

**A GENERAL CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
ITS PREDECESSORS AND SUCCESSORS
AND
ITS HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

By Christopher T. Baer

PRR Chronology 1810 to 1814

- Jan. 6, 1810 New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike Company incorporated in Maryland. (C&C)
- Jan. 7, 1810 Maryland authorizes Patowmack Company to raise \$3,000 by lottery; lotteries net only \$486 by 1818, while embroiling the company in lawsuits. (PL, Sanderlin)
- Mar. 10, 1810 New Jersey stagecoach proprietors meet at Princeton to consider running to John Stevens's new steamboat dock being built at Bordentown; are Robert Letson and Nicholas Van Brunt of New Brunswick, Perez Rowley, John Gulick and Robert Bailie of Princeton, and Nathaniel Shuff and John La Foucherie of Trenton. (Turnbull)
- Mar. 10, 1810 Pennsylvania declares Oil Creek from main fork to upper forks to be public highway. (PL)
- Mar. 12, 1810 Thomas Eddy of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company meets with N.Y. Senate minority leader Jonas Platt to promote a state survey for canal between Oneida Lake and Seneca Lake; Platt suggests f full canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie. (Whitford)
- Mar. 13, 1810 Jonas Platt gets support of __ DeWitt Clinton, leader of one of New York's many family-based political factions. (Whitford)
- Apr. 5, 1810 New York authorizes a further \$3,000 for surveys and appoints as Canal Commissioners DeWitt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Simeon DeWitt, William North, Thomas Eddy and Peter B. Porter; James Geddes appointed surveyor west of Utica. (Whitford has 3/14 - may be date intro bill)
- May 1, 1810 Congress repeals Non-Intercourse Act conditional on Britain and France removing their restrictions.

- May 14, 1810 Napoleon publishes the Rambouillet Decree authorizing the seizure of U.S. ships entering French ports, retroactive to May 20, 1809. (Heidler has 3/23)
- June 1810 Alfred Kelley (1789-1859), later considered the father of Ohio's canals and railroads, arrives in Cleveland and is soon admitted to bar. (NCAB)
- June 11, 1810 John Stevens and John R. Livingston start through line, with Phoenix running between Philadelphia and Bordentown and *Rariton* running between New York, Elizabethtown Point, Perth Amboy and New Brunswick with stages running Bordentown-New Brunswick and New Brunswick-Elizabethtown Point. (Lane)
- July 1810 Panic breaks out among British merchants engaged in American trade from cumulative effects of Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts; effects spread back to U.S. by winter. (Browne)
- Aug. 5, 1810 Napoleon issues Trianon Decree again permitting confiscations of U.S. ships that have entered French ports between May 20, 1809 and May 1, 1810. (EAH)
- Aug. 13, 1810 William John Duane (1780-1865), writing as "Franklin", writes first in a series of 16 letters to the Philadelphia *Aurora*, of which he is editor; citing threat from New York and Baltimore, advocates investing state's surplus revenue in stocks of canal and turnpike companies; calls for reviving Schuylkill & Susquehanna and Delaware & Susquehanna Canals, improving Susquehanna and its branches above Middletown, canals or portage roads from the Susquehanna to Seneca Lake and the Genesee Country, the West Branch to the Allegheny River, and French Creek to Erie; also Southern and Northern Turnpikes to Pittsburgh. (Duane)
- Sep. 19, 1810 Sixteenth and last of William J. Duane's "Franklin" letters appears in Philadelphia *Aurora*; collected and published the following year as a pamphlet. (Duane)
- Oct. 9, 1810 "New School" Democrats led by Gov. Snyder defeat "Old School" Democrats led by editor William Duane and Dr. Michael Lieb of Philadelphia in off-year Pennsylvania elections; Federalists sweep Philadelphia, electing Nicholas Biddle to House. (Higginbotham)
- Oct. 1810 Ohio Steam Boat Navigation Company incorporated in Indiana Territory.
- Nov. 2, 1810 Pres. Madison, deceived by Napoleon that France has cancelled the Rambouillet and Trianon Decrees, reestablishes trade with France on assurance that French ports will be opened and warns Britain that the Non-Intercourse Act will be reimposed on Feb. 2, 1811, unless the Orders-in-

Council are repealed within three months. (EAH, Cope Diary)

- Nov. 19, 1810 John Stevens issues a prospectus calling for subscribers to raise \$75,000 for half interest in forming steamboat lines between Philadelphia and Wilmington and between Head of Elk and Baltimore with stage portage; subscribers include Robert Fulton, Robert R. Livingston, DeWitt Clinton, Peter Jay Munro and Robert McQueen. (Turnbull)
- Nov. 20, 1810 Conewago Canal sold by Thomas Willing Francis to York Haven Company, a group of Baltimore capitalists, for \$40,000, including mill and nail factory; they establish flour mills at York Haven, from which Susquehanna Valley flour can be taken to Baltimore by turnpike; canal used principally as a millrace. (Gibson, Hist. of York Co.)
- Dec.4? 1810 Pa. Governor Snyder in annual message notes economic boom, including many new bridges and turnpikes and the growth of manufacturing; urges state aid for transportation improvements. (Higginbotham)
- Dec. 1810 Baltimore Branch of Bank of the United States begins curtailing discounts because of rumors that BUS charter won't be renewed, worsening depression. (Browne)
- Dec. 31, 1810 Tsar Alexander I breaks with Napoleon's Continental System, bans trade with France and opens Russian ports to neutral shipping.
- 1810 Population of New York City is 96,373.
- 1810 Census reveals Pennsylvania leads nation in value of its manufactured goods; at \$32 million, nearly equal to totals for New York and Massachusetts combined. (Higginbotham)
- 1810? Aaron Ogden and mechanic Daniel Dod establish steamboat between New York and Elizabethtown Point in defiance of Fulton-Livingston monopoly. (verify)
- 1810 First steam ferry established across Delaware River at Philadelphia from Market Street to Cooper Street, Camden; boat *Camden*, Capt. Zeiba Kellam. (Walther)
- 1810 Susquehanna & York Turnpike completed between Wrightsville and York, Pa.
- 1810 New York surpasses Pennsylvania to rank second in population after Virginia.
- 1810 Tramroad built at Falling Creek, Chesterfield County, Va., to serve a

powder mill.

- 1810 Capital of Ohio moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville.
- 1810 Mail service established from Vincennes to St. Louis, Kaskaskia and Cahokia. (ONW)
- c. 1810 Thomas Lightfoot Jewett (1810?-1875), future Pres. of Steubenville & Indiana and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads, born at Deer Creek, Harford County, Md. of Quaker family. (NCAB)
- Jan. 6, 1811 Edward Miller (1811-1872), future engineer of Portage Railroad and Chief Engineer of PRR, born at Philadelphia. (Wilson)
- Jan. 10, 1811 Robert Fulton writes to John Stevens urging him to abandon his plans for a steam ferry at Hoboken; offers to run Powles Hook boats to Hoboken twice a week. (Turnbull)
- Jan. 11, 1811 John Stevens writes to Robert Fulton asking he use his influence to have Pres. Madison and other officials subscribe to his Philadelphia-Baltimore line. (Philip)
- Jan. 24, 1811 New Jersey Legislature passes retaliatory act against New York steamboat monopoly, allowing New Jerseyans to seize New York boats, if their boats are seized by Fulton or his agents. (Philip - or 1/25!)
- Jan. 30. 1811 New Castle Turnpike Company incorporated in Delaware to build between New Castle and Clarkes (Hares) Corners. (C&C)
- Feb. 2, 1811 Pres. Madison sends ultimatum to Britain to revoke the Orders-in-Council.
- Feb. 5, 1811 John Stevens gets 14-year lease from City of New York for steam ferry to Hoboken; few weeks later Fulton gets lease for ferry to Jersey City. (Turnbull)
- Feb. 6, 1811 DeWitt Clinton appointed to third, non-consecutive, term as Mayor of New York City. (Vexler)
- Feb. 9, 1811 Robert Fulton receives second patent covering combined use of sail and steam and of moving the steersman further forward than in a sailing ship. (Turnbull)
- Feb. 11, 1811 President Madison reimposes non-importation on Great Britain. (EAH has 2/2)
- Feb. 20, 1811 Senate votes down attempt to renew charter of the Bank of the United

- States 17-17, with Vice Pres. George Clinton casting deciding vote. (EAH)
- Mar. 2, 1811 Congress sanctions imposition of Non-Intercourse Act against Great Britain; Britain responds by tightening blockade of New York and stepping up impressment of American seamen. (EAH)
- Mar. 2, 1811 New York Canal Commissioners make first report estimating cost of Erie Canal at \$5 million; adopt overland route but choose Gouverneur Morris's earlier idea for an "inclined plane" or canal of gradual continuous descent without locks from Lake Erie to Schenectady; must cross all intervening valleys on high embankments. (Whitford)
- Mar. 4, 1811 Charter of First Bank of the United States expires; Democratic-Republicans having objected to its renewal. (Higginbotham)
- Mar. 18, 1811 Directors of First Bank of the United States petition for Pennsylvania charter; rejected by House. (Higginbotham)
- Mar. 25, 1811 Associates of the Jersey Company grant leases for a steam ferry to Cortlandt Street, New York City to a group including Robert Fulton and Elisha Boudinot; rival group led by inventor Daniel French, who later built steamboats on the Ohio, defeated; lease is for 18 years from May 1, 1811. (or is this lease from NY City? or both)
- Apr. 2, 1811 Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company and Schuylkill & Susquehanna Lock Navigation Company merged to form Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania; also authorized to extend to Lake Erie; had spent \$440,000 without completing any part of project; company is also given monopoly of lotteries in Pennsylvania until \$400,000 raised; company quickly comes to concentrate on running lottery; route of Delaware & Schuylkill Canal is abandoned, but portion of right-of-way is later utilized by Columbia Railroad. (or 4/12/11?)
- Apr. 2, 1811 Pennsylvania act authorizes \$90,000 subscription to Columbia Bridge Company. (Wilson)
- Apr. 2, 1811 Albany Company begins running steamboat *Hope*, a near-copy of the *North River Steamboat*, between New York and Albany in opposition to Fulton. (Philip)
- Apr. 8, 1811 New York appropriates a further \$15,000 for Erie Canal surveys; appoints nine Canal Commissioners, adding Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, with instructions to seek federal aid. (Whitford)
- Apr. 8, 1811 New Castle Turnpike Company organized; Kensey Johns, Pres. (Scharf)
- May 10, 1811 Britain forced to issue paper money to cope with economic stress of war

and disrupted trade.

- July 31, 1811 Settlers at Vincennes, Ind., adopt resolutions for destroying the capital of Tippecanoe Creek, base of the Indian confederacy organized by the Shawnee chief Tecumseh (1768?-1813) to resist the westward movement of white settlement. (EAH)
- Aug. 1, 1811 New Castle Turnpike Company begins construction. (Scharf)
- Aug. 3, 1811 U.S. Circuit Court refuses Fulton's application for a preliminary injunction against the Albany Company. (Philip)
- Aug. 3, 1811 Solomon White Roberts (1811-1882), future civil engineer and railroad executive, born at Philadelphia; nephew of Josiah White (1780-1850), inventor and future founder of Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. (Hare)
- Sep. 7, 1811 Hezekiah Niles publishes first issue of *Niles' Register* at Baltimore; a national paper devoted to industry and internal improvements. (Vexler)
- Sep. 14, 1811 Fulton and Livingston file for confiscation of Albany Company in New York Court of Chancery. (Philip)
- Sep. 1811 Albany Company places steamboat *Perserverance* in service between New York and Albany. (Philip)
- Sep. 1811 John Stevens places steamboat *Juliana* on Hoboken ferry. (Turnbull says op by David Godwin to Vesey St. ca. 9/18; Watkins says early 10/1811)
- Sep. 27, 1811 *New Orleans*, built by Nicholas J. Roosevelt a partner of Robert Fulton, leaves Pittsburgh on four-month descent of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; first steamboat on the western waters; thereafter operates between New Orleans and Natchez; Fulton and Livingston acquire a monopoly grant from Louisiana similar to those from eastern states. (or 9/11/11!? or 9/27/11? - Morrison has late Sep.)
- Oct. 1811 Governor William Henry Harrison builds Fort Harrison near present-day Terre Haute as base for campaign against the Shawnee. (EAH)
- Oct. 28, 1811 *New Orleans* arrives at Louisville; water too low to pass falls, so is forced to remain there over a month.
- Nov. 5, 1811 William Hasell Wilson (1811-1902), future PRR Chief Engineer, born in Charleston, S.C., son of Maj. John Wilson, a military engineer. (check date in DAB)
- Nov. 7, 1811 Indiana troops under Gov. William Henry Harrison (1773-1841) defeat

Shawnee confederacy at Battle of Tippecanoe near present-day Lafayette; the Shawnee leader Tecumseh is absent, and raids continue through 1812. (EAH)

- Nov. 20, 1811 Work begins on National Road. (verify)
- c. Nov. 1811 Chancellor Lansing refuses Fulton's request for injunction against Albany Company; Albany Company holds Fulton's patent is worthless and monopoly violates Commerce Clause of Constitution. (Philip)
- Dec. 1811 *New Orleans* leaves Louisville for New Orleans. (or late 11/1811)
- Dec. 11, 1811 Columbia Bridge Company organized; William Wright, Pres. (Wilson)
- Dec. 16, 1811 New Madrid Earthquake, worst ever in recorded U.S. history; changes course of Mississippi River in Tennessee; interferes with passage of *New Orleans*.
- 1811 New York act authorizes Fulton and Livingston to confiscate boats violating their monopoly. (Philip - verify)
- 1811 Essex & Middlesex Turnpike Company completed between Newark and a point opposite New Brunswick, N.J.; acquired by New Jersey Railroad ca. 1835 and portions later used for right-of-way, particularly between Newark and Elizabeth.
- 1811 Chain of turnpikes completed between Baltimore and York Haven on the Susquehanna River.
- 1811 Alex. Brown & Sons, private banking house, established in Baltimore. (Vexler)
- 1811 Rochesterville, N.Y., laid out at the lower falls of the Genesee River by Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Col. William Fitzhugh, and Maj. Charles Carroll of Maryland; shortened to "Rochester" when incorporated in 1822.
- Jan. 12, 1812 Steamboat *New Orleans* arrives in New Orleans from Pittsburgh. (Philip)
- Jan. 18, 1812 William McDonald & Son, John Stevens, Henry Craig, George Hand, Levi Hollingsworth and James LeFevre announce formation of New Union Line and intention to build steamboat under both Stevens and Fulton patents for the Baltimore-Head of Elk run. (Turnbull)
- Jan. 21, 1812 *New Orleans* departs on her first return voyage to Natchez; does not operate further north; Nicholas J. Roosevelt begins operating the boat as his own venture, failing to keep Fulton informed or providing adequate accounts. (Philip)

- Feb. 7, 1812 Robert Fulton, Elisha Boudinot, et al. form unincorporated Steam-boat Ferry Company for Cortlandt Street run. (HC)
- Feb. 14, 1812 Ohio Legislature votes to establish a new capital named Columbus; laid out on the east bank at the junction of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers (opposite Franklinton).
- Feb. 24, 1812 John Stevens sends memoir to New York Canal Commissioners favoring a railroad built on posts three to six feet off the ground over a canal; published as *Documents tending to prove the superior advantages of Railways and Steam-Carriages over Canal Navigation* after rejected by Canal Commissioners; first American publication advocating steam railroads. (Turnbull)
- Mar. 1812 New York Court of Errors upholds Fulton-Livingston steamboat monopoly on appeal; issues injunction against Albany Company and confiscates their boats *Hope* and *Perseverance*. (Philip)
- Mar. 13, 1812 First mile of New Castle Turnpike licensed to take tolls. (Scharf)
- Mar. 14, 1812 New York Canal Commissioners report failure to obtain financial aid from federal government or adjoining states; recommend New York build Erie Canal out of own resources.
- Apr. 4, 1812 Sixty-day embargo declared against Great Britain. (EAH)
- Apr. 10, 1812 Congress empowers Pres. Madison to call up 100,000 militia for six months' service. (EAH)
- Apr. 23, 1812 Steamboat *Vesta* launched in Philadelphia. (Alexander)
- May 9, 1812 Napoleon formally breaks with Russia, having secured secret conventions with Prussia and Austria to provide levies for the invasion of Russia.
- May 11, 1812 British Prime Minister Spencer Perceval assassinated by a deranged businessman who had been ruined by the war and blockade; delays British response to repealing Orders-in-Council as demanded by U.S. (EAH)
- May 12, 1812 Stephen Girard (1750-1831) begins private banking business in Philadelphia by purchasing assets of defunct First Bank of the United States, of which he was the largest stockholder and receiver. (Hoffman)
- May 1812 *Camden*, first (single-ended) steam ferry on Delaware River begins running between Springer's Wharf (Cooper St.?) and Market Street Philadelphia. (Lane)

- June 1, 1812 Pres. Madison sends war message to Congress. (Heidler)
- June 1, 1812 Pennsylvania state capital moved from Lancaster to Harrisburg; object is to move the government away from Philadelphia and the conservative eastern counties. (Long)
- June 1812 Depression eases in Baltimore; war soon stimulates the economy. (Browne)
- June 18, 1812 Congress declares war on Great Britain; War of 1812 begins. (EAH)
- June 18, 1812 First sale of lots in Columbus, Ohio.
- June 20, 1812 Alexander Hanson's *Federal Republican*, a Federalist paper in overwhelmingly Republican Baltimore, publishes an editorial denouncing the war and charging that it has been brought about through foreign influence.
- June 22, 1812 Pro-war mob led by a French druggist demolishes office of *Federal Republican* in Baltimore; Hanson continues to publish from Georgetown.
- June 23, 1812 Great Britain revokes Orders-in-Council of 1807 hoping to avoid war with the U.S. (EAH)
- June 24, 1812 Napoleon's *Grand Armee* crosses the Niemen River and invades Russia.
- July 2, 1812 Fulton's ferryboat *Jersey* put on Jersey City ferry; first double-ended steam ferryboat in world (? - or Stevens?); after modifications begins regular trips on July 17; both *Jersey* and sister *York* were catamarans with a center wheel; Fulton also devises a combined float bridge and buffer for end loading; cuts crossing time from up to 3 hours to 1-1/2 hours, but boats still too weak to operate in severe winds. (NwkCofFreed HC)
- July 8, 1812 Columbia Bridge Company contracts for Burr truss bridge with Henry Slaymaker, Jonathan Wolcott and Samuel Slaymaker; first bridge is located 1,000 feet upstream from later ones. (Wilson)
- July 12, 1812 Gen. William Hull (1753-1825) invades Canada from Detroit. (EAH)
- July 17, 1812 Ferryboat *Jersey* returns to service after alterations; begins regular service; celebration with Mayor of New York, et al. (HC)
- July 17, 1812 British take Fort Michilimackinac on Mackinac Island; early success causes Tecumseh to ally his confederacy with the British. (EAH)
- July 27, 1812 Alexander Hanson (1786?-1819) resumes publication of *Federal*

Republican in Baltimore under armed protection of a small group of prominent Federalists, including Gen. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee (- 1818) and Revolutionary War Gen. James Lingan; when attacked, the Federalists fire, killing one of the mob; the militia sides with the mob, and instead of restoring order, arrests the Federalists for murder, while allowing the mob to destroy the paper; the mob then follows the Federalists to jail, and brutally beats them when they attempt to break free; the 80-year old Gen. Lingan is killed, and Lee's and Hanson's lives are shortened as a result of their injuries; "Baltimore Riots" go unpunished and have a chilling effect on dissent.

- Aug. 6, 1812 Gen Hull retreats to Detroit, fearing Indians will cut his supply lines. (EAH)
- Aug. 12, 1812 Anglo-Spanish forces under the Duke of Wellington take Madrid; Joseph Bonaparte flees.
- Aug. 15, 1812 General William Hull orders evacuation of Fort Dearborn (Chicago); garrison and settlers massacred. (EAH)
- Aug. 16, 1812 General Hull surrenders Fort Detroit to British without firing a shot; Hull is spared the death penalty because of his Revolutionary War record. (EAH)
- Sep. 14, 1812 Napoleon enters Moscow, which has been partially evacuated and then set on fire by the Russians.
- Sep. 15, 1812 Fulton and Livingston settle with Albany Company; in return for ending litigation, Albany Company is allowed to sell *Hope* and *Perseverance* to any Fulton licensee with money split equally between Albany Company and Fulton. (Philip)
- Sep. 17, 1812 William Henry Harrison, now commanding the Kentucky militia, is given a U.S. Army commission as Brigadier-General and ordered to retake Detroit. (EAH)
- Sep. 19, 1812 Steamboat *Delaware* launched at Kensington for Baltimore Union Line; engine by Daniel Large. (Alexander)
- Fall 1812 John Stevens makes tour of Virginia and North Carolina seeking monopoly grants; hopes to run one boat between Baltimore and Norfolk, one on Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and another from Kingston to Charleston, S.C.; Fulton engages Benjamin H. Latrobe to organize rival line on Potomac. (Philip)
- Oct. 13, 1812 U.S. troops under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer (1764-1839) cross the Niagara River and take Queenston; British commander Gen. Isaac Brock is killed; Americans are then crushed by the superior British force when New York militia refuses to leave the state to reinforce them. (EAH)

- Oct. 19, 1812 Napoleon begins retreat from Moscow; the army is harassed by Cossacks and partisans and ground down by the oncoming Russian winter.
- Oct. 29, 1812 Aaron Ogden, a Federalist and opponent of war with England, sworn in as Governor of New Jersey. (Sobel)
- Nov. 2, 1812 French forces retake Madrid and Joseph Bonaparte is reinstalled as King of Spain.
- Nov. 19, 1812 Gen. Henry Dearborn (1751-1829) leads large U.S. army from Plattsburg, N.Y., towards Montreal, only to have militia refuse to cross Canadian border. (EAH)
- Dec. 2, 1812 Pres. Madison reelected, defeating DeWitt Clinton, the candidate of a coalition of moderate, antiwar Republicans and Federalists; Clinton carries all New England and all the Middle Atlantic States except Pennsylvania; Federalist victories in Northeast double their representation in Congress. (EAH)
- Dec. 3, 1812 In annual message, Pa. Governor Snyder opposes creation of new banks. (Higginbotham)
- Dec. 18, 1812 Miami Indians defeated in last battle fought in Indiana near present-day Peru.
- Dec. 20, 1812 Remnants of the *Grand Armee* reach Paris, Napoleon having abandoned his troops to hurry back to confront the growing crisis.
- Dec. 26, 1812 British announce a blockade of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. (EAH)
- 1812 Run of *Phoenix* extended to Trenton; Stevens and Livingston agree to divided traffic among three sets of stage proprietors: Robert Letson and Nicholas Van Brunt of New Brunswick; John Gulick, Perez Rowley and Robert Bayles of Princeton; and Nathaniel Shuff, Ebenezer Stout and John Lafaucherie of Trenton. (Lane - verify)
- 1812 Virginia commissioners headed by John Marshall explore for canal and turnpike between Tidewater and the Ohio River by way of the James and Kanawha Rivers.
- 1812 Oliver Evans, his son George, and Luther Stephens of Lexington, Ky., organize Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company to manufacture Evans's high-pressure engines for trans-Allegheny market; first manufacture of steam engines west of the Alleghenies and beginnings of Pittsburgh's growth as a metalworking and machine-building center.

- 1812 Capital of Pennsylvania moved from Lancaster to Harrisburg.
- 1812 Capital of Ohio moved from Zanesville back to Chillicothe.
- Early 1813 British fleet under John B. Warren extends blockade to Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; blockade extended to New York by summer and Long Island Sound by fall; both foreign and coasting trades collapse, leading to local gluts and shortages of goods; goods formerly carried by coasting trade now hauled over bad roads along the Fall Line.
- Jan. 1, 1813 Name of county seat of Washington County, Md., changed from Elizabeth Town to Hagerstown. (Long)
- Jan. 8, 1813 New Castle Turnpike opens to Clarkes (Hares) Corners, Del. (Scharf)
- Jan. 19, 1813 British again blockade New York Harbor; continues during spring. (Vexler)
- Jan. 22, 1813 British defeat advance party approaching Detroit at Battle of Frenchtown on the River Raisin. (EAH)
- Feb. 1, 1813 William Chamberlain Patterson (1813-1883), second Pres. of PRR, born in Tazwell, Claiborne County, Tenn.; son of Francis and Ann Graham Patterson, natives of Ireland who had fled to America after involvement in Tone's Rebellion in 1798; brother of future Gen. Robert Patterson. (NCAB, Watkins - obit has 2/2/12)
- Feb. 12, 1813 New Jersey Legislature passes act for more effective enforcement of seizing New York steamboats in N.J. waters. (Thompson - verify)
- Feb. 26, 1813 Chancellor Robert R. Livingston dies of stroke at dinner table at Clermont. (Philip) (or 2/26)
- Feb. 27, 1813 Prussia, freed from Napoleon's domination, goes over to the Russians, who intend to pursue the French all the way to Paris.
- Mar. 4, 1813 Russians enter Berlin.
- Mar. 1813 British blockading fleet appears in Delaware Bay. (Higginbotham)
- Mar. 19, 1813 Gov. Snyder vetoes Omnibus Banking Bill; many country Democrats split from administration and favor banks in their districts, but unable to override veto. (Higginbotham)
- Mar. 26, 1813 Pennsylvania again declares Frankstown Branch of Juniata a public highway from forks to Hollidaysburg. (PL)

- Mar. 27, 1813 Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819) arrives at Erie, where ships are under construction with materials brought by land from Philadelphia via Pittsburgh. (EAH)
- Mar. 27, 1813 Prussia declares war on France.
- Mar. 29, 1813 New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike Company holds first meeting; Kensey Johns elected Pres. (MB)
- 1813? North Carolina grants steamboat monopoly to John Stevens. (Philip)
- Apr. 5, 1813 New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike orders survey from Clarks Corners to Frenchtown via Glasgow. (MB)
- Apr. 1813 British Admiral Sir George Cockburn begins operations in Chesapeake Bay.
- Apr. 27, 1813 American naval and land force from Sacketts Harbor captures York (Toronto), capital of Upper Canada, and burn the parliament and other public buildings. (EAH)
- Apr. 29, 1813 Admiral Cockburn's forces burn Frenchtown, Md.
- May 3, 1813 Admiral Cockburn's forces attack and burn Havre-de-Grace. (Brubaker)
- May 9, 1813 British and Indians break nine-day siege of Fort Meigs at the mouth of the Maumee River in Ohio, where Gen. Harrison commands the defense; however, Harrison cannot move on Detroit as long as the British have control of Lake Erie. (EAH)
- May 12, 1813 Admiral Cockburn's fleet withdraws to lower Chesapeake Bay.
- May 20, 1813 Napoleon defeats the Prussians and Russians at Bautzen.
- May 25, 1813 Gov. Aaron Ogden (1756-1839), a leading N.J. Federalist and resident of Elizabethtown, begins operating the steamboat *Sea Horse*, built for him by Daniel Dod, between New Brunswick and Paulus Hook; blocked from operating to New York by Fulton-Livingston monopoly.
- May 26, 1813 British extend blockade to New York, Port Royal, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. (EAH)
- May 27, 1813 U.S. troops under Col. Winfield Scott win the Battle of Fort George, gaining temporary control of Lake Ontario. (EAH)
- May 27, 1813 British evacuate Fort Niagara and Fort Erie. (EAH)

- May 29, 1813 British landing at U.S. naval base at Sacketts Harbor, N.Y., is repulsed after adverse winds prevent their ships from bringing their guns into play; loss of stores and damage to one ship force Commodore Isaac Chauncey to relax his pressure on the Niagara peninsula.
- June 9, 1813 U.S. forces evacuate Fort Erie and establish defensive line on the Niagara River. (EAH)
- June 12, 1813 French evacuate Madrid.
- June 13, 1813 *Chesapeake*, first steamboat on Chesapeake Bay, Capt. Edward Trippe, begins excursion runs between Baltimore and Annapolis; engine built by Daniel Large of Philadelphia, a former apprentice of Boulton & Watt.
- June 15, 1813 Britain, Russia and Prussia form Fourth Coalition against France.
- June 21, 1813 *Chesapeake* begins regular operation on the Union Line between Baltimore and Frenchtown, Md.; with stage portage to *Delaware* on Delaware River, forms through line between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
- June 21, 1813 Duke of Wellington defeats the French in the Battle of Vittoria; Joseph Bonaparte flees to France, and French troops stream back over the Pyrenees.
- June 26, 1813 British sack Hampton, Va.
- Summer 1813 Robert Fulton completes new dry dock and machine shop for his steamboat fleet at Paulus Hook. (Philip)
- July 5, 1813 Having expended \$78,000 from individual subscriptions and not meeting state's conditions for \$90,000 subscription, Columbia Bridge Company authorizes operating a bank, whose profits raise sufficient funds and win state subscription. (Wilson)
- Aug. 10, 1813 Talbot County, Md., militia drives off a landing party from Admiral Cockburn's fleet with no loss of life in Battle of St. Michaels.
- Aug. 12, 1813 Austria declares war on France.
- Sep. 10, 1813 Capt. Oliver H. Perry defeats British fleet on Lake Erie in battle off Sandusky, securing control of supply routes to the Northwest. (EAH)
- Sep. 26, 1813 British evacuate and burn Detroit after losing control of Lake Erie.
- Oct. 3, 1813 Prussian troops, having blunted a French counter-thrust at Berlin, cross the Elbe into western Germany.

- Oct. 5, 1813 Gov. William Henry Harrison defeats greatly outnumbered retreating force of British and Indians under Gen. Henry Proctor in Battle of the Thames in Upper Canada (Ontario); Shawnee leader Tecumseh is killed.
- Oct. 8, 1813 Duke of Wellington invades France from the south.
- Oct. 12, 1813 Democrats sweep Pennsylvania elections. (Higginbotham)
- Oct. 1813 Stevens's steamboats *Phoenix* and *Philadelphia* have brush (race?) with *Eagle* of ___ Line; *Eagle's* breaks down and is out of service for rest of season. (Heyl)
- Oct. 19, 1813 Three-day Battle of Leipzig ends with French in retreat.
- Oct. 25, 1813 Gen. Wade Hampton abandons advance on Montreal from the south and retreats to Plattsburg. (EAH)
- Oct. 29, 1813 Democratic-Republican William S. Pennington (1757-1826) inaugurated Governor of New Jersey, having defeated Federalist Aaron Ogden after Federalists lose majority in Legislature. (Sobel)
- Nov. 3, 1813 New Jersey grants a two-year steamboat monopoly to Aaron Ogden and his mechanic, Daniel Dod. (PL)
- Nov. 11, 1813 Units of a U.S. force under Gen. James Wilkinson advancing on Montreal down the St. Lawrence River crushed at Battle of Chrysler's Farm; Wilkinson then stops the advance and goes into winter quarters on the American side of the river. (EAH)
- Nov. 15, 1813 Napoleon returns to Paris having lost 400,000 men; Dutch rise up and expel the French.
- Nov. 16, 1813 Britain announces it is extending its blockade to Long Island Sound, leaving only the coast of New England, which opposes the war, open. (EAH)
- Dec. 10, 1813 Americans evacuate Fort George and burn village of Newark, Canada. (EAH)
- Dec. 1813 Period of sharp speculation in commodities, particularly tropical products, and high war-induced inflation in Philadelphia. (Cope Diary)
- Dec. 17, 1813 Congress passes an embargo designed to stop smuggling and supplying the British from New England and New York ports and along the Canadian border; embargo is not successful. (EAH)

- Dec. 18, 1813 British capture Fort Niagara on U.S. side of mouth of Niagara River and burn Lewiston, N.Y. in retaliation for U.S. burning of Newark, Canada. (EAH)
- Dec. 30, 1813 British burn Buffalo and Black Rock, N.Y. (EAH)
- Dec. 31, 1813 Prussians cross the Rhine into France.
- 1813 Second Fulton ferryboat *York* placed on Cortlandt Street run. (HC)
- 1813 Pennsylvania & New Jersey Steamboat Company incorporated in __; buys license from Robert Fulton. (Watkins - verify)
- 1813 R.L. Stevens builds family's second steamboat *Philadelphia* at Hoboken; teamed with *Phoenix* on Philadelphia-Trenton run; known as "Old Sal" because of female figurehead. (Heyl, Stanton) (Turnbull says b. by Nicholas Van Deusen of Philadelphia to design of R.L. Stevens)
- 1813 Steamboat *Eagle* built for Philadelphia-Burlington service. (Lane - or Trenton?)
- 1813 Charles Gwinn establishes first steam-operated flour mill in Baltimore on Commerce Street Wharf. (Browne)
- 1813 Boston Manufacturing Company establishes first completely integrated cotton textile mill at Waltham, Mass. (EAH)
- 1813 Capital of Indiana Territory moved from Vincennes to Corydon.
- Jan. 4, 1814 John Stevens begins preliminary examination for railroad between New Brunswick and Trenton. (Turnbull)
- Jan. 1814 Philadelphia prices fall on peace rumors. (Cope Diary)
- Jan. 19, 1814 John Stevens presents three petitions to New Jersey Legislature: for a charter for a railroad across New Jersey; for repeal of the steamboat monopoly grant to Aaron Ogden; and for the right to run as many steamboats as possible between New York and New Brunswick.
- Jan. 25, 1814 Aaron Ogden petitions New York State Legislature to repeal Fulton-Livingston steamboat monopoly. (Philip)
- Jan. 26, 1814 State of Maryland declares Susquehanna River a public highway between Pennsylvania state line and tide. (PL)
- Feb. 14, 1814 Napoleon wins fourth victory over the Prussians in four days.

- Feb. 26, 1814 New York Legislature begins hearings on Fulton-Livingston monopoly. (Philip)
- Mar. 8, 1814 New York Committee dominated by Federalists and upstaters rules that Fitch, not Fulton, invented the steamboat and reports bill granting relief to Aaron Ogden. (Philip)
- Mar. 8, 1814 New York Canal Commissioners recommend construction of a canal between Hudson River and Lake Champlain at same time as Erie Canal.
- Mar. 14, 1814 Elisha Boudinot, Cadwalader D. Colden, Anthony Dey, John N. Cumming, et al. secure incorporation of York & Jersey Steam-Boat Ferry Company in New York State for 15 years starting May 1. (PL)
- Mar. 19, 1814 Pa. Governor Snyder again vetoes Omnibus Bank Bill calling for incorporation of 41 banks. (Higginbotham)
- Mar. 21, 1814 Pa. Legislature passes Omnibus Bank Bill over Gov. Snyder's veto. (Higginbotham)
- Mar. 30, 1814 Full New York Legislature defeats bill in favor of Arron Ogden by vote of 51 to 43. (Philip)
- Mar. 30, 1814 Paris surrenders to the Allies; Napoleon had drawn back to the west; Tsar Alexander seized the initiative and ordered the armies to take the capital, which was left poorly defended.
- Mar. 31, 1814 Tsar Alexander I and King Frederick William IV of Prussia enter Paris.
- Apr. 6, 1814 Napoleon abdicates and is given the Mediterranean island of Elba as his "empire"; leaves U.S. only belligerent against Great Britain; 14,000 veterans of Duke of Wellington's Peninsular Campaign shipped to America for three-pronged offensive down Lake Champlain, up Chesapeake Bay and against New Orleans. (EAH)
- Apr. 1814 New York Coal Company incorporated in New York by Robert Fulton and associates; were to supply New York with coal from a tract just below Shippingport, Ky. which Fulton had recently purchased from Nicholas J. Roosevelt; later, lands are found to contain no coal. (Philip)
- Apr. 1814 New Orleans banks suspend specie payment.
- Apr. 14, 1814 U.S. repeals the Embargo and Non-Importation Acts. (EAH)
- Apr. 25, 1814 British announce extension of blockade to all of New England. (EAH)

- Apr. 26, 1814 Lewisburg Bridge Company incorporated in Pa. to bridge West Branch of Susquehanna at Lewisburg.
- Spring 1814 British extend blockade to New England, which had previously been exempt for its pro-British stance. (Cope Diary)
- Spring 1814 British fleet under Admiral Alexander Cochrane resumes operations in Chesapeake Bay.
- May 6, 1814 British destroy Fort Oswego in New York and withdraw to Canada.
- May 13, 1814 New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike asks for road viewers to license first five miles west from Clarkes Corner. (MB)
- May 30, 1814 In Treaty of Paris, Allies reduce France to its 1792 boundaries; Bourbon monarchy is restored, and brother of guillotined Louis XVI takes throne as Louis XVIII.
- June 9, 1814 John Stevens urges R.L. Stevens to have *Trenton* make a round trip to Trenton six days a week instead of every other day. (Turnbull)
- June 1814 British Navy taking a high toll of U.S. coasting vessels along the east coast, rendering internal trade difficult and expensive. (Cope Diary)
- June 17, 1814 Association newly-formed at New Brunswick agrees to purchase 75% interest in teamboat *Retaliation* being built by Lewis Murelatour of New York; to be operated in connection with Aaron Ogden's steamboat to enable him to run to New York City. (Thompson)
- July 1, 1814 First three miles of New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike west from Clarkes Corner licensed to take tolls. (Scharf)
- July 3, 1814 U.S. forces under Gen. Jacob Brown and Gen. Winfield Scott begin invasion of Canada across Niagara River; capture Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo. (EAH)
- July 5, 1814 Brown and Scott defeat British forces at Battle of Chippewa. (EAH)
- July 6, 1814 British fleet appears off Sandy Hook. (Vexler)
- July 1814 Small British naval squadron raids Elk River, seizing a Baltimore packet boat; then drops back down Chesapeake Bay. (Cope Diary 7/13)
- July 18, 1814 Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane issues orders for blockading fleet to destroy such coastal towns as present attractive targets. (EAH)

- July 22, 1814 Treaty of Greenville; Delaware, Miami, Seneca and Wyandot Indians cede ___; make peace with U.S. and join war against Britain.
- July 25, 1814 U.S. and British forces fight to a draw in Battle of Lundy's Lane; failure of Commodore Isaac Chauncey to provide naval support ends momentum on Niagara front, and Americans fall back on Fort Erie. (EAH)
- July 25, 1814 George Stephenson (1781-) tests his first locomotive, the *Blucher*, at Killingworth Colliery near Newcastle, England.
- Aug. 8, 1814 Negotiations begin at Ghent between British and American peace commissioners.
- Aug. 13, 1814 British begin besieging Fort Erie. (EAH)
- Aug. 19, 1814 Large British fleet with 4,000 men under Gen. Robert Ross moves up Patuxent River and embarks troops at Benedict for an assault on Washington. (Cope Diary, EAH)
- Aug. 24, 1814 British forces occupy Washington, D.C., after defeating U.S. troops at Bladensburg, Md.; burn White House, Capitol, and other public buildings, supposedly in retaliation for the burning of York (Toronto). (EAH)
- Aug. 25, 1814 British withdraw from Washington. (EAH)
- Aug. 27, 1814 Pres. Madison and some of Cabinet return to Washington. (EAH)
- Aug. 1814 Banks in Baltimore and Washington suspend specie payments; spreads to all banks outside New England, causing rapid depreciation of currency; .
- Aug. 30, 1814 Philadelphia banks suspend specie payments; merchants begin moving their ships up the Delaware, fearing an attack. (Cope Diary)
- Summer 1814 Steamboat *Enterprise* makes two round trips, Pittsburgh to Louisville. (verify)
- Sep. 6, 1814 New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike asks for viewers to license remainder of turnpike in Delaware; is done to Maryland state line. (MB)
- Sep. 11, 1814 Capt. Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825) defeats British fleet on Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh and invasion army under Gen. Sir George Prevost withdraws to Canada, abandoning large quantities of supplies. (EAH)
- Sep. 12, 1814 Gen. Ross's troops land at North Point northeast of Baltimore. (EAH)

- Sep. 13, 1814 Admiral Cochrane bombards Fort McHenry, but two-day combined land and naval assault on Baltimore fails, and Gen. Ross is killed. (EAH)
- Sep. 1814 Business failures in New York City. (Cope Diary)
- Sep. 21, 1814 U.S. sortie breaks siege of Fort Erie. (EAH)
- Oct. 11, 1814 Federalists post big gains in Pa. elections, although Simon Snyder reelected as Governor; Old School Democrats support Federalists. (Higginbotham)
- Oct. 14, 1814 British fleet leaves Chesapeake Bay for Jamaica. (EAH)
- Oct. 1814 Because of blockade, 4,000 wagons and 20,000 horses and oxen employed in land transportation across New Jersey; Federal government spend \$2 million on land carriage in New Jersey alone. (Lane)
- Oct. 17, 1814 Secretary of the Treasury George Mifflin Dallas recommends creation of a national bank with a capital of \$50 million, through which the President could suspend specie payments and the federal government receive regular loans. (EAH)
- Nov. 1, 1814 Congress of Vienna convenes, at which victorious Allies are to redraw the map of Europe after the surrender of French conquests, restore monarchies overthrown by Napoleon, and devise a peace settlement; ultimately, the arrangements made by the Congress prevent a general war in Europe for a century.
- Nov. 5, 1814 Americans evacuate and blow up Fort Erie, ending all efforts to invade Canada across the Niagara. (EAH)
- Nov. 7, 1814 General Andrew Jackson captures Pensacola in Spanish Florida. (EAH)
- Nov. 1814 Federal government bankrupt from failure to place war loans. (Higginbotham)
- Nov. 26, 1814 Large British fleet with 7,500 veteran troops under Sir Edward Pakenham leaves Jamaica for attack on New Orleans. (EAH)
- Dec. 5, 1814 The *Twins* replaces sailing vessels on Cooper's Ferry at Camden. (Lane)
- Dec. 15, 1814 Hartford Convention convenes in Connecticut; dominated by New England Federalists against the war policies of the Democratic administration in Washington. (EAH, Cope Diary)
- Dec. 1814 Steamboat *Enterprise* leaves Louisville for New Orleans with military stores for Gen. Andrew Jackson.

- Dec. 1814 New Brunswick Association contracts with Daniel Dod and Cornelius Jerolomon to build steamboat to be called *John Fitch* to run from New Brunswick with teamboat connection to New York. (Thompson)
- Dec. 23, 1814 Cleveland incorporated as a village. (PittsDir, 1849)
- Dec. 24, 1814 Treaty of Ghent signed ending War of 1812 on basis of *status quo ante bellum*. (EAH)
- Dec. 26, 1814 All three Cincinnati banks suspend specie payments. (Vexler)
- 1814 John R. Livingston, smarting under Aaron Ogden's competition, applies to New Jersey Legislature to revoke Ogden's monopoly grant. (Philip - verify)
- 1814 First Columbia Bridge opens between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa. about 1,000 feet upstream from later bridges; 5,690 feet long with 53 spans of covered Burr trusses; costs \$231,771. (Wilson - verify in bridge book)
- 1814 Boston Manufacturing Company incorporated by Francis Cabot Lowell, Patrick Tracy Jackson and their mechanic Paul Moody. (Check)
- 1814 Indiana charters First State Bank of Indiana; to have 15 branches in major towns; only 4 go into operation.