
	f. Benjamin Jacob, 1759.	
	g. Andrew Lytle, 1747-1788.	
	h. Mordecai Yarnal, 1749-1794.	
	i. Miscellaneous, 1743-1811, n.d.	
Series III	Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821), 1773-1823, n.d.	18 folders
Series IV	Jesse Lightfoot, 1840-1885, n.d.	19 folders, 2 vols.
	a. Land records, 1840-1880, n.d.	
	b. Surveyor records, 1840-1885, n.d.	
	c. Miscellaneous, 1855-1881, n.d.	
Series V	Thomas M. Lightfoot, 1888-1933, n.d.	1 folder
Series VI	Ruthanna Rutter, n.d.	1 folder

Series description

Series 1. Land records, 1726-1821, n.d. (Boxes 1-11)

This series contains a variety of materials related to the purchasing and surveying of land in Philadelphia, its surrounding counties, and New Jersey from 1726 to 1821. The bulk of material is from 1733 to 1821 and represents two distinct periods of land settlement. Land records from 1732 to 1776 follow the regulations mandated under the proprietorship of the heirs of William Penn. The proprietors of said lands were Penn's three sons, John, Thomas, and Richard, and Richard's sons, John and Richard. The second period addresses land settlement under the control of the Commonwealth from 1776 to 1819. Although policies changed little between the two time periods, some differences can be found between earlier and later surveys.

Materials in this series include warrants, orders to survey, surveys of tracts of land and roads, field notes, calculations, and indentures. Because of the variety and quantity of materials, records are sorted by county and type of record. The only materials that differ from this arrangement are the surveys, which have been further sorted by township. Most records relate to surveys completed by members of the Lightfoot family, including Samuel, Benjamin, Thomas (1728-1793), Thomas Jr. (1779-1817), Benjamin Head (1787-1824), and Jacob (1793-1857). The majority of the records were created by Thomas Lightfoot and Thomas Lightfoot Jr. Other surveyors whose materials are included in this series are Henry Vanderslice, Mordecai Yarnall, and Benjamin Parvin. Some of the materials are recorded as Lightfoot and Parvin, and refer to the surveying partnership between Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793) and Benjamin Parvin.

In order to purchase land, potential buyers had to go through a series of steps in the patenting process. These steps were application, warrant, and survey, with the actual patent issued as the final step. Included in this series are warrants for Berks, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, and Philadelphia Counties. County boundaries changed several times in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to accommodate population growth and the purchase of new lands. In some cases, land that was warranted in one county is now located in another. County names are clearly stated on the warrants

and are filed according to the county for which they were warranted. (Please refer to sources both online and here at HSP that document the change in county and township boundary lines.)

Orders to survey are often brief, handwritten notes from the surveyor general to the deputy surveyor requesting him to survey the land listed on the warrant. Orders to survey from 1765 to 1770 vary slightly in that they consist of a standardized form issued by the surveyor general as opposed to handwritten correspondence. Almost all of the orders to survey in this collection are included in this series. However, some of the correspondence in Series II is similar to the orders to survey found in this series. Those included in Series II contain general information related to orders to survey coupled with more detailed information about the reason for survey. Most of these letters are related to legal disputes over land ownership. Refer to Series II correspondence, separated by surveyor and in some cases by content, for these additional orders to survey.

The bulk of the material in this series consists of the actual surveys completed by the Lightfoot family, Mordecai Yarnall, Henry Vanderslice, and Benjamin Parvin. The Lightfoots, Yarnall, Vanderslice, and Parvin were deputy surveyors appointed by the surveyor general to conduct the on-site surveys of the lands described in the warrants. Surveys are small maps of the land listed on the warrant. Included with the maps are written statements that repeat the date of the warrant, to whom the land was surveyed, why the land was being surveyed, and the date of the survey. In several cases there are also descriptions of the surveying process that repeat information found in the field notes. Closings and calculations are also included in this series. The majority of surveys in this collection relate specifically to Berks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, and Schuylkill Counties. There are also a few surveys for Cumberland, Jefferson, Lebanon, Montgomery, Newcastle, Northumberland, Philadelphia, and Potter Counties in Pennsylvania. There are also a handful of surveys from New Jersey.

Most surveys in this collection are rough drafts of the final survey, and are simple drawings and sketches. However, in some cases the maps include detailed depictions of landmarks and are highlighted with watercolor paints. Final copies of the survey were sent to the surveyor general's office.

Notes on these surveys written by the deputy surveyors indicate that the surveys were executed for a number of reasons. In addition to surveys being issued on unsettled lands, they were also executed for the exchange of land usually in conjunction with an inheritance, repurchase of land if it was not left in an inheritance, disputes over tract boundaries, or to indicate a change in township or county lines. Surveys of land that went through several changes of ownership offer a wealth of information to genealogists and local historians because they provide a chronology of all owners of the land.

Although most of the records in this series are arranged by county, surveys are further arranged by township. As mentioned for warrants, county and township

boundaries shifted during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in conjunction with growing populations. However, unlike the warrants, the surveys are filed according to the county in which they are located currently. In the case of townships that were rezoned from their original county, it may be necessary to check both sets of county surveys. It is also important to note that because several of the surveys are copies of originals or rough drafts, a large portion have no recorded date. Therefore, surveys have been arranged first by the date and then, for those surveys with no dates, alphabetically by the individual for whom land was surveyed.

Also included in this series are field notes and closings and calculations. These materials act as a supplement to the surveys by providing a narrative of the procedures used during the survey process. It is possible that these materials were at one time attached to the surveys, but have since been separated. All of the field notes and closings and calculations include the name of the person for whom the land was surveyed and in most cases can be paired with their corresponding surveys. Field notes were records kept by the deputy surveyor that provide information on the distances and directions taken when surveying the property. The field notes included in this series contain similar information to that found in the field books found in Series II. However, the field notes included in this series are considered an official part of the survey whereas the field books are personal records of the surveyors. The closings and calculations are mathematical computations done on the amount of acreage surveyed, prices of surveys, and other various fees associated with purchasing land. These materials have been arranged alphabetically by the name of the person for whom the land was surveyed.

A number of road surveys are also included in this series for Berks, Chester, and Lancaster Counties. They follow a format similar to the surveys of land taken during this same time period. However, road surveys were usually completed for a township or government and not for individual purchasers. The road surveys often contain detailed descriptions listing all lands that the road passed by and landmarks such as barns or mills as starting and ending points. The maps of the road surveys indicate all property located on or along the road. After 1765, tract surveys were required to include any roads on the land, a feature not included on many of the earlier surveys. Refer to these later surveys for additional information on roads.

Separated from the road surveys of Berks County are surveys given to the Court of General Quarter Sessions. These materials from 1732 to 1800 record the names of surveyors who were appointed to lay out the paths of roads in Berks County. These orders were often the result of petitions from the townships that the roads would pass through. Once the road was finished, the surveyors returned a narrative survey to the Court designating the path of the road.

Also included in this series are indentures for lands that were surveyed. Most of the indentures were written on behalf of the Land Office, but there are a few that were written for leases. Indentures are included for Adams, Berks, Chester, Lancaster, Northumberland, and Philadelphia Counties.

In addition to the materials relevant to the patenting of land, there are also a few miscellaneous materials associated with individual counties that have been incorporated into this series. Included with the records of Chester County is a listing of the landholders in the area known as the Manor of Springton. This record provides a detailed listing of the original owners of the land, the original acreage the land was warranted for, original quitrent, and corresponding information for the owners from 1761 to 1774. This record provides a good example of the chronology of land ownership in Chester County and is a valuable genealogical source.

Also included in the records for Chester County are a variety of materials related to the dividing of the Warwick Furnace lands from 1804 to 1816. The Warwick Furnace property was a valuable tract of 174 acres of land that contained a furnace used to produce a variety of iron goods. The Warwick Furnace lands went through several changes of ownership from its original purchase in 1737 to its joint ownership by eight associates at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The owners of the land included Joanna Potts, who inherited the land from her husband, Samuel Potts; David Rutter; Anthony Stocker; John C. Stocker; Robert M. Lewis and his wife Patty; Thomas Rutter Linley; and William Linley. The two main partners involved with the everyday operations of the furnace were the members of the Potts and Rutter families. Joanna Potts owned the greatest portion of the land. By 1804, several disagreements ensued between the owners over how portions of the property should be used. In order to prevent multiple lawsuits, the partners decided to hire a jury of twelve surveyors which included Thomas (1728-1793) and Benjamin Lightfoot, to conduct surveys and valuations of the land so that it could be divided. Materials relating to these disputes include a copy of the verdict of the distribution and valuation of the lands, correspondence, field notes of surveys conducted on the lands, and the closings and calculations of the surveyors.

Included in the records of Lancaster County are several papers related to lands owned by Conrad Weiser (aka Johann Conrad Weiser). Conrad Weiser is best known for his work with the Iroquois Indians on the New York frontier. This knowledge made him an invaluable negotiator in land purchases following his settlement in the Tulpehocken Valley located in Berks and Lebanon Counties in 1723. Settling with his family near the town of present-day Womelsdorf, Weiser became very involved in local affairs and operated as a farmer, tanner, businessman, and major landowner. Upon his death in 1760, Weiser owned several thousand acres in addition to a farm, tannery, and store in Reading. Included among his materials are a number of surveys of his property that were completed by Benjamin Lightfoot.

A number of materials could not be associated with any one county and have been placed in a miscellaneous subseries. Among these materials are a number of tract surveys, road surveys, field notes, orders to survey, legal papers, closings and calculations, and notes. In most cases, the surveys, legal papers, closings and calculations include the name of the person the survey was completed for but do not record the county. These materials may be used in conjunction with other surveys for the same person. Survey sketches, survey fragments, miscellaneous calculations, and notes do not name the person for whom the surveys were conducted. These

materials are most likely notes that were kept by the surveyor and unfortunately have become separated from their original surveys.

Also included in the miscellaneous subseries are the records of George Ege and Henry William Stiegel. The materials for these two individuals relate to the Elizabeth Furnace lands located in Lancaster County, and lands known as Charming Forge, located in Berks County. Both locations were areas designated for the production and manufacture of iron products. A connection in the land papers of Stiegel and Ege can be made by their joint business dealings with Alexander and Charles Stedman.

Henry William Stiegel served as iron master for Lancaster County from 1767 to 1768 but is best known for his hand blown glass. Stiegel owned one-third of the lands known as Elizabeth Furnace and Charming Forge, where he worked as an iron manufacturer. The other two-thirds of those lands were owned by Charles Stedman and his brother Alexander. Most of the materials for Stiegel included in this series are articles of agreement and indentures between him and both Alexander Stedman and Charles Stedman for payments and rights on those lands.

George Ege was also interested in iron production, serving as the iron master of York and York County. Ege purchased a portion of Charming Forge from Charles Stedman in 1776, as designated in the indenture included in these records. Other miscellaneous materials for George Ege included in this series are several receipts from 1811 to 1818 for his financial contributions to the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company, and a certificate of appointment to the Court of Common Pleas in Berks County dated 1797.

Series 2. Surveyor Records, 1734-1816, n.d. (Box 12, vols. 1-19)

a. Samuel Lightfoot, 1734-1771.

The records relating to Samuel Lightfoot consist of correspondence, field books, an indenture, receipts for surveying, and certificates of appointment. Correspondence, 1742 to 1763, is mostly from Richard Peters and contains information regarding orders to survey. Included are several orders to survey for John Lewis on lands left by Lewis's grandfather, Samuel Lewis. Upon his death, Samuel Lewis accounted for all of his property by leaving it to his daughter, Elizabeth Shipley, except for one tract of land. John petitioned to have this and other choice tracts of land surveyed. Most of the correspondence for Samuel Lightfoot is of a business nature except for the last letter written in 1763 by Samuel's son, Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793). This letter relates to Thomas's travels to London and Dublin in 1763.

In addition to correspondence, Samuel's papers also include receipts of survey and field books. Receipts from 1742 to 1769 record the names of the surveys completed by Samuel Lightfoot and his return of fees to the surveyor general's office. These receipts were all signed by Surveyor General William Parsons from 1742 to 1748, and later, Nicholas Skull. The four field books cover a period from 1734 to 1771 and contain detailed logs of the distances and procedures used to survey individual

tracts of land. The Land Office required that all deputy surveyors record this information in books that could be inspected by the surveyor general at any time, as a way to prevent illegal surveying practices. Although the entries are mostly narrative, there are a few sketches of tracts that correspond with drawings on the final survey. Samuel's field books also contain indexes by the name of the individual for whom the land was surveyed. The field book from 1734 to 1739 includes the records of both Samuel and Benjamin Lightfoot. The father and son team worked together on several surveys.

Also included in Samuel's materials is an indenture from 1758 for lands he sold Hans Rickenbagher in Berks County and certificates of appointment. In 1737, Benjamin Eastburn appointed Samuel deputy surveyor of Lancaster County. The certificate of appointment, signed by William Parsons in 1741, added to Samuel's territory by renewing his appointment as deputy surveyor of Lancaster County and further appointing him deputy surveyor of Chester County.

b. Benjamin Lightfoot, 1734-1812, n.d.

Materials pertaining to surveys completed by Benjamin Lightfoot consist of incoming and outgoing correspondence, receipts, and a receipt book. Correspondence covers a period from 1746 to 1773. Most of the incoming correspondence is from Nicholas Scull and John Lukens, both surveyors general, and contains information regarding orders to survey. There are only four outgoing letters, most of which are vague inquires about surveying and do not indicate the addressee. The only letter that differs from this is an undated letter from Benjamin to Edward Biddle. Benjamin, Edward Biddle, Samuel Pleasants, James Starr, and Ellis Hughes were all surveyors and had a joint interest in land speculation. This letter refers to that land speculation business and transactions with William Scull. Also included with the letter are three receipts. Receipts from 1748 to 1780 and a receipt book from 1751 record his personal expenses and payments incurred on surveys he conducted.

Also included in his records are five field books dating from 1734 to 1812. Between 1701 and 1765 the Land Office required all surveyors to record warrants and surveys in field books that could be examined by the surveyor general at his will, as a check against any illegal surveying practices. These field books contain a log of the distances and procedures used to survey each tract of land. The field books are indexed by the name of the person for whom surveys were conducted, but also list the warrant date, survey date, and fees. Benjamin used his field books both for surveying and also to write original poetry which can be found throughout the field book from 1744 to 1751. The field book from 1767 to 1769 is a copy of Benjamin's field notes. There is no indication of who copied these records. The field book from 1734 to 1739 contains the records of both Samuel and Benjamin Lightfoot. The father and son worked together on several surveys.

c. Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793), 1753-1792, n.d.

The records of Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793), Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821) and Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817) overlap and in many cases it was difficult to

distinguish the creator of the records. All three individuals conducted surveys. Please refer to Series IIc and Series III for additional records.

Included for the records of Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793) are correspondence, certificates of appointment, and two field books. All of these materials relate to surveying. The correspondence covers a period from 1771 to 1791 and pertains to orders to survey. Among his correspondents are his partner, Benjamin Parvin, and father, Samuel Lightfoot. There is one letter written in 1782 to Edward Bonsall about surveying.

The certificates of appointment are from 1761 to 1767 and are for both Benjamin Parvin and Thomas Lightfoot. They were appointed deputy surveyors for several townships in Berks and Lancaster Counties, and for the entirety of Chester County. The first of the field books from 1753 to 1755 is actually Edward Scull's field book kept by Thomas Lightfoot. Scull had conducted surveys on properties in Lancaster and Berks Counties. The other field book, 1784 to 1785, contains brief entries and lists information exactly as it would be found in the final survey.

There are also some personal papers among Thomas's records. Included are a number of indentures from 1768 to 1792. The indentures were written for lands that Thomas personally owned in Chester County.

d. Thomas Lightfoot, Jr. (1779-1817), 1791-1816.

The records of Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793), Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821) and Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817) overlap and in many cases it was difficult to determine which of them created these records. All three individuals conducted surveys. Please refer to Series IIc and Series III for additional records.

There are only a few materials related to surveys that Thomas Lightfoot Jr. conducted. Included are outgoing correspondence, receipts, and a field book. Outgoing correspondence covers a period from 1805 to 1810 and consists of letters Thomas wrote about surveys. Most of the letters are written to members of his family including his father, Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821), and an unidentified cousin.

In addition to the correspondence, the receipts and field book also pertain to surveying. The field book, from 1794 to 1816 contains very brief notes about surveys and is in some cases indistinguishable. He wrote many of his notes on leather that is now deteriorating. In addition to the information on surveys, this book also contains a hand-drawn compass.

e. Benjamin Parvin, 1759-1764.

Included in Benjamin Parvin's papers is a field book from 1759 to 1764 that relates to surveys he completed. Entries provide a detailed log of the distances and procedures used to survey specific tracts of land. This field book reflects surveys completed during Parvin's partnership with Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793). Also included are materials relating to Parvin's dispute with Jonathan Jones. The

disagreement concerned a bond worth one hundred pounds and resulted in Jones suing Parvin. This record was written by Benjamin Parvin and states his version of their business transactions. There is no indication of how the case was settled. Benjamin was the executor for Francis Parvin's estate and a rough draft of Francis's will and advertisements listing the sale of his property are included in this series.

f. Benjamin Jacob, 1759.

In addition to survey information Benjamin Jacob recorded in his field book, he consistently recorded the dates of the surveys, the person for whom the surveys were conducted, and the township in which the property was located. Most of his surveys were completed in Earletown (Earle), Brecknock, and Caernarvon Townships, which at that time were all located in Lancaster County.

g. Andrew Lytle, 1747-1788.

Although Andrew Lytle's field book spans from 1747 to 1788, it contains many blank pages and only brief notations and calculation about the properties he surveyed. Most of the surveys he conducted were in Bern Township, which is presently located in Berks County.

h. Mordecai Yarnall, 1749-1784.

There are three field books for Mordecai Yarnall, which span from 1749 to 1784. Unlike other surveyors, Yarnall did not indicate the township in which the lands being surveyed were located. However, he did indicate for whom the lands were surveyed, designating some of the lands "compeneys lands." There is no indication of what company owned the lands or the intended use. Yarnall apparently surveyed some of his own property as well. The first (1749-1776) and second (1765-1768) field books provide more extensive accounts of the land Yarnall surveyed. The third field book (1770) is a very short record of two surveys conducted for McNeal Jones and Ellis Hughes. In addition to Yarnall's field notes, the second field book also contains copies of Henry Vanderslice's field notes. Vanderslice's surveys were conducted on property in Brunswick Township located in present day Schuylkill County.

i. Miscellaneous, 1743-1811, n.d.

The materials in this subseries could not be identified as belonging to any one of the surveyors included in this series. In most cases, there are no names on the materials, which consist of correspondence, receipts, a field book, and an Indian speech. The correspondence and receipts contain information about surveying land. The field book contains information on properties that contain water. The book is marked "Hind Station Staff" and contains entries which often discuss the current, speed, and quality of water. The property on which the water was located is not given. The Indian speech is the only document that strays from the topic of surveying and is a copy of a translation of an Indian speech given in response to a sermon preached by a Swedish missionary at the Indian treaty of Conestoga in 1740. The Swedish missionary had preached a sermon on original sin in order to convert the Natives to the Christian faith. The Natives rejected the ideas proposed in the sermon stating as their reasons that to reject the religion instituted by their ancestors would be

damning unto their own salvation. The unidentified Native speaker argued, “it is our opinion that every man is possessed with sufficient knowledge for his own salvation, the almighty for anything we know may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manor, some say they have the will of God in writing, be it so, their revelation has no advantage over ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save or the end of the Revelation would be frustrated.” The Native further remarked that their religions were made of the same “substance,” just different modes of communication.

Series 3. Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821), 1773-1823, n.d. (Box 12-13)

The records of Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793), Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821) and Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817) overlap and in many cases it was difficult to determine the origin of the records. All three individuals conducted surveys. Please refer to Series IIc and IId for additional records.

Thomas Lightfoot’s records consist of a variety of materials that pertain to estates for which he acted as attorney and land disputes. The records relating to the settling of estates are for his uncle, Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793), William Tomlinson Jr., and William Ellis.

Included in the materials for the settling of Thomas Lightfoot’s (1728-1793) estate are two letters and receipts. The letters, written in 1794 by Hugh and Sarah Judge, are vague inquiries about items in the inheritance. The receipts cover a period from 1795 to 1801 and are for payments made for the schooling of Thomas’s younger children, Benjamin Head and Susanna.

There are only a few materials for the settling of William Tomlinson Jr.’s estate. Materials consist of an account statement of the balance of his estate after all debts were settled, and a petition from the Orphans Court at Reading to Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821). The petition requested Thomas to attend a hearing to make provisions for the care of Tomlinson’s two children, Jacob and Mary.

The bulk of the estate materials pertain to the assets of William Ellis and consist of correspondence, legal papers, and receipts. The correspondence covers a period from 1794 to 1820 and concerns the Murray dispute, the Ellis family, and the settling of the Ellis estate. William Ellis was heavily involved in land speculation and upon his death, some of the lands he sold were still involved in active lawsuits, most specifically, two thousand acres of land sold to Captain Murray. Suits were brought against Ellis and his partner, John Adlum, for providing Murray with false information on the value of the land when the original purchase took place. Most of the correspondence regarding this dispute is from Adlum and discusses specifics of the lawsuit. In order to prevent trial, Thomas, acting on behalf of Ellis’s estate and Adlum, settled with Murray who accepted two thousand dollars in compensation. Information regarding this suit can also be found in correspondence from the Ellis family (from Ellis’s wife and son, Mercy and William Cox), and in the general correspondence about the settling of Ellis’s estate.

Also included in the Ellis estate papers are receipts for payments made on Ellis's estate from 1800 to 1816. There is also a variety of legal papers which include indentures made on lands Ellis had owned, a list of articles belonging to the business of Samuel Fisher and William Ellis, and the wills for both William Ellis and his wife Mercy.

In addition to estate work in which Thomas was involved, his services were also called upon to settle legal disputes over property. Materials relating to land disputes can be found in the general correspondence and in the correspondence from the Potts family. Most of the general correspondence is from David Rutter, who provided Thomas with information on the basis of the disputes and instructions for how surveys should be completed. Likewise, correspondence from the Potts family pertains to disputes over lands inherited by the heirs of Samuel and Isaac Potts. Among the correspondents in these letters are Mary Potts, Joseph M. Paul, and Lucius Reese.

Correspondence and receipts from Anthony Butler are also related to a land dispute. Butler was the attorney for lands owned by John Penn and John Penn Jr. He first commissioned Thomas Lightfoot's services in 1788 for the resurvey of property known as Callowhill tract. The tract contained 500 acres of land that had been incorrectly surveyed to the original owner, Thomas Callowhill, and came into question when it was leased in right of Callowhill by Thomas Miller and William Brown. Following his services on this re-survey, Thomas was commissioned again for a re-survey on tracts of land within the confines of Richard Penn's Manor that had been incorrectly surveyed by Cadwalader Evans. In order to make sure that the land was re-surveyed properly and in a timely manner, Butler had his assistant, Lucius Carter, accompany Thomas. Correspondence about the second survey continues from 1790 to 1795. Receipts from 1788 to 1790 are for payments Butler made to Thomas for completing these two surveys.

Other correspondence included in this series covers a period from 1807 to 1817. All of these letters were sent to Thomas from schools in the Philadelphia area requesting his financial support. Also included are receipts from 1760 to 1823. All of these receipts relate to orders to survey. The only receipt that differs is the receipt from 1823. This receipt was made on Thomas's estate after he died in 1821.

Series 4. Jesse Lightfoot, 1840-1885, n.d. (Box 13, vols. 20-21)

a. Land records, 1840-1880, n.d.

Included in this subseries are a variety of materials related to surveys conducted by Jesse Lightfoot on lands in Philadelphia County and Montgomery County. Jesse Lightfoot was a deputy surveyor during the proprietorship of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth took over the ownership of all unsold land in Pennsylvania at the end of the Revolution and became responsible for their disposal. At its inception, the Commonwealth continued many of the policies that had been instituted during the proprietorship of the Penn heirs. However, by 1850, many of the policies changed to reflect the emergence of new land features, such as the building of railroads, and to gain greater control over land settlement for tax

purposes. These changes are evident in the records of Jesse Lightfoot. The land records in this subseries include surveys completed on roads, railroads, and tracts of land, in addition to sewer petitions, a field book, field notes, and legal papers.

Most of the surveys in this series are for roads and railroads. The road surveys contain similar information to those included in Series I but tend to be much more detailed, often indicating the gauge and pitch of roads for draining purposes and sewer construction. They also indicate all intersecting roads, which helps to construct a grid of the road layout in both Philadelphia and Montgomery County during this time period. Unlike road surveys in Series I, these do not indicate property owners along the surveyed route.

Related to the road surveys is a field book and applications for the construction of sewers. The field book contains a copy of R. Brook's notes on a survey of the Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike. The field book is not dated and more than half of the book is blank. The applications for the construction of sewers were forwarded to Jesse as commissions from the Board of Surveyors, and contain the signatures of all of the property owners for whom the sewer was being constructed as well as an estimate of how much of the sewer line would run through their property. All of the applications were initiated by residents of the City of Philadelphia.

Jesse also conducted several surveys for railroad companies. From 1830 to 1870 the construction of railroads in the Philadelphia area became a major priority. These railroads helped connect Philadelphia to many of its outlying suburbs and helped unite many of the outlying counties commercially. The construction of these railroads was funded by local and state governments and therefore came under Jesse's jurisdiction. Some of the railroad companies that Jesse surveyed for include the Plymouth Rail Road Company, Chestnut Hill Rail Road Company, and the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company. He conducted surveys for these companies in Chestnut Hill and Whiteland Township's, located in Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties, respectively.

In addition to road and railroad surveys that Jesse completed are a number of tract surveys. Tract surveys have been separated by county and further by township. The surveys are detailed maps of the property being surveyed. Markers, which were traditionally designated by hardwood trees and natural features, were replaced by street names. Under the laws of the Commonwealth, the deputy surveyor, now termed the county surveyor, reported his surveys to the county commissioner instead of the surveyor general. Jesse submitted a copy of most of his Philadelphia County surveys to Strickland Kneass, who was the chief engineer and surveyor for Philadelphia.

In conjunction with the tract surveys are field notes and legal papers. The field notes record general information about procedures Jesse used for the surveying of lands for private property owners. These notes are often vague and do not indicate the county or township that the surveys were conducted in although they do specify the

name of the property owner. The legal papers include deeds, articles of agreement, and leases on the lands that he surveyed.

b. Surveyor records, 1840-1885, n.d.

Surveyor materials for Jesse Lightfoot include correspondence, transcripts of legal cases, receipts, a receipt book, and the minute book of the Real Estate Office. The few letters cover a period from 1852 to 1885. Most of these letters are of a business nature and relate to funding concerns for the construction of bridges and railroads in the Philadelphia area. Two of the letters, dated February 18, 1852, and June 11, 1858, are not written to Jesse but contain information that is similar to the rest of the correspondence. These letters were written to William E. Morris and John Bohlem. There is only one personal letter from Jesse's sister, J. M. Meredith, dated 1885, pertaining to the division of an estate.

The legal transcripts pertain to land disputes in 1856 and 1875. The 1856 transcript records the dispute between Henry Moll and Hiram and Rebecca Rigg, while the 1875 dispute refers to the case of William L. Schaffer against the City of Philadelphia and the chief commissioner of highways of the City of Philadelphia. The receipts, from 1840 to 1858, and receipt book, from 1855 to 1859, record funds he received for completing surveys. One receipt also indicates funds that he contributed to the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The minute book of an unidentified Real Estate Office dates to the 1870s and includes information about the selling of property. Purchasers appeared before the Real Estate Office to state cases for purchase or to discuss disputes over property ownership. The beginning of the book also contains an informative listing of original property owners in Philadelphia County and their descendants. It is unclear how Jesse came into possession of this book.

c. Miscellaneous, 1855-1881, n.d.

This subseries includes contracts, a floor plan for the construction of a house, and a cross-section drawing of the geological layers for oil drilling. The contracts were signed by the parties involved in the construction of an addition to Jesse's property in Mount Airy and for the building of a two-story brick office building.

Series 5. Thomas Montgomery Lightfoot, 1888-1933, n.d. (Box 13)

This series contains a variety of copied land records ranging from correspondence to surveys to deeds. There is an anonymous presentation given to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia about the history of the Pennsylvania colonial paper mills and their watermarks. A letter dated 1933 discusses an adjustment in land fees from the Department of Internal Affairs in Harrisburg to an unidentified recipient. Another, to Mary Lightfoot Millbank, dated 1932, concerns the care of the grave lots of her family buried at the Ivy Hill Cemetery.

The remainder of the materials consists of copies of several surveys, deeds, and patents pertaining to lands owned by John Montgomery, Robert Robb, and Jacob Shoemaker. John Montgomery's lands were located in both Northumberland

County and Lycoming County. These lands were passed through several generations of his family. Surveys show a chronology of the original layout of the plot and how this plot was divided between his heirs, Robert and Hugh Montgomery. Also included among his surveys is a brief biography that chronicles John Montgomery's arrival to Northumberland County and purchase of the land known as "Paradise" from the original owner, William Patterson, in 1771. Other surveys in this series relate to land owned by Robert Robb and Jacob Shoemaker. Robert Robb's lands came under the ownership of the Shoemaker Family through the marriage of two of his daughters.

In addition to these surveying documents is a geological section of the land from Bucks County to Montgomery County. The cross-section is very detailed and hand-painted with watercolors. He completed the geological section in 1888, while a student at Swarthmore College.

Series 6. Ruthanna Rutter, n.d. (Box 13)

This series is a single entry journal, which recounts Ruthanna Rutter's conversion experience to the Quaker faith from the time she was fourteen years old to the age of twenty-two. In the narrative, she describes multiple nights spent lamenting over the state of her soul, stating in one experience, "my cousin in some surprise asked what was the matter, I told her I felt very strange, and burst into a flood of tears...my mind then became very awefully impressed with the thoughts of death, and the necessity of being prepared." She goes on to describe Quaker meetings she attended and the consolation these services provided for her. The journal is not dated, and became a part of the Lightfoot papers, through the ownership of Sarah Lightfoot Hughes.

Appendix- Series I. Land sale, survey, and settlement

The first step in the patenting process, application, consisted of a brief letter from the purchaser submitted to the Land Office. Applicants were required to provide information on the number of acres, general location desired, and reason for the application. These letters were submitted to the secretary with (usually) one half of the total purchase price. The secretary then issued warrants and orders of survey to the surveyor general to have the land in question surveyed. Under the policies of the Commonwealth the application became a more formalized document but content in the applications changed little, except that land had to be specified as either improved or unimproved lands. Applications for improved land came to be known as entries.

Under the proprietorship of William Penn's sons, three types of warrants were issued compared to the one warrant to survey that was used under Penn's policy. These warrants include warrant to survey, warrant to accept a survey, and warrant of entry. The only warrants included in this collection are warrants to survey. This document was granted to purchasers buying vacant unimproved land and was prepared by the secretary after an application was submitted. In most cases, warrants were issued to the surveyor general the same day that the application was submitted. Surveys list the person purchasing the land, the county and a general description of where the land was situated, property adjoining the land being surveyed, the purchase price (usually "15 pounds ten shillings for 100 acres and quitrent of one half penny sterling for every acre thereof"), and also the name of the deputy surveyor who would be ordered to complete the survey. Also stated are the terms of sale to be met within a given period, usually six months. These conditions remained the same under Commonwealth policies. After warrants were submitted to the surveyor general, an order to survey and the original warrant were sent to the deputy surveyor of the county listed on the warrant.

Survey maps were usually begun at a corner of an adjoining tract or at an obvious topographical feature. Tracts of land were measured along the ground, but corner markers were usually emblazoned on trees, preferably hardwoods such as hickory, chestnut, or oak. Stone piles and posts were also common land markers. Small depictions of trees or other markers are often included on these maps. Under the policy of the Commonwealth, the diagram was also to include depictions of all streams, roads, railroads, canals, and a listing of township and county lines. In addition to landmarks, the surveyor also noted all adjoining owners and vacant lands on the map. Lines belonging to adjoining tracts that had already been surveyed were considered fixed and could not be adjusted. This information was imperative for preparing connected warrant tract maps.

Once surveys were completed they were sent back to the surveyor general who checked the calculations to make sure that the acreage agreed with the warrant. An entire tract was to include six percent allowance for roads and highways, so that an acre actually included 169.6 square perches rather than the standard 160 square perches. An overage of more than 10 percent of the land listed on the warrant was not permitted.

Separation report

None.

Related materials

At the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Benjamin Lightfoot Diary, 1770-1772, Am .09285

Benjamin Lightfoot Survey Notes, 1759, Am .269

Benjamin Lightfoot Daybook, 1753-1777, Amb .55850

Philadelphia Board of Surveyors, 1855-1861, Am .37115

At other institutions:

Lightfoot Family Papers, 1738-1794, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College.

Bibliography

Descendants of Thomas Lightfoot (Grandson of Thomas Lightfoot) and his wife Hannah Wright Lightfoot, Genealogical Collections (Gen Li4:4), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Descendants of Thomas Lightfoot and his wife Sarah Hughes Lightfoot and Michael Lightfoot and his wife Mary Newby Lightfoot. Genealogical Collections (Gen Li4:9), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Lightfoot Family Charts. Genealogical Collections (Gen Li4:1), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Lightfoot Family Genealogy. Family Collections (FC Li:1), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Lightfoot Family Genealogy. Family Collections (FC Li:2), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Lightfoot, Thomas M. *His Account of an Expedition to Tankhanink, 1770*. Genealogical Collections (Gen Z43), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Munger, Donna Bingham. *Pennsylvania Land Records: A History and Guide for Research*. (Wilmington: Scholarly Resources Inc, 1991).

Thomas Lightfoot Descendants, Genealogical Collections (Gen Li4:2), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Subjects

Executors and administrators - 18th century
Executors and administrators - 19th century
Indians of North America - Religion - 18th century
Land settlement - Pennsylvania - 18th century
Land settlement - Pennsylvania - 19th century
Land speculation - Pennsylvania - 18th century
Land speculation - Pennsylvania - 19th century
Land titles - Pennsylvania - 18th century
Land titles - Pennsylvania - 19th century
Quaker converts - Women - 18th century
Railroads – Surveying - Pennsylvania - 19th century
Roads – Surveying - Pennsylvania - 18th century
Roads – Surveying - Pennsylvania - 19th century
Surveying – Pennsylvania - 18th century
Surveying – Pennsylvania - 19th century
Surveyors – Pennsylvania - 18th century
Surveyors – Pennsylvania - 19th century
Surveys - Plotting
Surveys - Topographical drawing

Adlum, John, 1759-1836
Butler, Anthony, 1748-1829
Carter, Lucius
Ege, George
Ellis, Mercy
Ellis, William Cox
Ellis, William
Fisher, Samuel, 1742-1803
Hughes, Sarah Lightfoot 1776-1808
Jacob, Benjamin, 1778-1829
Jones, Jonathan
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Lightfoot, Benjamin Head, 1787-1824
Lightfoot, Jesse, 1818-1894
Lightfoot, Jacob, 1793-1857
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Lightfoot, Thomas Montgomery, 1865-1950
Lytle, Andrew
Murray, Captain
Montgomery, John
Paul, Joseph M.
Parvin, Benjamin, 1728-1795
Parvin, Francis

Potts, Mary
Reese, Lucius
Rutter, Ruthanna
Scull, Edward
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Stedman, Charles
Stiegel, Henry William, 1729-1785
Tomlinson, William Jr.
Robb, Robert
Vanderslice, Henry, 1726-1797
Weiser, Conrad, 1749-1803
Yarnall, Mordecai

Charming Forge (Berks County, Pa.)
Elizabeth Furnace (Brickerville, Pa.)
General Court of Quarter Sessions (Pa.)
Manor of Springton (Chester County, Pa.)
Warwick Furnace (Chester County, Pa.)

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

Gift of Thomas M. Lightfoot.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

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The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Processing note

Processing made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Several documents have been cleaned for mold.

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Land records. a. Adams County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Indentures	1817	1	1

Series 1. Land records. b. Berks County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Albany Township	1753-1815, n.d.	1	2
Surveys-Alsace Township	1748-1815, n.d.	1	3
Surveys-Amity Township	1795	1	4
Surveys-Berks Township [items have been treated for mold]	1737-1771	1	5
Surveys-Berks Township [items have been treated for mold]	1801-1817	1	6
Surveys-Berks Township [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	1	7
Surveys-Bern Township [items have been treated for mold]	1737-1747	1	8
Surveys-Bern Township [items have been treated for mold]	1748-1755	1	9
Surveys-Bern Township [items have been treated for mold]	1756-1800	1	10
Surveys-Bern Township	1801-1817	1	11
Surveys-Bern Township, A-H	n.d.	1	12
Surveys-Bern Township, I-Z [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	1	13
Surveys-Bern Township	1744-1747, n.d.	Flat file	1
Surveys-Bern Township	n.d.	Flat file	2
Surveys-Bethel Township	1761-1767, n.d.	1	14
Surveys-Brecknock Township [items have been treated for mold]	1748-1786, n.d.	1	15
Surveys-Brecknock Township	n.d.	Flat file	3
Surveys-Carnarvan Township	1749-1786, n.d.	1	16
Surveys-Colebrookdale Township	1754, n.d.	1	17
Surveys-Cumru Township [items have been treated for mold]	1738-1759	2	1
Surveys-Cumru Township	1760-1813	2	2

Surveys-Cumru Township [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	2	3
Surveys-Cumru Township	n.d.	Flat file	4
Surveys-District Township	1790	2	4
Surveys-Exeter Township	1754-1815, n.d.	2	5
Surveys-Exeter Township	n.d.	Flat file	5
Surveys-Greenwich Township	1772-1813, n.d.	2	6
Surveys-Heidelberg Township	1735-1743	2	7
Surveys-Heidelberg Township	1744-1801	2	8
Surveys-Heidelberg Township [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	2	9
Surveys-Heidelberg Township	n.d.	Flat file	6
Surveys-Longswamp Township	1761-1801, n.d.	2	10
Surveys-Maiden Creek Township	1733-1799	2	11
Surveys-Maiden Creek Township	1800-1810	2	12
Surveys-Maiden Creek Township	1811-1821	2	13
Surveys-Maiden Creek Township, A-L	n.d.	2	14
Surveys-Maiden Creek Township, M-Z [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	2	15
Surveys-Maiden Creek Township	n.d.	Flat file	7
Surveys-Maxatawny Township	1795-1811, n.d.	3	1
Surveys-Oley Township	1734-1807, n.d.	3	2
Surveys-Oley Township	n.d.	Flat file	8
Surveys-Reading	1733-1813, n.d.	3	3
Surveys-Reading	n.d.	Flat file	9
Surveys-Richmond Township	1745-1816	3	4
Surveys-Richmond Township	n.d.	3	5
Surveys-Robeson Township	1733-1755	3	6
Surveys-Robeson Township	1756-1808	3	7
Surveys-Robeson Township	1774, n.d.	Flat file	10
Surveys-Robeson Township	n.d.	3	8
Surveys-Rockland Township	1805, n.d.	3	9
Surveys-Ruscombmanor Township	1756-1804	3	10
Surveys-Ruscombmanor Township	1805-1816	3	11
Surveys-Ruscombmanor Township	n.d.	3	12
Surveys-Tulpehocken Township [items have been treated for mold]	1744-1810, n.d.	3	13
Surveys-Union Township	1735-1808, n.d.	3	14

Surveys-Union Township	n.d.	Flat file	11
Surveys-Windsor Township	1744-1805	3	15
Surveys-Windsor Township	1806-1810	3	16
Surveys-Windsor Township	1811-1819	3	17
Surveys-Windsor Township	n.d.	3	18
Surveys-unidentified townships, A-G [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	4	1
Surveys-unidentified townships, H-L [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	4	2
Surveys-unidentified townships, M-R	n.d.	4	3
Surveys-unidentified townships, S-Z	n.d.	4	4
Surveys-unidentified townships	n.d.	Flat file	12
Road surveys [items have been treated for mold]	1752-1816, n.d.	4	5
Road surveys	n.d.	Flat file	13
Road surveys-presented to General Court of Quarter Sessions [items have been treated for mold]	1732-1800, n.d.	4	6
Road surveys-presented to General Court of Quarter Sessions	1720-1745	Flat file	14
Field notes	1737-1809, n.d.	4	7
Orders to survey	1741-1804, n.d.	4	8
Warrants [items have been treated for mold]	1752-1753	4	9
Warrants [items have been treated for mold]	1754-1769	4	10
Warrants	1770-1773	4	11
Warrants	1774-1788	4	12
Indentures	1733-1810, n.d.	4	13
Closings and calculations	n.d.	4	14

Series 1. Land records. c. Bucks County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Warrants	1744-1751	4	15

Series 1. Land records. d. Chester County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Brandywine Township	1786, n.d.	4	16

Surveys-Caln Township	1741-1759, n.d.	4	17
Surveys-Charleston Township	1735-1750	4	18
Surveys-Coventry Township	1735-1791	5	1
Surveys-Coventry Township	n.d.	Flat file	15
Surveys-Fallowfield Township [items have been treated for mold]	1726-1766, n.d.	5	2
Surveys-Goshen Township	n.d.	5	3
Surveys-Kennett Township	1743, n.d.	5	4
Surveys-London Britain Township	n.d.	5	5
Surveys-Marlborough Township	1744-1755, n.d.	5	6
Surveys-Marlborough Township	1744	Flat file	16
Surveys-Nantmeal Township	1733-1805	5	7
Surveys-Nantmeal Township	n.d.	5	8
Surveys-Nantmeal Township	n.d.	Flat file	17
Surveys-New Garden Township	1758-1769, n.d.	5	9
Surveys-New London Township	1740-1741	5	10
Surveys-Pikeland Township	n.d.	5	11
Surveys-Sadsbury Township	1739-1751, n.d.	5	12
Surveys-Schuylkill Township	1785	5	13
Surveys-Tredyffrin Township	1739-1746, n.d.	5	14
Surveys-Uwchlan Township	1750-1775, n.d.	5	15
Surveys-Vincent Township [items have been treated for mold]	1756-1791	5	16
Surveys-Wallace Township	1743-1750, n.d.	5	17
Surveys-Whiteland Township	1736-1754, n.d.	5	18
Surveys-unidentified township [items have been treated for mold]	1736-1752, n.d.	5	19
Road surveys	1748, n.d.	5	20
Field notes	1734-1803, n.d.	5	21
Warrants	1733-1739	5	22
Warrants	1740-1742	5	23
Warrants	1743	5	24
Warrants	Jan.- June 1744	5	25
Warrants	July-Dec. 1744	5	26
Warrants	1745-1746	6	1
Warrants	1747-1748	6	2
Warrants	1749	6	3
Warrants	1750	6	4
Warrants	1751-1752	6	5
Warrants	1753-1769	6	6
Orders to survey	1742-1783	6	7

Indentures	n.d.	6	8
List of all surveys in Manor of Springton from 1761-1774	n.d.	6	9
Warwick furnace lands	1804-1816, n.d.	6	10

Series 1. Land records. e. Cumberland County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-unidentified township	1768	6	11

Series 1. Land records. f. Delaware County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Bethel Township	n.d.	6	12
Surveys-Bradford Township	1737-1759, n.d.	6	13
Surveys-Chester Township	1749, n.d.	6	14
Surveys-Chickester Township	1741-1751, n.d.	6	15
Surveys-Concord Township	1746	6	16
Surveys-Newtown Township	1752	6	17
Surveys-Radnor Township	1746-1805	6	18
Surveys-Ridley Township	1740-1748	6	19
Surveys-Springfield Township	1742	6	20

Series 1. Land records. g. Jefferson County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-unidentified township	n.d.	6	21

Series 1. Land records. h. Lancaster County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Brecknock Township	1739-1785, n.d.	6	22
Surveys-Caernarvon Township	1738-1769, n.d.	6	23
Surveys-Cocalico Township	1736-1747	6	24
Surveys-Cocalico Township	1748-1787, n.d.	6	25
Surveys-Derry Township	1743	6	26
Surveys-Drumore Township	1738	6	27
Surveys-Earl Township	1738-1772	7	1
Surveys-Earl Township	n.d.	7	2
Surveys-Earl Township	n.d.	Flat file	18

Surveys-Hanover Township [items have been treated for mold]	1737-1779	7	3
Surveys-Hanover Township	n.d.	7	4
Surveys-Hanover Township	n.d.	Flat file	19
Surveys-Lampeter Township	1760	7	5
Surveys-Leacock Township	1734-1761, n.d.	7	6
Surveys-Manheim Township	1738-1761	7	7
Surveys-Martic Township	1740-1761, n.d.	7	8
Surveys-Pequea Township	1740, n.d.	7	9
Surveys-Sadsbury Township	1738-1753, n.d.	7	10
Surveys-Salisbury Township	1734-1769, n.d.	7	11
Surveys-Strasburg Township	1742-1762, n.d.	7	12
Surveys-Warwick Township	1745-1761, n.d.	7	13
Surveys-unidentified township, A-F	n.d.	7	14
Surveys-unidentified township, G-P	n.d.	7	15
Surveys-unidentified township, Q-Z	n.d.	7	16
Road surveys	n.d.	7	17
Road surveys	n.d.	Flat file	20
Field Notes	1743-1745, n.d.	7	18
Warrants	1733-1734	7	19
Warrants	1735-1736	7	20
Warrants	Jan. 1737	7	21
Warrants	Feb.-Mar. 1737	8	1
Warrants	April-Sept. 1737	8	2
Warrants	Oct. 1737	8	3
Warrants	Nov.-Dec. 1737	8	4
Warrants	Jan.-April 1738	8	5
Warrants	May 1738	8	6
Warrants	June-July 1738	8	7
Warrants	Aug.-Dec. 1738	8	8
Warrants	1739	8	9
Warrants	1740	8	10
Warrants	1741	8	11
Warrants	1742	8	12
Warrants	Jan.-Mar. 1743	8	13
Warrants	April-Oct. 1743	9	1
Warrants	Nov.-Dec. 1743	9	2
Warrants	Jan.-April 1744	9	3
Warrants	May-July 1744	9	4
Warrants	Aug.-Dec. 1744	9	5
Warrants	Jan.-June 1745	9	6
Warrants	July-Dec. 1745	9	7

Warrants	1746	9	8
Warrants	Jan.-May 1747	9	9
Warrants	June-Dec. 1747	9	10
Warrants	1748	9	11
Warrants	Jan.-Mar. 1749	9	12
Warrants	April-Dec. 1749	9	13
Warrants	Jan.-May 1750	9	14
Warrants	June-Dec. 1750	9	15
Warrants	Jan.-May 1751	10	1
Warrants	June-Dec. 1751	10	2
Warrants	1752	10	3
Warrants	1753	10	4
Warrants	1754-1755	10	5
Warrants	1756-1774	10	6
Orders to survey	1740-1787, n.d.	10	7
Indentures	n.d.	10	8
Conrad Weiser	1747-1749, n.d.	10	9

Series 1. Land records. i. Lebanon County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Lebanon Township [items have been treated for mold]	1740-1770, n.d.	10	10

Series 1. Land records. j. Montgomery County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Norristown	1742-1743, n.d.	10	11
Indentures	1809	10	12

Series 1. Land records. k. Newcastle County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-unidentified township	1747	10	13

Series 1. Land records. l. New Jersey

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys	1744-1749, n.d.	10	14
Surveys	n.d.	Flat file	21

Series 1. Land records. m. Northumberland County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-unidentified township	1785-1808, n.d.	10	15
Indentures	1773-1794	10	16
Orders to survey	1768	10	17

Series 1. Land records. n. Philadelphia County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-unidentified township	1737-1751, n.d.	10	18
Field Notes	n.d.	10	19
Warrants	1736-1764	10	20
Indentures	1768-1780	10	21
Indentures	1742	Flat file	22

Series 1. Land records. o. Potter County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-unidentified township	n.d	10	22

Series 1. Land records. p. Schuylkill County

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys-Brunswick Township [items have been treated for mold]	1750-1810	10	23
Surveys-Brunswick Township	1785, n.d.	Flat file	23
Surveys-Brunswick Township [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	10	24
Surveys-Mahantongo Township	1762-1809, n.d.	10	25
Surveys-Manheim Township	1792-1806, n.d.	10	26
Surveys-Norweigan Township	1796-1807	11	1
Surveys-Pine Grove Township	1754-1810, n.d.	11	2
Surveys-Schuylkill Township	1754-1810, n.d.	11	3
Surveys-Schuylkill Township	n.d.	Flat file	24
Field Notes	1769-1810, n.d.	11	4

Series 1. Land records. q. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Surveys	1736-1809	11	5
Surveys, A-G [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	11	6
Surveys, H-Q [items have been treated for mold]	n.d.	11	7
Surveys, R-Z	n.d.	11	8
Surveys	n.d.	Flat file	25
Surveys	n.d.	Flat file	26
Survey sketches	n.d.	11	9
Fragments of surveys	n.d.	11	10
Field notes (originals and photocopies)	1809-1818, n.d.	11	11
Field notes (originals of folder 7)	1809-1818, n.d.	11	12
Field notes	1775, n.d.	Flat file	27
Orders to survey	1750-1767	11	13
Legal papers	1744-1803, n.d.	11	14
Records of George Ege and William Stiegel	1768-1818	11	15
Records of George Ege and William Stiegel-Indenture	1772	Flat file	28
Closings and calculations	n.d.	11	16
Calculations	n.d.	11	17
Notes	n.d.	11	18

Series 2. Surveyor records. a. Samuel Lightfoot

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1742-1763	12	1
Field book	1734-1739	vol. 1	
Field book	1734-1746	vol. 2	
Field book	1738-1739	vol. 3	
Field book	1744-1771	vol. 4	
Indentures	1758	12	2
Receipts	1742-1764, n.d.	12	3
Certificates of appointment	1737-1741	12	4

Series 2. Surveyor records. b. Benjamin Lightfoot

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1746-1773, n.d.	12	5
Outgoing correspondence	1746-1766, n.d.	12	6
Field book	1734-1739	vol. 1	
Field book	1744-1751	vol.5	
Field book	1746-1773	vol. 6	
Field book	1767-1769	vol. 7	
Field book	1772-1812	vol. 8	
Receipts	1748-1780, n.d.	12	7
Receipt book	1751	vol.9	

Series 2. Surveyor records. c. Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793)

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1771-1791	12	8
Outgoing correspondence	1782	12	9
Field book	1753-1755	vol. 10	
Field book	1784-1785	vol. 11	
Certificates of appointment	1761-1767	12	10
Indentures	1768-1792, n.d.	12	11

Series 2. Surveyor records. d. Thomas Lightfoot Jr. (1779-1817)

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Outgoing correspondence	1805-1810	12	12
Field book	1794-1816	vol. 12	
Receipts	1791-1812	12	13

Series 2. Surveyor records. e. Benjamin Parvin

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
An account of business dealings with Jonathan Jones	n.d.	12	14
Francis Parvin estate	n.d.	12	15
Field book	1759-1764	vol. 13	

Series 2. Surveyor records. f. Benjamin Jacob

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
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Field book	1759	vol. 14
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Series 2. Surveyor records. g. Andrew Lytle

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Field book	1747-1788	vol. 15	

Series 2. Surveyor records. h. Mordecai Yarnall

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Field book	1749-1776	vol. 16	
Field book	1765-1794	vol. 17	
Field book	1770	vol. 18	

Series 2. Surveyor records. i. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1762-1811, n.d.	12	16
Field book	n.d.	vol. 19	
Journal [items have been treated for mold]	1774	12	17
Receipts	1743-1786, n.d.	12	18
Indian Speech	n.d.	12	19

Series 3. Thomas Lightfoot (1742-1821)

Folder title	Date	Box	Folder
Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793) estate - correspondence	1794	12	20
Thomas Lightfoot (1728-1793) estate-receipts	1795-1801	12	21
William Ellis estate-correspondence (Murray dispute)	1807-1812	12	22
William Ellis estate-correspondence (from the Ellis family)	1794-1809	12	23
William Ellis estate-correspondence (from the Ellis family)	1810-1816, n.d.	12	24
William Ellis estate-correspondence (settling of Ellis estate)	1801-1810	12	25
William Ellis estate-correspondence (settling of Ellis estate)	1811-1820	12	26
William Ellis estate-legal papers	1805-1808, n.d.	12	27

William Ellis estate-legal papers	1805-1808, n.d.	Flat file	29
William Ellis estate-receipts	1800-1816, n.d.	12	28
William Tomlinson Jr. estate-miscellaneous	n.d.	12	29
Correspondence (Anthony Butler and Lucius Carter)	1788-1795	12	30
Receipts (Anthony Butler and Lucius Carter)	1788-1790, n.d.	12	31
Correspondence (Potts family)	1797-1809	13	1
Correspondence (Potts family)	1810-1818, n.d.	13	2
Correspondence (Philadelphia schools)	1807-1817, n.d.	13	3
Correspondence	1773-1807	13	4
Correspondence	1808-1815	13	5
Receipts	1760-1823, n.d.	13	6

Series 4. Jesse Lightfoot. a. Land records

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Montgomery County-surveys-Abington Township	1852-1862	13	7
Montgomery County-surveys-Abington Township	1858-1865, n.d.	Flat file	30
Montgomery County-surveys-Cheltenham Township	1860	13	8
Montgomery County-surveys-Cheltenham Township	1859-1865, n.d.	Flat file	31
Montgomery County-surveys-Chestnut Hill	1863, n.d.	Flat file	32
Montgomery County-surveys-Merion Township	1868	13	9
Montgomery County-surveys-Springfield Township	1852-1867, n.d.	Flat file	33
Montgomery County-surveys-Springfield Township	1852	13	10
Montgomery County-surveys-White Marsh Township	1874	Flat file	34
Montgomery County-surveys-unidentified township	1861-1876, n.d.	13	11
Montgomery County-surveys-unidentified township	1861, 1880, n.d.	Flat file	35
Montgomery County-Road surveys	1864-1867	Flat file	36
Philadelphia County-surveys-Conshahocken Township	n.d.	13	12

Philadelphia County-surveys-Manyunk	n.d.	Flat file	37
Philadelphia County-surveys-Philadelphia	1853-1876, n.d.	13	13
Philadelphia County-surveys-Philadelphia	1853-1876, n.d.	Flat file	38
Philadelphia County-application for sewers	1869-1872	13	14
Philadelphia County-legal papers	1840-1873, n.d.	13	15
Philadelphia County-road surveys, A-H	n.d.	Flat file	39
Philadelphia County-road surveys-I-Q	n.d.	Flat file	40
Philadelphia County-road surveys, R-Z	1855-1877, n.d.	Flat file	41
Unidentified County-surveys	1840-1873, n.d.	13	16
Unidentified County-surveys	1859-1864	Flat file	42
Unidentified County-surveys	1867, n.d.	Flat file	43
Unidentified County-surveys	n.d.	Flat file	44
Unidentified County-surveys	n.d.	Flat file	45
Unidentified County-road surveys	1853-1877, n.d.	13	17
Unidentified County-road surveys	n.d.	Flat file	46
Unidentified County-road surveys	n.d.	Flat file	47
Unidentified County-railroad papers	1848-1853, n.d.	13	18
Unidentified County-railroad surveys	n.d.	Flat file	49

Series 4. Jesse Lightfoot. b. Surveyor records

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Correspondence	1852-1885	13	19
Field book	n.d.	13	20
Field notes	n.d.	13	21
Receipts	1840-1858, n.d.	13	22
Receipt book	1855-1859	vol. 20	
Minute book of real estate office	n.d.	vol. 21	
Materials removed from vol. 21	n.d.	13	23

Series 4. Jesse Lightfoot. c. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Personal land papers	1855-1881	13	24
Personal land papers	1870	Flat file	50
Transcripts of legal cases	1856-1875	13	25

Drawing	n.d.	Flat file	51
Floorplan	n.d.	Flat file	52
Envelopes	n.d.	13	26

Series 5. Thomas M. Lightfoot

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Copies of land records	1932-1933, n.d.	13	27
Copies of land records	n.d.	Flat file	53
Geological cross section of Pennsylvania	1888	Flat file	54

Series 6. Ruthanna Rutter.

Folder title	Date	Box/Vol.	Folder
Ruthanna Rutter's journal	n.d.	13	28