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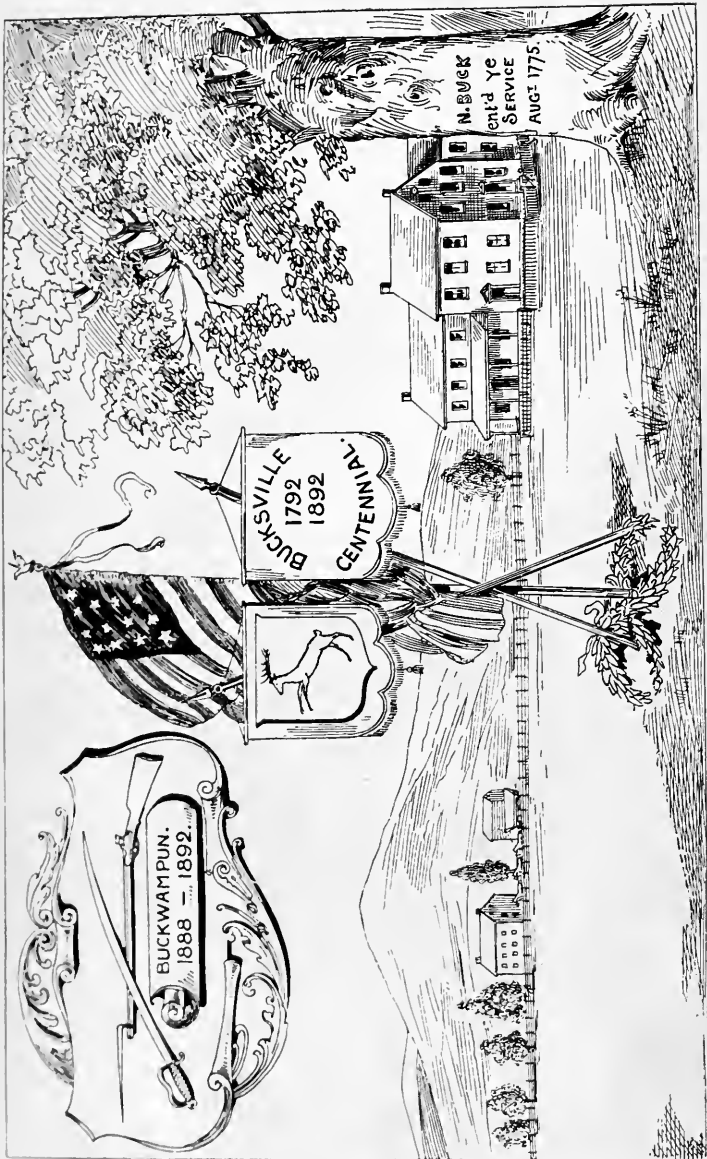
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—ACCOUNT—

—OF THE—

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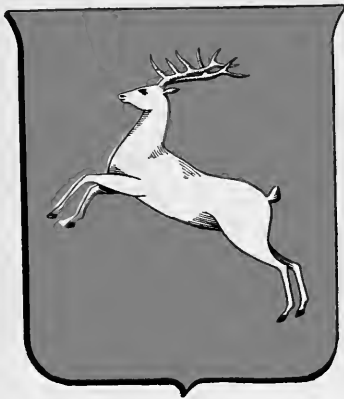
—AND OF—

The Bucksville Centennial Celebration
held June 11th, 1892;

Including the Proceedings of the

Buckwampun Literary Association on said
Occasion.

Edited by WILLIAM J. BUCK.

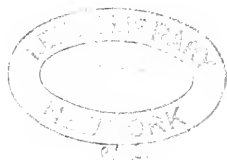


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PREFACE

WHEN an author has attained to nearly three score and ten and has had published within the past forty-three years in various works relating to the eastern section of Pennsylvania, several thousand biographical sketches of early families that have settled here and his own excluded, will now we presume at this late hour be sufficient apology for what may be attributed herein to either family pride or self glorification. This work had its origin through the recent Centennial celebration of the founding of Bucksville, to which the family still holds sufficient claims to have it gotten up and all the expenses connected therewith borne by themselves. As we well know, it is common for such demonstrations to have appropriations made therefor from the public revenues as an aid to success, we are pleased to say that this was neither sought, expected nor desired. Herein was no dishonor and let us now ask where in all America can a similar instance be found? We know not of it in the county nor in the State.

In the preparation of this work some difficulties have been experienced which do not generally attend early families, especially of English descent, whose ideas here are only too much narrowed to one language. From the circumstances attending the origin, nationality and final settlement of the Buck family here, some of the information has been translated from the Latin, Anglo Saxon, Dutch, Flemish, French and German. Family antiquity and its location in Lorraine and surrounding sections demanded this to make it as it now appears, however briefly and superficially done; in our desire to see it from the press ere another return of paralysis. Let the reader glance at the vignette and the title page as expressly designed for this work; it is marvelous we think in several respects. The magnificence of the scenery, and with its surrounding associations, all we believe founded on fact. Again, the remarkable alliteration of the family name thereon, can a parallel be found like it in similar works of this character?

We have spoken of our English element as too much confined to only one language; had it taken a wider range their officials in public records would not have exposed their limited knowledge as they thus have, or shall it be called ignorance for it certainly imposes great difficulties in these days as to surnames of German descent. For some proof of this need not go outside of the Buck family and some of its early affiliations. Thus it is found in records as Buck, Bock, Book and Buch. The name Eck, Egg, Ick and Agg; Kohl, Kole and Kol; Heaney, Honig, Henich and Haney; Clemmer, Klemmer and Clymer. Afflerbach has been found so varied as well as other German names, that we decline to give this matter further space. Among given names, Jacob has been indifferently written Jacobi, and hence also James, Abigail frequently Appolonia; Sarah, Salome; Susanna, Susan; Hannah, Johannah; Magdalena, Maria and Mary. We intend here only to mention some of the troubles that have beset us to confirm personal identity.

The carelessness or indifference exhibited by the English officials during the colonial period in recording the names of the German immigrants on their arrival is to be regretted, and whilst now one of the most important events connected with family history is one also of the most perplexing to fix upon with certainty. Sometimes they have two given names, when they afterward assumed but one, or *vice versa*. Respecting this will give three examples from several more that pertain to this work, "Johan Nichel Buch" is stated to have arrived with Michael Hartman in 1748, and "Nicolas Buch" in 1752. Having come so near together, our evidence is so equally balanced thereon that we cannot yet positively determine which was the ancestor. The name of Hartman favors the first, whilst on the other hand no records as yet favor two given names, neither were such bestowed on any of the ancestor's ten children; yet he had a son John as well as Nicholas, and the former has almost been as common in the family. From his estimated age at arrival and subsequent marriage, the probabilities incline to the latter. "John George Kohl" arrived in 1732; in this case we possess a single evidence of this name being so called here later, but soon after, the first appears to have been totally dropped, hence proves the same individual. "John Jacob Ick" is stated to have arrived in 1741 and we know besides that his son John came with him. All records since mention him as "Jacob Eck" and possess conclusive evidence that it was the same person.

Another matter in which we have found several cases of discrepancy. In illustration will give an example. When the widow of Captain Buck died in 1858, the editor was requested to prepare the inscription for her tombstone and from the information furnished him, stated that at her decease was aged ninety-one years. Only within a year an original record of her birth has been discovered, and according to the same was born June 9, 1769, hence aged not quite 88 years 5 months, as may be seen on another page. As this work has chiefly been prepared for the descendants of the family, some of the members thereof in perusing it and afterwards seeing the age given on the tombstone, might infer that this was an error attributed to the editor, instead of a correction of what had been placed thereon. This is rather a frequent error on tombstones because supplied from tradition instead of original records. In one instance of this kind we have found a difference of nearly five years. We here touch on these several matters to show some of the difficulties that attend the genealogist in his desire to be correct and to account for the various discrepancies that may turn up to affect his reliability as an author.

As may be imagined this work was solely one of love, and the result of many years' labor in collection. We know now at its close that it has required far more time, labor and expense than was expected, but the result has proven itself more than gratifying. No pecuniary reward or profit was expected thereby and hence there could be no disappointment. To the public records at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Norristown and Doylestown we are considerably indebted for information as also to the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. To the Rev. G. H. Krake of Haycock, especially for researches made for us in the early Goshenhoppen records, which involved a knowledge of several languages, also to Mrs. Helena Kohl and John T. Buck of Bucksville, Charles Austin Buck of South Bethlehem and Abel B. Haring of Frenchtown, N. J. For assistance rendered us by Isaac O'Connell, Recorder of Deeds for Bucks county and to Frank N. Booze, Register of Wills, express also our thanks.

As an additional incentive to such labors, as derived now from our personal experience, feel it our duty to offer yet a few more remarks thereon as to its importance. What is a nation's history but an integral of which families constitute the parts and collectively considered the source of all strength, power and greatness. This is no more wonderful than grains of sand should form the shore or drops of water, rivers and oceans. We may carry the similitude still

further, by adding, that those apparently insignificant parts, produce more or less marked effects on their surroundings. Herein is expressed again the marked influence exerted by some families over others during the several stages of their existence. This generally appears to have been more owing to intellectual than to physical abilities, yet a combination of both is essential to check deterioration to which so many families owe their decline or downfall.

The frequent requests made to us for information on the subject of this work by relatives and friends, and our own frequent reference thereto in chronology must also show its importance. In matters respecting inheritance, legacies, hereditary rights and privileges and whatever pertains thereto, genealogy also performs a prominent part; for the want of it what fortunes have been lost to members of families through the neglect of this subject? With due attention to this matter justice need not be defeated nor estates be escheated, or what is worse assigned to those who otherwise would have had no legal claim thereto. Hence as time rolls on from the increase of population, the materials of history accumulate and the greater becomes the necessity therefor.

W. J. B.

JENKINTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., March, 1893.

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Explanations concerning some of the Illustrations.

THE vignette represents the upper portion of Bucksville as it appeared in 1810. The foreground is a part of the extensive field wherein the numerous company and battalion drills were held between the years 1807 and 1861. The large oak is still standing beside a spring of water that has been a century in use. The lettering thereon is merely added to show the date of the ancestor's entering into the army of the Revolution, for which the musket is placed in the shield in the upper left hand corner. The banners and flag represent those used in the late Centennial procession. The appearance of the old family mansion is exactly as it was in 1810, but within the last twenty years has been somewhat modernized; for further account of it see the latter part of this work. The house on the left is where Captain Buck died in 1829, and the sword in the shield is indicative of his command of the Washington Light Horse including his son for twenty-three years. The scroll has reference to the origin and success of the Buckwampun Literary Association. The Haycock mountain the highest elevation in Bucks county is correctly delineated as seen from Bucksville.

The coat-of-arms on the title-page is represented according to the descriptions given of it in the several works mentioned as treating on the antiquity of the family. The autographs have been supplied to denote the state of education that formerly prevailed among them. Captain Buck mounted in full uniform is also intended to represent a view in Bucksville about 1810 from the celebrated training ground. Within said space five additional buildings have since been erected and to represent thereon with their several improvements would be now to conceal more or less what possesses in this work its chief historic interest.



FAMILY ANTIQUITY.

The words *buck*, *book* and *beech* are generally regarded as derived from the Saxon *boc* or Gothic *boca*, signifying a beech-tree, or more strictly the bark or wood of the aforesaid, from which books were first made. As its mast resembles buckwheat, hence the name of the latter. The male deer was also called in the Gaelic *buic*, and in Welsh *booch*. Though the three words are now so seemingly different, yet to this day in the German, French, English, Dutch, Flemish and Italian languages surprising to state have a similar relationship and meaning. It is therefore puzzling to those not familiar with their common origin, how the names for buck, book, and beech should have been used so promiscuously in various parts of Europe in the long past, but those familiar with researches on this matter as applied to localities or families are cognizant of the fact.

Thus from the "Arts-Lexikon von Deutchland," and which also includes the German portion of Alsace and Lorraine, we secure in confirmation this interesting information: That the names found therein of Bock, Buck and Buch, as applied to towns, villages and places of various kinds, is entirely too numerous for us here to treat upon. In the grant of purchase to Nicholas Buck, by the Penns, it is stated as "a certain tract called Buckhill." This name translated into German is Bockberg, of which said work enumerates *seventy-seven distinct places*, the majority of which are located within the valley of the Rhine. We find therein also the names Bockweise, Bockstiege, Bocksthal, Bockstadt, Bocksdorf, Bockhof, Bockhaus, Buckholtz, Buckfeld and Buckwald, actually the archetypes of a number of places in Great Britain, America, and elsewhere. Respecting Bocksdorf or Bucksville, there are four in the Rhine section. The ancient Bock manor in Lorraine is therein mentioned, as is also the village of "le Buc" in Alsace, indicative how surnames may cling long to places that gave them their origin.

Of all the animals that roamed in the forests of Europe, the stag or male deer was certainly one of the noblest and freest; need we wonder, in consequence, that it was early selected in the days of chivalry as a charge on a coat-of-arms, and that it was thus adopted

prior to 1100 in Franconia, now Bavaria, and soon after in adjacent parts. One account states as early as the year 1000, but this, to the editor, is somewhat doubtful. In French works of heraldry is described as *De Gules, av bouc d' argent Soutant*, which in English reads, "On a vermillion shield or field, a white or silver buck springing diagonally from the lower right to the upper left corner," and is therefore called *les arms parlantes*, a speaking or canting coat-of-arms, from the charge giving its name to the bearer. Hence Lower, in his work on the Origin of Surnames (Vol. I, pp. 197-8), is inclined to think that the way the buck is represented is indicative of agility in the family that has assumed the name. To this remarkable assertion we shall have something to state hereafter on characteristic family traits.

History mentions that the said coat-of-arms was originally granted to a member of the family during the wars of the Crusades on a victorious field of battle against the Moslems for the recovery of the Holy Land. The red or vermillion color of the shield is proof of this, which was an honor that could be only bestowed under such circumstances by those high in power. In the victories that were won by the Christians over Soliman, in wresting from him Nice, his capital, in June, 1097, when the Duke of Lorraine was the second in command, and largely composed of his countrymen along the Moselle and Rhine, followed by that of Dorylænum and finally led in less than two years to their triumphal entry into Jerusalem, may denote when and where such a result may have been achieved.

It is obvious from what has been stated that the name is variously spelled. In German it is generally Bock, in French *De Bock*, *le Buc* and *Bouc*, whilst in early Belgium and Holland annals, *Bock*, *Bouc* and *Bouck*. The *de Bucs* figure in the history of Normandy previous to 1200. From this source, but somewhat later, the English branch dates its descent in Norfolk and adjacent parts. A German map of Lorraine, published in 1708, denotes a village and castle of the "Boucs" on the west side of the Moselle, about six miles northwest of Toul. Their several seignories being located chiefly within a distance of twelve miles from Thionville. The latter place being seventeen miles north of Metz.

In this country the family have founded Bucksport, Maine; Buck Hollow, Vermont; Bucksville, South Carolina, and to which may now be added the centenarian of our family in Bucks County. The late Governor William C. Bouck, of New York, we presume, is of the same stock.

The Bocks have furnished, within the past five centuries, to Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and adjacent parts, statesmen, warriors, authors, scientists, and professors to the universities, of which only a few will be mentioned. In Strasburg Cathedral, are early tombs of the family containing inscriptions, notably the splendid monument erected to the memory of Conrad Bock, an eminent citizen there who died in 1480, admired for the beauty of its statuary. Valentine de Bock, also of Strasburg, was one of the Councillors of Charles V, Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands; Jacob de Bock, siegneur of Vance and Autel. Nicholas de Bock, seigneur of Petrange, John Nicholas Ettienne de Bock, seigneur of Furst, Buy, Falschvillers, Lelling and Aling, also a Lieutenant-Marshal of France. Jerome Bock, Botanist, born at Heidesbach, near the Rhine, author of a magnificent work with colored plates, entitled "Neues Kraieterbuch," in two editions, of 1539 and 1554. Sir George Buck, an Englishman statesman and historian, who died in 1623. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, distinguished engravers and antiquarians, 1714-99. Lieutenant-Marshal Stephen de Bock, who died at Metz, in 1772, aged 87, the author of several historical and philosophical works in French and German, whose services were acknowledged by Buffon in his Natural History. Dr. Adam Bock, born at Aix-la Chapelle, Nov. 21, 1832, is a member of the present German Parliament.

Begen, in his *Biographie de La Moselle*, published at Metz in 1829, in treating on the Bock family, so long resident there, remarks that it is "one of the most illustrious families in our province." The Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, a Presbyterian clergyman, in his *Travels in Germany and Switzerland*, in 1836, thus mentions the section in which the ancient seats of the de Bocks were located: 'After passing the Moselle, the country assumes all its former beauty, and from thence entirely across Lorraine, the traveler is enchanted at every step to behold scattered around the evidences of contentment, industry, health and comfort, the fruits of a frugal and kind-tempered people, the monuments of a genial climate and a grateful soil.'

From the aforesaid, we learn that the Bucks are chiefly of German or Teutonic origin, and whose general characteristic traits prevail amongst them to this day. Our principal authorities for what has been given, are *Dictionarie Noblesse Familles de France*, Paris, 1771; 14 quarto vols.; *Reitaps Armorial General*, *Biographie Uni-*

versal, *Roses Biographical Dictionary*, *History of Strasbourg Cathedral*, *History of Metz*, *Tiesseiers Hist. Thionville*, *Bergen's Biog. de Moselle*, *Arts-Lexikon von Deutchland*, by H. Rudolph, Leipzig, 1870-72; *Essays on Surnames*, by M. M. Lower, London, 1849, and *Burke's British Armory*. The Buck family, of Bucksville, Pennsylvania, has been noticed by Davis, in his *History of Bucks County*, by Durrie, in his *Index to American Genealogies*, *Auge's Biog. of Montgomery County*, and in Vol. III, of *Munsell's American Ancestry*. All our European authorities mention from an early period the general prevalence of the names of Nicholas, Jacob and John among them, and of the coat-of-arms, thus corroborating a common origin through the several centuries that have passed away and sustained by family tradition when surnames had not been adopted until some time later.

NICHOLAS BUCK, THE ANCESTOR,

Was descended from an ancient family long settled in the vicinity of Thionville, Lorraine. The date of his birth is not known, and the names of his parents have escaped recollection within the past fifty years. His books and papers having passed by will to his two eldest sons above a century ago, and who have had, it is supposed, no descendants residing in their native county for the past sixty years, will explain the difficulties that here beset us in the beginning. The Bucksville branch being descended from Nicholas, the third son, who, on his father's death, was only nineteen years of age, will further explain the paucity of materials in this direction.

Lorraine being within the valley of the Rhine, and on the frontiers of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, has, in consequence, at various times, suffered severely from the ravages of war. It was seized by Louis XIV, in 1670, and after 1733, relinquished by Germany. Alsace, with the free city of Strasburg, was wrested by the same in 1681, and thus both provinces were attached to France, until re-ceded to Germany in 1871. As much of the larger portion of the inhabitants were Germans, will account for speaking said language. In the war that prevailed between France and Great Britain, from 1756 to 1764, the struggle was so severe that emigration from the valley of the Rhine almost ceased. We observe herein the causes that led so many for nearly half a century after 1708, to leave their native land to seek a home and settle by thousands with greater security in the forests of uncultivated but more peacefully disposed Pennsylvania.

No doubt the calamities that must so much attend warfare on the frontiers may have also chiefly induced Nicholas Buck, a single man, and probably but little over age, to think of emigration to America, especially at a time when in considerable numbers they were leaving the Fatherland. It has been stated heretofore that he embarked at Rotterdam, on the ship *St. Andrew*, James Abercrombie, master, stopping on the way hither at Plymouth, England, and arrived at Philadelphia, September 23, 1752. A list of the passengers has been published by Rupp in his "Thirty Thousand Names." He is therein called "Nicolas Buch," and by a careful study of the same cannot find a single name that could be recognized as a relative thus testifying to the family tradition on the subject. Like many other immigrants at this period, first proceeded up the Schuylkill Valley, and, it has been said, for a brief time remained in or near Reading, thence came by way of Goshenhoppen into Springfield Township, Bucks County, to settle down there for the remainder of his life.

Through additional research and later information, some doubts have been entertained as to the correctness of his aforesaid arrival, and if satisfactory, would make it almost four years earlier. The ship *Edinburgh*, James Russel, master, arrived at Philadelphia, September 5, 1748, with a number of immigrants who had also embarked at Rotterdam. Among the list of passengers we find the names of Michael Hartman and "John Nickel Buch." The former, no doubt, was the father of Nicholas Buck's second wife, whom he married in 1766. As to the latter, it is not known that he ever assumed or wrote two given or Christian names, and records also establish this fact in the case of his five sons; hence we are inclined to favor the supposition that his arrival here was as mentioned in 1752. However, researches on these matters prove that clerks were extremely negligent or indifferent in the way they set down the names of the immigrants and their methods of Anglicizing them.

How soon he came into this county is not known, but it was no doubt within a few years after his arrival in Philadelphia. The first positive assurance on this matter is in his being one of twenty-eight signers to a petition "of sundrie inhabitants of the township of Springfield," to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Newtown, December 11, 1760, praying for a road commencing and leading from the present Bethlehem road, one-half mile below the meeting-house, by way of Elias Beidleman's mill, to "the great road

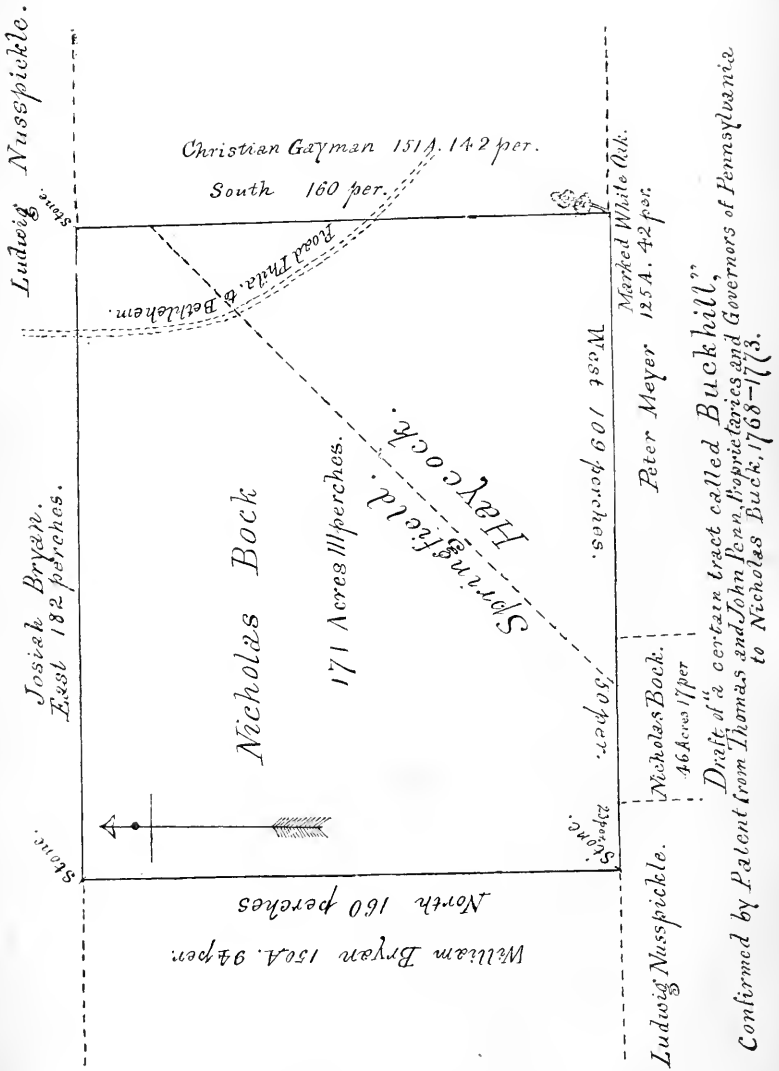
leading from Philadelphia to Easton," and terminating at the present Bursonville. This signature, of which we give a fac-simile, is

Nickly Buck

written in a plain English hand. Among the signers were the following, supposed to be neighbors: Jacob Overpeck, Jacob Hoffman, Peter Ohl, David Drissel, and Valentine Rohr. The Court, at the following June sessions, ordered said route to be viewed, and no doubt was soon thereafter opened, but no further mention of it is found in the records.

Our next knowledge of him is derived from a record of his marriage, April 21, 1761, to Mary Abigail, the daughter of George and Barbara Kohl, of Nockamixon, of whom we shall give further mention. His first child, Leonard, was born in September, 1763, and Joseph in the following year. His wife having died January 7, 1765, aged nearly twenty-two years, he married, May 12, 1766, Elizabeth, the daughter of Michael and Margaret Hartman, of Haycock. His children by the latter were Nicholas, Jacob, John, Catharine, Barbara, Elizabeth, Magdalena, and Mary Ann. In the record of this last marriage he is mentioned as being a "widower and farmer." This is the earliest mention ascertained as to his business or occupation.

According to the county records (Deed Book 39, p. 218-19), Nicholas Buck purchased from Ludwig Nuspickle and his wife Ann, March 18, 1768, a tract of land containing forty-six acres and seventeen perches, "with all and singular the buildings," being part of a larger tract obtained May 6, of the previous year, from Martin Kryder and his wife Susanna of Philadelphia, and forming a portion of the extensive grant to George McCall. At the date of the aforesaid purchase, as may be observed, Nicholas Buck had been married nearly seven years, and now the parent of three sons. The eldest aged about three and a half years, and Nicholas an infant of seven months. This would show that at this time, as a farmer, he could have derived little or no assistance in the way of labor from his family, and therefore, to some extent, gave employment to others. As buildings are mentioned on this tract, the inference is that he



must have now moved thereon, but where in this preceding interval of his married life he had his residence is undetermined, but it evidently was in this vicinity from what is expressed in the road petition. What is known of the ancestor later, will be given in the next article.

THE BUCKHILL ESTATE AND ITS FAMILY HISTORY.

We are now beginning to approach in the life of Nicholas Buck the ancestor, an interesting event that tends to give him prominence among the early settlers and original landholders of his neighborhood—at a period, too, when he could not have exceeded thirty-six years of age. Adjoining his purchase on the north was still a considerable body of unsold proprietary land, as well as in several other directions which was now claiming his attention, with a view of enlarging his boundaries. Application therefor had been made by John Saunders, and by the surveyor-general's order was surveyed to him January 7, 1768, but having deceased, Mr. Buck now sought its purchase; hence, by direction of John Hart, deputy-surveyor, it was re-surveyed for him by his assistant, David Schultz, March 6, 1769, and a warrant issued June 21, 1773. On the following December 1, the same was returned by John Lukens, the surveyor-general, to the Secretary's office, and a patent issued therefor from Thomas and John Penn, "Esquires, Proprietaries and Governors of Pennsylvania," December 2, 1773, and recorded in Patent Book, A. A., Vol. 14, page 63.

A neat and interesting plot of said survey may be seen in the records of the Surveyor-General's office at Harrisburg (Book D, page 217), now merged into that of the Secretary of Internal Affairs. A copy was made therefrom to illustrate this work, and contains the following description: "A Draught of a Tract of Land situate the greater portion in Springfield township, and the remainder in Haycock, county of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania, containing 171 Acres and 111 perches of land with the usual allowance of six per cent for Roads, being part of the Lottery Land on the Branches of Tohickon and now resurveyed to Nicholas Bock." As may be observed, was regularly laid out in the form of a parallelogram. Its bounds are thus set forth: Beginning at a marked white oak in a line of Peter Meyer's land, thence by the said Nicholas Bock's and Ludwig Nuspickle's land, west 182 perches to a stone, thence by

William Bryan's land north 160 perches to a stone, thence by Josiah Bryan's and Ludwig Nuspickle's land east 182 perches to a stone, thence by Christian Gayman's land south 160 perches to the place of beginning.

The cost for entrance was £3.4, and for the land, £123.4, with the reservation of the usual quitrent of a half-penny Sterling per acre per annum forever. In the final settlement of Nicholas Buck's estate, we find that his executor had paid to Anthony Butler as agent for the Penns, the sum of £6.7.5 for said purpose. Whilst the editor of this work was engaged in arranging the extensive Penn Papers for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in 1872, and several years later, a "Map of the Lottery land adjoining the Manor of Richland," was discovered, and a reduced copy was made therefrom for Davis' History of Bucks County, wherein it was published in 1876, which will give some idea of the location of this purchase, as well as that of the several surrounding tracts. All familiar with patent lands know that it is rare to find any names given therein to such tracts, yet Nicholas Buck has had in this purchase such an honor conferred on him by the son and grandson of William Penn, as his successors in the government. This may be seen in his patent, and also in Deed Book No. 39, pages 218-19, of the Bucks County records, wherein it is mentioned "as a certain tract called Buckhill, in Haycock and Springfield townships."

We entertain, no doubt, that this suggestion must have originated in Mr. Buck. Several facts would denote this: he had a knowledge of languages, his family had for some time previously given names to several localities in his native province, and among them was Bockberg (see preceding article), which, translated from the German, reads *Buckhill*. Whoever will visit the old family homestead thereon, now owned by Nathan Cressman, will at once perceive its appropriateness, for it was located on the central and elevated part of the original tract, about half a mile west of the Bethlehem road, and nearly the same distance north of the Haycock line. In consequence it affords from the house a splendid view, particularly in a northwest direction, of the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains. A ridge of trap rocks also commences near here and extends on to Sumneytown; hence we do not wonder that its owner, from the prospect it afforded him, should be gratified in a name that also reminded him of scenery he had now forever left behind.

As the Buckhill tract was all wild, uncultivated land, it must be expected that a great deal of labor and expense would be required thereon before a sufficiency of land could be cleared for agricultural purposes, as well as in the erection of comfortable buildings for the shelter and protection of his household, crops and animals. This may have been sufficiently accomplished to remove from his adjoining property in the summer or fall of 1774, being over four and a half years from the date of his entrance fee and survey, whilst his deed of purchase had given him full possession thereof the previous December 2.

That Nicholas Buck took an active and early part in the principles that culminated in the Revolution is a family tradition, besides have ample evidence from the records in the State Department at Harrisburg. When the articles for Independence were drawn up, among other requirements give this extract: "We, the subscribers, agree that we will associate for the purpose of learning the Military Exercise, and for defending our Property, Liberties and Lives against all attempts to deprive us of them." To this he subscribed and was accordingly enrolled for the service in "the Springfield company," August 21, 1775. Among others belonging thereto we find the names of Adam Frankenfield, Henry Afflerbach, Adam Bidleman, Andrew Sigafos, Michael Fackenthal and others. This company was subsequently commanded by his neighbor, Captain Josiah Bryan, and attached to the Third Bucks County Battalion, of which John Keller was appointed Colonel, May 6, 1777. How long they were drilled or in the service, or what duties they performed, the records do not state.

When the war had well progressed and the State had assumed its new form of government, acts were passed June 12 and October 12, 1777, requiring all white male inhabitants over eighteen years of age to be additionally enrolled and give in their allegiance to the same. The records show that Nicholas Buck again gave in his adherence and support thereto before William McHenry, Esq., of Bedminster Township, June 10, 1778. His family, at this latter date, comprised seven children, the eldest being under fifteen years, and Barbara, the youngest, aged not quite ten months. His death taking place but little over two years after the close of the war, has rendered it difficult to arrive now at all the required facts we would like to possess on the subject.

Leonard Buck was brought up a farmer, Joseph having learned the smith's trade; his father had erected for him a shop near the dwelling-house on the Bethlehem road, to carry on his occupation. For this purpose, from the inventory of his father's personal effects, made in November, 1785, we learn that he had for this purpose furnished him with "a set of blacksmith's tools" and a lot of iron, steel and charcoal. The inference from this is that, as he was not quite of age, was so employed by the parent. It was here where Nicholas a few years later, set up wagon-making in this connection, Joseph doing the iron work. There is no doubt that they thus continued together until in March, 1793, when the former moved on his purchase in Nockamixon, and which led to the founding of Bucksville.

About this time the ancestor must have been in declining health, for his will dated February 12, 1785 (Will Book, 4, p. 547), begins thus: "Nicholas Buck, of Springfield township, yeoman, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God therefor, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this mortal life, have thought fit to settle my worldly affairs and to make this my last will and testament." He, however, lingered until into the beginning of November of the following year, for said instrument was proven the 13th of said month, 1786. Judging from several concurrent circumstances, his age at his death may have been about 56 years. This was no great period, but the hardships and struggles that must have attended pioneer life in the forests of Pennsylvania, as well as his exertions in the Revolutionary cause, may have contributed to shorten it. Certainly, a great change compared to that in Alsace, Lorraine and adjoining parts.

Having now followed the ancestor of the family from his home near Thionville, Lorraine, to the close of his career in Pennsylvania, from the evidence given the results speak highly in his favor, viewed in whatever light we may. That in the short space of twelve years he should have changed the Buckhill tract from a forest into a large and productive farm, with two sets of buildings, supporting considerable stock and a sufficiency of fruit grown thereon for a cider-mill—to accomplish such a change must show no inconsiderable degree of enterprise, and that himself and family must have been frugal and industrious. His real estate consisted of almost 218 acres, and with his personal property at this date worth no inconsiderable sum, and must have been chiefly the result of twenty-four years' attention to agriculture, a more profitable showing than can be generally shown in these days.

Possessing a knowledge of the German, French, English and Flemish languages, he performed for this section a serviceable part as interpreter and translator, for the settlers around were largely Germans, after which were some English, Irish and a few French. Hence he would be frequently called upon to thus facilitate communication with each other. This was particularly the case with those holding official positions, whose knowledge was chiefly confined to the English tongue, therefore unable to conduct business with those to whom it was unfamiliar, as, for instance, the German. For the period, Mr. Buck had his children tolerably well instructed in both of these languages, particularly when we come to consider the disadvantages they labored under as a widely scattered rural community as must have then existed.

His will is an interesting document, disclosing on his part a desire to have carried out therein intentions that do him credit. Orders first his debts and funeral expenses paid; appoints John Smith and his son Leonard, executors; directs £100 to be paid to his wife Elizabeth within six months after his decease, and, in addition, to have the interest of £200 as long as she is his widow; his sons to build for her a room adjoining the house to dwell in, but in case of non-agreement, to put the dwelling-house at the road in order for said purpose. To have her bed, 50 bundles of flax, to have half an acre of flax sowed yearly on the premises for her use, and to provide for her during the whole of her widowhood a sufficiency of firewood, 150 lbs. of pork, 50 lbs. of beef, 15 bushels of rye, 10 bu. of wheat and 2 barrels of cider annually, hay for 2 cows, and to pasture with their own for full three years after his decease. After said time to have 10 bu. rye, the same of wheat and hay, and pasture for one cow. To have the right to select for her sole use whatever cow she prefers.

Respecting the division of his property among his children: Gives to his sons Leonard and Joseph, all his household goods, personal property, including all real estate, as lands and tenements forever, to be equally divided between them or their heirs. To his children Nicholas, Jacob, John, Catharine, Barbara, Elizabeth and Magdalena, £100 each, to be paid them by Leonard and Joseph. For their faithful performance, the two aforesaid are to give sufficient and satisfactory security to John Smith, the first-mentioned executor. The witnesses thereto were Ludwig Nuspickle and George Amey, who were also the appraisers of the personal effects.

Mr. Smith was a resident of Springfield, and for the position assigned him was eminently qualified, for we must remember at this date that Leonard's age did not exceed twenty-two years and a half; this on the part of the father certainly exhibits confidence and integrity in his abilities.

The inventory of the personal effects at this day possesses considerable interest of what was to be found on a well-stocked farm in the upper section of Bucks County above a century ago, and helps to give us, like the will, some insight into the life and domestic arrangements of said period, and of which we propose to give but a brief mention: 6 horses, 11 cattle, 7 sheep, 16 swine, 9 hives, 7 containing bees; 2 wagons, 1 pair wheels, 2 wagon covers, 2 plows, harrow, sled, 1 womans' and 3 mens' saddles, 2 sets wagon-gears, 2 sets plow gears, wheelbarrow, 3 hopples, winnowing mill, cutting-box and knife, 3 oats cradles, 11 sickles, apple mill and trough, 2 flails, 2 spinning-wheels, wool or big wheel, reel, musket, cabbage-cutter, blow-horn, pigeon net, lot of books, 6 tons of hay, 4 tons of second crop, wheat in the straw, £30; rye do, £4; oats, £8.15; 61 bushels of buckwheat and 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground. Due on notes and bonds outstanding, £521.4.8, in book accounts, £100.5.1. The aforesaid shows that he was a considerable farmer; that linen and woolen goods were manufactured for home use; honey produced, and that wild pigeons abounded and were caught in nets. On settlement of the estate, the personal property amounted to £1071, 12s, 3d, or, in our present currency, about \$2900.

In consideration with the Buckhill estate, a curious circumstance has been brought to light. Mention has been made that John Saunders had made application for the tract in 1768, and had been surveyed for him, but having shortly deceased, the matter was left to neglect by his heirs. In consequence, Nicholas Buck made application therefor, to whom it was re-surveyed, and, by his payment, a clear and full title given him. As, no doubt, Saunders had paid his entrance fee, it would appear that his family still claimed some right thereto. The result was that his granddaughter, Judith Dickey, "spinster of Abington and only surviving child of his daughter Judith and her husband John Dickey," for the consideration of £50, "in good gold coin well and truly paid by Leonard and Joseph Buc. does release forever all her right and title to the said tract, September 29, 1788," and which was so acknowledged

and recorded. This was certainly a highly creditable transaction on the part of the said brothers thus befriending the woman, but we fail to perceive herein a justifiable claim thereto.

Not long after their father's death, the personal property and real estate was divided between them. As to the latter, Leonard retained possession of the homestead portion, and Joseph the land and buildings on the Bethlehem road, and where he continued to reside, pursuing his occupation in connection with farming until about the beginning of this century, when he removed to Whitehall Township, near Allentown, now Lehigh County. However, he sold out here November 5, 1801, all his right and title to Leonard, who thus became the sole proprietor. The latter continued to reside thereon until his death in 1809, when his brother, Captain Nicholas Buck, of Bucksville, became his administrator, who sold the same the following year at public sale, containing 182 acres and 66 perches to John Damuth for £1407, 10s, 4d, his widow retaining a dower right therein during her life time. Having four daughters and no male issue will explain how it came now to pass from out the family after thirty-seven years of possession. In all of this time, whatever improvements had been made thereon to help change it from a wilderness, of course, was owing to them. As the estate had contained almost 218 acres, it would appear as if the 46 acre tract had been previously sold off and may have thus been increased by the addition of the six per cent allowed for roads, a common occurrence in real estate transactions since the beginning of this century.

On the death of the last-mentioned owner, Samuel Damuth relinquished his right in 1826 to his brother John, the place having then been reduced to 104 acres and 59 perches. From the latter has since passed away to its present owner, Nathan Cressman, who has now been long a resident thereon. Mrs. Joseph Ohl owns now that portion containing 34 acres fronting on the Bethlehem road, where stood the dwelling-house mentioned in the will of 1785. The balance has since been incorporated into the farms of Samuel Hinkle, George Heft and the widow Schaffer, and hence been subdivided into at least five separate places.

While the editor was engaged on the Penn Papers as mentioned on a previous page, he became first aware of this original purchase, and hence set at work to ascertain its location. Having nothing to guide him outside of some family traditions, he had supposed in consequence that it was either located near Pleasant Valley or the Springfield church, for which purpose he made a special visit

in September, 1879, after an absence from all that section for seventeen years. Several he had applied to hunted up their old deeds to aid him, but it proved fruitless. In this dilemma he applied to the late venerable Lewis Ott, nearly a life-long resident of Pleasant Valley, and a man of extensive acquaintance. In a letter dated February 14, 1880, he wrote that "After a long interval I have at last found out your great-grandfather's land. Nathan Cressman owns and occupies the homestead, while the balance has become subdivided and owned by some four or five others. Mr. C. says the original deeds were destroyed by fire at Newtown, while left there to be recorded."

On receipt of this information he visited Mr. Cressman, September 15, 1880, previously sending him a letter of his coming and the object therein. He was kindly received on his visit there, and that he had well-known his father while a merchant at Stony Point. Under the circumstances, as may be well supposed, the place was viewed with more than ordinary interest. The site of the original house was a few feet south of the present mansion, one and a half stories high and of some length. Nearly one half was of log, and the other and later addition of stone. From its appearance a portion of the barn must have been erected by the ancestor, being built of logs and weather-boarded. The timber used in its construction was of excellent quality and such as could no longer be supplied in this section, thus showing the superiority of the timber in the original forest trees.

Some seven or eight large pear trees standing between the house and barn also claimed attention, and from their size must be all of one hundred and ten years old, consequently planted by the family, and still continue to bear (1891) an abundance of fruit. The soil appeared fertile, with a slightly rolling surface. The house was built near the center of the original tract, and affording from there a magnificent view of the bold, blue outline of the distant Kittatinny Mountains. As he looked around he felt an honest degree of pride in what his ancestor had here accomplished in causing "the wilder-ness to blossom as the rose." He thought too of his feelings as his mind must have occasionally reverted from this forest land to the homes of his ancestors and to the vineclad and castle-crowned hills of the Moselle and Rhine, so rich in storied and poetical associations of the long past. This we have endeavored to express in the following two pieces of music composed expressly for this work, and now first published :

Thoughts of Home.

WM. J. BUCK.

WM. J. BUCK.

With expression.

Roselle Waltz.

WM. J. BUCK.

WM. J. BUCK.

THE EARLY NEIGHBORS OF NICHOLAS BUCK.

In the preceding article we have brought to a close our information respecting the ancestor of the family, but we design, under our present heading, first to give some mention of the two families wherein he intermarried and with whom all his descendants can claim kindred. They were also early settlers and original purchasers of the soil, and gave their early support to the Revolutionary cause as well as their allegiance to the new form of government that had its origin at this time. In the period that has elapsed have not proven themselves unworthy their sires, but as useful and enterprising citizens whose general record in character has become well established in the community where they have now so long resided.

John George Kohl arrived in Philadelphia in the ship *Mary*, September 26, 1732, and it would seem a few years thereafter was married to Mary Barbara Behben. We know from records that in the spring of 1741 he resided in Falkner's Swamp, New Hanover Township, now in Montgomery County, where his daughter Albertina was born May 6, of said year. It is probable that soon after this he removed to Nockamixon and settled on the Durham road not far below Bucksville, where it is supposed his daughter Mary Abigail was born July 4, 1742—the future wife of Nicholas Buck, who was married at his house, April 21, 1761. We know that in 1767, he was an original purchaser of 51 acres of land. He died on his farm July 3, 1779, aged 79 years, followed by his wife a month later. He had three sons, Joseph, Jacob and George, who were enrolled in Captain Jacob Shoope's Company of Associators in August, 1775, and gave in their allegiance, August 27, 1778. Whether he had more children we cannot positively state. George, the latter, and his wife Catharine, had sons, Anthony and George. The family has become numerous, and, as will be seen, have, at various times, intermarried into the Buck family.

Michael Hartman, with George Jacob Hartman and John Nickel Buch, arrived in the ship *Edinburgh*, James Russel, master, at Philadelphia, September 5, 1748, and Francis and Mathias Hartman in the following year. We possess sufficient evidence that the aforesaid were related, but cannot give the degree of affinity. Michael Hartman was a carpenter by occupation, and from the record of the Surveyor-General's office know that May 4, 1751, he made application for 25 acres of land in Haycock, which was

granted him. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Nicholas Buck, widower, May 12, 1766, with whom he had eight children, and survived him into the beginning of this century. The fine painting of the crucifixion in the Haycock church, was a gift from her in 1798, and was executed by a German artist in Philadelphia at her order. It is supposed that the family resided not far from the Buckhill tract, thus the alliance was brought about. Michael Hartman, Jr., was a private in Captain Henry Nevel's Company, of Philadelphia County militia in the Revolution, sold his farm of 80 acres in 1808, in Montgomery Township, and was living in Armstrong County in 1835. Mathias Hartman was a patriot in the Revolution, and was appointed June 10, 1776, by the Bucks County Committee of Safety, collector of arms in Haycock; his duties being to disarm all those who refused to give in their allegiance for the use of the army. Francis Hartman settled in Ridge Valley, Upper Salford, where he was a witness to the marriage of John Eck to Mary Schneider in 1762, and died there in 1768. Francis Hartman, of Richland, was elected treasurer of the county in 1866. This family is tolerably numerous, and the records show that now for some time have been considerable landholders.

Valentine Rohr resided in Haycock in 1743, and where his widow Barbara, in 1774, was an original purchaser of 282 acres. Their son Michael married Mary, daughter of Leonard Buck, and gave in his allegiance June 30, 1778. Ludwig Nuspickle was a considerable landholder, and in 1763, was one of the signers to have Haycock erected into a township. He was a near neighbor to Nicholas Buck and a witness to his will and appraiser of his personal property. He died in 1818, aged 88 years. George Amey, or originally Emich, was a purchaser, in 1768, of 231 acres, who was also a witness and appraiser. His son George inherited his property and appears to have been a man of some means. John Saunders, who died in Richland in 1768, is supposed to have been the father-in-law of Patrick McCarty, of Haycock Run Valley, married to his daughter Catharine in 1743.

John Smith, the executor, was a resident of Springfield, and one of the County Commissioners, who, in 1777, built the stone bridge over Cook's Creek at Pleasant Valley, which was still standing in 1880. Elias Beitelman, who owned the mill in Springfield in 1760, applied for naturalization in 1747, hence must have been an early resident. He died in 1781, aged 74 years. He is supposed

to be the father of John and Leonard Beitelman. Leonard Buck was called after the latter. Peter Meyer, in 1763, was one of the petitioners for Haycock Township. He was an original purchaser in 1770 of 125 acres, and a Mennonite minister. Concerning Christian Gayman and William Bryan, cannot give additional particulars beyond being original purchasers. Josiah Bryan was a captain of the Sixth Company of Colonel John Keller's Battalion, May 6, 1777. Most of those mentioned have still descendants residing in said vicinity. Adam Bidelman was a second lieutenant of Captain Bryan's Company.

SONS OF THE ANCESTOR.

LEONARD BUCK, the eldest son, was born in September, 1763 married Elizabeth, daughter of Mathias and Mary Catharine Kramer, born April 24, 1769. He was brought up a farmer, and in 1786, under certain conditions of payment to the heirs, inherited half the real and personal estate of his father. He died in 1809, aged 46 years; his widow survived him some time. He had four children, Mary, Catharine, Sarah and Abigail. Mary married Michael Rohr, April 29, 1806, had a daughter Anna, born April 12, 1809. Catharine married Martin Wack, had children, John, born February 24, 1824; Rosanna, born December, 1825; and Anna, born July 11, 1827. He moved to Ohio, and possess nothing later of the family. Sarah married John Melchior, a farmer, had a son, Benedict, born April 30, 1828; also Reuben, Mary, Sarah, and other children. Moved to Washington Township, Berks County, where they have descendants, and in Philadelphia. Nicholas Melchior had a son, George, born February 13, 1743, mentioned in Goshenhoppen records, denotes that this is an early family. Abigail married Caspar Schönebrunh, son of Caspar and Margaret, who were married April 27, 1772.

Respecting one of the above, Lewis Ott, long a merchant and postmaster at Pleasant Valley, thus wrote April 3, 1880: "I have recently learned that a daughter of Leonard Buck was married to a man whose name has been forgotten. They designed to move some distance, and when the day arrived she refused to go, and he proceeded on the journey. She remained and died in the neighborhood, and became a noted and successful nurse, ever willing to render aid to the suffering. In consequence was regarded with high esteem in the surrounding neighborhood as a good Samaritan.

She resided in the house now owned by Mrs. Ohl." As her aged mother resided there and we know was living in 1826, a care for her may have become a stronger reason for the course taken. This no doubt was Abigail, for what became of her husband subsequently is not known. In this perceive a common family trait; force of character, combined to strong local attachment.

JOSEPH BUCK, the second son of the ancestor, was born November 6, 1764, and was married to Rosina ———. He had a son John and other children. Having sold his real estate to his brother, removed to Whitehall Township, now Lehigh County, in 1800. As the surname is known to exist at this day in Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties, it is supposed has descendants there. At this writing cannot give anything additional on the matter. We give a facsimile of his autograph written in German in 1801, and would

Joseph Lof

denote his having received a fair education. The State records mention a Joseph Buck serving in the Revolutionary army; if he was the person, as we possess no knowledge of any other, it must have been near the close of the war.

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS BUCK,

Was the third son of the ancestor, after whom he was called,* and the first child by his second wife, Elizabeth Hartman, born in Springfield, August 20, 1767, and at his father's death aged nineteen years. Judging by his papers, account books and the estates he settled, as well as his business qualifications, must have received for that period a good common school education. The family being

Nicholas Buck

large and having a mechanical turn and encouraged thereto by his brother Joseph, learned what was then called the wagoner's (wheel-

*In consequence of several members in the family bearing the names of Nicholas, Jacob and John, hence will append their military titles by which they were best known whilst living, to prevent confusion.

wright) trade, which he set up on the old homestead farm beside the Bethlehem road. In 1789 married Mary Magdalena, daughter of John Eck, a farmer of Upper Salford, thirteen miles distant.

In the fall of 1792 he purchased of Christian Klinker, potter, a tract containing 64 acres and 140 perches in Nockamixon, handsomely located on both sides of the Durham road, "for £351 of gold and silver currency," and who had carried on here for a few years the manufacture of earthenware. The buildings thereon were small and rudely constructed of logs. On his removal here the following March 23, as may be well expected, found much to do before he could even be comfortably fixed. He was now not quite twenty-four and a half years old, and a field for enterprise here lay spread around him for development, and upon which he was not slow to enter. Soon a new dwelling was erected, as well as wheelwright and blacksmith shops, in which to pursue his occupation; more land was cleared and additional crops raised and other improvements made.

To accomplish the aforesaid not only required industry and perseverance, but also judgment and business knack to make it successful. In a few years another substantial stone house was erected and his business kept improving. He, too, was receiving the good will and confidence of his neighbors, judging from the trusts and responsibilities he was assuming. Owing to the spread of population northward, travel on the road was also increasing, great teams often of four and six horses passed his place daily over the great highway to Philadelphia with produce from near Easton, Nazareth, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem and other places, returning again laden with freight. His occupation by this was also increased. Having a rising family, he exerted his influence in having two stone schoolhouses built in the neighborhood. In 1803 and later years he was collector of taxes in Nockamixon, and how much earlier and later is not known.

Through the excitement occasioned by the dastardly attack of a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake on our coast in the summer of 1807, he soon after set about raising a troop of cavalry in his neighborhood, which was fully equipped and ready for service in the following spring, and of which he continued captain until near his death. In this latter year he built an addition to his house, making it thirty by sixty feet in dimensions, besides a two story wing, the whole of stone, with a view to a public house, which

was licensed in the spring of 1809. As Michael Ott was three miles below him keeping the sign of "The Buck," he substituted "The White Horse" in military caparison. The cause for this change with the information relating thereto is so interesting that a more detailed account thereof will be given hereafter.

With a view of having his children better educated than what was afforded by the schools of the neighborhood, Captain Buck engaged Professor Charles Fortman to teach at his home a class on the piano, vocal music, and the Latin, English, French and German languages, which met with sufficient success as to be maintained there for several years. In 1816 he also entered into storekeeping, which he conducted until in the spring of 1828, when his son Samuel succeeded him in the business. At what time it became noted as a "Stage house" is not exactly known, but probably not long after 1819, and was maintained as such until the withdrawal of the Easton stages on the completion of the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad in 1854, a period probably extending to a third of a century.

Here, too, for many years were held the annual spring trainings of the uniformed volunteers of the townships of Springfield, Durham, Nockamixon and Tinicum. The most notable being Captain Buck's Company of Washington Light Horse, Captain Jacob Sassaman's Bucks County Rifle Company, Captain Hillipot's Leopard Rifles, and Captain Samuel Steckel's Durham Infantry, which comprised the Battalion. Owing to the late war these companies were all disbanded a short time prior to 1861. These parades would bring together a large concourse of spectators, and awaited with great interest by the boys of the surrounding section. Through the increasing prosperity of the neighborhood as well as his business affairs, application was made by him for a post office called Bucksville, which was granted in 1828, of which he was appointed the first postmaster.

He had six children, Elizabeth, Nicholas, Sarah, Mary Magdalena, Jacob E., and Samuel. Nicholas learned with him the wheelwright trade, and soon after his marriage in 1813 the business was entirely relinquished to him. Jacob E. became his assistant and principal clerk in the store about 1818, in which he continued until in the spring of 1826, when he entered into business for himself in Springfield, two miles distant. Owing to his declining health Captain Buck retired from business in April, 1829, and

removed to a house he had built on his tract some time previously, now the property of Josiah Shuman. However, he did not long survive the change, for he died August 28, aged 62 years, 9 days. His estate was administered by his two eldest sons, Nicholas and Jacob.

The personal property was sold at public sale in 1829, and the real estate October 3, 1830. The hotel with its several improvements and 50 acres was bought by his son Nicholas for \$61.50 per acre, or \$3,075. No. 2, where he died, was purchased by his daughter Sarah and her husband, John Malone, and described as containing 16 acres and 125 perches "of first rate wood and meadow land, a good two-story stone house, stable and outbuildings, fruit trees and a never failing spring of excellent water." This brought \$42.25 per acre. Several lots of woodland were next sold, comprising 36 acres. The whole, including the personal, amounted to upward of \$6400.

The hotel property is thus described in an advertisement of its sale in a Doylestown paper of September, 1830, as "a highly valuable stand, sign of the White Horse, situated on the Stage Road from Philadelphia to Easton, at the intersection of the Easton and Old Durham roads, 15 miles from Doylestown and the same from Easton and Bethlehem, and three miles from the Delaware Canal. Daily line of stages change and the passengers breakfast and dine here, and the post office is in a part of the building. There are three sheds with stabling, new barn, a well, two never failing springs of water, apple orchard, with excellent meadow and woodland." Such a description, written by his son Jacob over sixty-two years ago, is now interesting, and to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter.

MARY MAGDALENA BUCK,

As the wife of the founder of Bucksville and a resident there for about sixty years, deserves some notice at our hands. Her grandfather, Jacob Eck, was a native of Basellbade, Alsace, and a locksmith by occupation. He was a widower, and arrived here September 23, 1741, with his son John, then a single young man from Rotterdam in the ship Marlborough, Thomas Bell, master. The next we know of his movements he purchased by patent*

*This deed of original purchase, bearing Governor Thomas' signature, is now in the possession of the editor, transmitted to him through the hands of Captain Buck, his son Nicholas, and Jonas H. Buck.

granted by Governor George Thomas, June 3, 1746, 100 acres located in the valley of Ridge Creek, Upper Salford Township, now in Montgomery County. Having settled on the aforesaid tract, at the same date in the following year purchased adjoining it 125 acres more, making a total of 225 acres. On this himself and his son made the first improvements, speedily erecting thereon two sets of farm buildings. He also purchased by patent in 1751, 50 acres in Bucks County, and his son in 1767, 150 acres in Long Swamp Township, Berks County.

On the death of his father, John inherited all his real estate, and continued to reside on his property to the close of his life. His second wife was Mary Magdalena Schneider, to whom he was married October 26, 1762, and the parents of Mrs. Buck, who was born June 9, 1769. Her mother having died March 6, 1775, he subsequently married a third time. He had in all fifteen children, and owing to their tender years was exempted from serving in the Revolutionary army. He died in the beginning of June, 1809, at an advanced age. He left a considerable estate, of which he made his son Theodore and son-in-law Captain Buck, executors. Eleven children are mentioned as living in the will, showing remarkable longevity in the family.

On the marriage of Miss Eck in 1789, was 20 years of age. Their married life was 39 years, and on her husband's death retained her home in Bucksville, chiefly with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Malone, who about 1850 removed to Philadelphia, at whose house she died February 4, 1858, in her 89th year. She left 95 living descendants, several of the fifth generation. She was a woman of more than ordinary abilities, and retained a good memory to the last. In a record of her mother's death made in 1775, mention is made that she was "an excellent woman, a loving-hearted wife, and esteemed by all for her truly Christian traits." This could also be truthfully applied to the daughter. In 1854 her grandson (the editor of this work), wrote her reminiscences, and those relating to her early life in Upper Salford down to the close of the Revolution with an account of the Eck family, published in the late large History of Montgomery County. We are also indebted for considerable information in this work to the same source.

MAJOR JACOB BUCK,

The fourth son of the ancestor was born in Springfield, May 1, 1770, and on the death of his father aged about sixteen and a half

years. It is doubtful of his having had any other occupation than farming. He married in 1790 Susanna the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Haring, of Haycock. It is supposed that within a few years thereafter he moved to where is now Revere, on a farm he purchased on which in connection shortly established the Sorrel Horse inn, which for many years was known by this name. He was a major in the volunteers before 1800, and family tradition states that some time previously had been a captain of a rifle company that he had raised in the neighborhood, and later for several years a tax collector. James Chapman, U. S. revenue collector, in his advertisement dated August 15, 1800, states that on the following September 13, he would collect and receive taxes for Nockamixon Township "at the house of Major Jacob Buck," as authorized by law.

Jacob Buck

It appears in 1814, or perhaps a little sooner, Jacob became the owner of the Bear tavern at Red Hill, four miles distant, to which he removed and kept for several years. About this time his brother John became the owner of the Sorrel Horse property, and continued thereon until his death. After a residence at Red Hill until 1832, he disposed of his property and removed to Jenkintown, where he became the proprietor of the Green Tree Hotel and other adjoining property comprising nearly seven acres until 1841. While residing here his wife died, when a daughter took charge of his household affairs. Having secured a competency, he now retired from business and removed to Springfield Township, two miles above Bucksville, on the old Beihn homestead, where he died July 24, 1843, aged upward of 73 years. His will, dated June 30 preceding, wherein he appointed his son Samuel, of Philadelphia, executor. The children of Major Jacob Buck were John, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nicholas, Samuel, Catharine and Joseph. His descendants are numerous, and chiefly reside in Bucks County, Philadelphia and New Jersey.

The Haring family appear to have been for some time in Pennsylvania. Johannes Haring arrived from Rotterdam in the ship Neptune, at Philadelphia, September 24, 1751. Major Jacob Buck's father-in-law, Philip Haring, purchased of Joseph Dennis

in Haycock a farm of 183 acres, May 30, 1768, for £570, whereof he sold 136 acres November 19, 1803, to his son Philip Haring, for £450, with the necessary buildings, his father retaining the homestead portion. The latter in June, 1776, was appointed collector of arms in his township by the Bucks County Committee of Safety, to which also in the following year was added the Major's relative, Mathias Hartman, of whom mention has been made in our sketch of the ancestor's wife's family. We can see herein also additional cause for a spirit of patriotism that has always characterized the several descendants of the Buck family. Michael Haring, who gave in his allegiance June 19, 1778, was a son of Philip, and on the authority of Abel B. Haring, present cashier of the Frenchtown National Bank, with another brother, served in the Revolutionary army. Probably the latter was Jacob Haring, for he was in the service.

By an act of Congress passed July 14, 1798, a tax was assessed July 12, 1800, upon dwelling houses, lands and slaves, of which James Chapman was appointed the collector of the first and second assessment districts of the third division in Bucks County. The object of this tax was to raise a revenue to reduce the heavy debt incurred by the Revolutionary war. This in consequence in the northwestern portion of the county, with the adjoining parts of Montgomery and Northampton, was made the cause of great excitement. No doubt if the participants in this affair had clearly understood the law and the objects of Congress in passing it, they would not have proceeded to the length they did to resist by force of arms any attempt at its collection, for which purpose various meetings were held in the spring of 1799. The chief leader was John Fries, who was captured, tried, and found guilty of treason, but subsequently pardoned by President John Adams. Mr. Chapman was threatened if he did not desist, among others sought the influence of Major Buck, and therefore from the beginning found no difficulty in collecting the revenue in Nockamixon and the adjoining townships. The total amount to be thus raised was two million of dollars, of which \$237,177.73 was assigned as Pennsylvania's quota.

MAJOR JOHN BUCK

Was the youngest son of the ancestor, born February 19, 1775, and at his death nearly eleven years of age. He married in 1795

Salome, daughter of Nicholas and Albertina McCarty, of Nockamixon, and it is probable that about this time he made said township his residence. He, too, had an early penchant for the military, for he was a captain some time before 1808 of a company that had been organized by his brother Jacob, and in the latter year mentioned succeeded him as major of the battalion, in which he served until after the late war with England, then belonging to the regiment commanded by Colonel Jacob Kintner.

In his business it is supposed was a farmer, for about 1808 he purchased the property of his brother Jacob at the present Revere, containing 136 acres, at which soon after the township elections were held and have remained to the present time. The original tavern so long known as the Sorrel Horse was built of logs, and becoming old he had it torn down and in its place in 1818 erected on the opposite side of the road the present substantial stone building, still maintained as a public house, now for some time in the occupancy of the Rufe family. Like his brothers Nicholas and Jacob, he too, was a tax collector of the township. He made considerable improvements on his property, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred near the beginning of 1822, aged 47 years.

From what is gleaned from records his descendants have not attained the longevity exhibited in the families of his brothers Nicholas and Jacob. Major John Buck had a considerable family of children, being ten in number, their names being Elizabeth, John, Joel, Edward, Martha, Reading, Enoch, Theodore, Rebecca, and Nicholas. His descendants reside chiefly in Bucks County, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Illinois and other Western States. Of the aforesaid eight at least were married, nearly all of whom have left surviving descendants.

The McCarty family, into which Major Buck married, was one of the earliest that settled in the Haycock Run valley. His wife Salome was born April 7, 1774. Her father was married to Albertina, daughter of George and Barbara Kohl, January 20, 1767, was a private in Captain Shoope's company in 1775, and gave in his allegiance July 29, 1778. His son, Thomas McCarty, was married in 1803 to Magdalena, Major Buck's younger sister. Nicholas McCarty was an enterprising man, and inherited a considerable tract of land in Nockamixon, situated between Bucksville and the stream mentioned, on which he built one of the first saw-

mills in the neighborhood. In 1822 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor Heister, which office he held for a number of years.

DAUGHTERS OF THE ANCESTOR.

CATHARINE BUCK, the eldest, was born May 28, 1772, and was married to Christian Clemmer. His father of the same name signed the road petition in Springfield in 1760. They moved to Washington Township, Berks County, where they were residing on a small farm in 1852. They have now for some time been deceased, and it is supposed have descendants.

BARBARA BUCK, born in August, 1777, was married to John Kemp, of Berks County, who it is supposed have descendants in that section.

ELIZABETH BUCK, born about 1781, was married to Jacob Kohl, farmer and wheelwright, of Nockamixon. He was a son of George Kohl, who resided on the west side of the Durham road, a short distance below Bucksville, where he owned a farm. On his death it was divided, Jacob taking the lower or homestead portion, on which he followed his trade until his death. He died in 1827, and his wife in 1832. They had children, Jacob, Sylvester, Christian, Samuel, Martha, Amanda, Eliza and Nicholas, now all deceased except Martha. Sylvester died from an accident in 1829. Jacob married in Lancaster County, and has a son Jacob living there. Samuel was married to Mary, the daughter of John Melchior and wife Sarah Buck, and have descendants in Berks County and Philadelphia. Christian married Elizabeth Henry, and had children Amanda, Laura and Cecilia, all deceased; the widow survives. He was a tailor, and died in Philadelphia in 1861. Martha married Josep Krier, from near the Willow Grove, have children Alfred, Elizabeth and Markley; Alfred Krier was born in 1841, married Elizabeth Taylor in 1862, served three years in the late war, have children Joseph, deceased, and Laura, married to Frank Boone, who have a daughter Laura. Elizabeth Krier, born 1847, married Joseph Opdyke Abington, have a daughter Maude, born in 1878. Markley Krier, born in December, 1860, married April 22, 1886, to Ida Amanda Thompson; have a son Russel.

MAGDALENA BUCK, the fourth daughter and ninth child of the ancestor, was born September 24, 1783, and married May 3, 1803, to Thomas, son of Nicholas and Albertina McCarty, of Nockamixon, of whom mention has been made in the preceding account

of Major John Buck. He was a farmer, and at once settled down on a portion of his father's estate, deeded to him June 13, 1800, containing 139 acres, for £695, that extended all the way from Captain Nicholas Buck's line near Bucksville to Haycock run. He was a private in Captain Samuel Wilson's Bucks County Company, having entered the service September 16, 1814. Thomas McCarty was born on November 1, 1780, and was nearly three years older than his wife. He died November 15, 1819, and did not quite attain 39 years of age. She survived to January 2, 1828. They had sons Nicholas B., and John Justus.

Nicholas B. McCarty, the eldest, was born in 1803, and married Juliana, daughter of Jacob Kohl. He died May 5, 1851, and his wife February 23, 1880, aged upward of 72 years. They left six surviving children, Mary, Caroline, Johanna, Austin, Henry, and Clara. John Justus McCarty was born August 24, 1809, married Mary Ann Brown, February 14, 1836, who died November 14, 1861, aged 42 years 2 months. He died December 10, 1886, aged 77 years, 3 months. He left five surviving children, Thomas, Wilhelmina, Elizabeth, Frank, and John J., of whom and the descendants of Nicholas B. mention will be made on a future page.

Their father's land was divided into two farms, Nicholas B. taking the old McCarty homestead with the adjacent land. It was here on which Edward, the pioneer and ancestor of the family, had originally settled, and whereon their grandfather, Nicholas McCarty, had erected a sawmill near the close of the last century, which continued in use until about 1844, when it became ruinous and not long after demolished. On this property Nicholas B. continued to reside to the close of his life. John Justus took the southeastern portion of the tract, on which he erected an entire new set of farm buildings about 1836, on which he continued to reside until after 1860, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he died. His descendants are chiefly residents of said city. The aforesaid farms now belong to the estate of Andrew Mich and Thomas Y. McCarty.

MARY ANN BUCK, the youngest of the ten children of the ancestor, was born September 15, 1785, and at the death of her father was but little over thirteen months old. His will, dated February 12, previously, will explain why her name is not mentioned therein. She continued to reside with her mother in Springfield until well grown, and probably for awhile with her

brother Nicholas. She was married to Nicholas Kohl, wheelwright, and brother to Jacob, who had married her sister Elizabeth. The old Kohl homestead in the lower end of Bucksville was divided between them, Nicholas taking the upper portion of the tract, on which he erected the first buildings, and continued to reside to the close of his life. He was born August 5, 1786, and died June 3, 1836, aged nearly 50 years. His wife survived him until February 20, 1864, having attained to 78 years, 7 months. They had children Mary, Matilda, Anthony, Isaac, Thomas, Samuel B., Elizabeth, Joseph, Martha, and Edward, who all married and have numerous descendants, who will be hereafter mentioned. Jacob Kohl and Nicholas Kohl, who married the sisters of Captain Buck, were brothers; the former was first sergeant and the latter second sergeant in Captain Samuel Wilson's Company, entering the service September 16, 1814, for the defence of Philadelphia.

NICHOLAS BUCK, JR.,

Was the oldest child of Captain Buck, the founder of Bucksville, where he was born in the old family mansion, May 13, 1794, and continued to reside almost the whole of his life. He received his education in the schools of the neighborhood, after which he learned with his father the wheelwright trade, and about 1814 succeeded him in the business, which he carried on at the present property of Josiah Shuman. In the preceding year he married Susanna, the daughter of Michael and Helena Haney, of Tincum, and subsequently removed down there for a few years to pursue his occupation. Having purchased the property of Sarah Fenner, spinster, containing 20 acres and 68 perches, he removed thereon in the beginning of April, 1825, and where he continued to reside for six years. In his deed of purchase it is represented as bounded by lands of Nicholas Buck, Sr., Nicholas McCarty, Felix Fenner, and Jacob Maust. This is the same property above the Bucksville hotel, now the residence of his son, Jonas H. Buck.

Nicholas Buck

Having purchased his father's hotel property and 50 acres, he removed thereon in April, 1831, when he relinquished his trade,

and also assumed the duties of postmaster, and several years previously had succeeded his father as captain of the Washington Light Horse. He was an enterprising man, built a new brick hotel in 1840 on the opposite side of the road, two additional dwellings in the village, and near on an adjoining purchase of land a new set of farm buildings, beside making other considerable improvements. To his liberality it was chiefly owing that the three story stone building at the Haycock church was erected in 1861 for school purposes.

Nicholas Buck had thirteen children, of whom ten attained to age and were married: John H., Mary, Helena, Samuel, Jonas H., Alfred, Michael, Sophia, Salome and Lucinda; of this number eight are living at this writing. Through his long career as hotel proprietor, the daily line of Easton stages continued to make it their place for meals and exchange for horses. He was a man of strong domestic habits, going little from home, attending well to his business matters, resulting in the accumulation of a handsome estate. He was repeatedly urged by his friends and neighbors to accept the nomination for sheriff, but declined; office holding had no charms for him. His wife died August 13, 1870, aged 76 years, 5 months, whom he followed September 25, 1871, aged 77 years, 4 months. A few years before his death retired from business. His remains were followed to the grave by a considerable number of relatives and friends. On his demise left seventy-five living descendants.

The Haney family, of Tinicum, into which he married, is a long and early land-holding one there. His father-in-law, Michael Haney, died November 23, 1830, aged 74 years, 7 months, hence born in 1756; his wife Helena died January 8, 1853, aged almost 84 years. Michael Haney in 1745 bought by patent 150 acres on the "Great Tohickon," and in 1749 of Caspar Kalb 150 acres additional. This Michael must have been either the father or grandfather of the preceding one of the name. Jacob and Catharine Haney were married and resided here before 1767, and Anthony and Sarah Haney before 1780. Anthony and Simon Haney served in Captain Nicholas Patterson's Company in the Revolution. The family is of German origin, and in said language were called Hönig or Henich. In Scott's Atlas of Bucks County in 1876, five landholders of the surname are mentioned as then resident in said township, one a Michael Haney. As may be

observed in this work they have at various times intermarried with the Buck family. We have as yet not been able to secure their date of arrival here.

JACOB E. BUCK,

The second son of Captain Buck, was born at Bucksville, April 21, 1801, and in consequence of having early exhibited a love for knowledge became one of the best educated in the family. With a view of assistance in his father's store and a mercantile career this became the more desirable. Hence after going to the schools of the neighborhood, in his fifteenth year he received the private tuition of Professor Fortmann at his father's house with several other pupils, that extended to several years. This course of instruction embraced penmanship, mathematics, the sciences, several languages, and vocal and instrumental music, the latter chiefly confined to the piano. In his nineteenth year he assumed the duties of clerk in the store, which position he filled for upward of five years.

Jacob E. Buck

He married February 25, 1824, Catharine, the only daughter of Joseph and Mary Afflerbach, near Bursonville, and in April, 1826, moved on the Jacob Fulmer property, two miles above Bucksville, now the Beihn homestead, where he entered into mercantile business for himself as Mr. Fulmer's successor. He continued here until April, 1829, when he removed to the present Stony Point near by, and after being there two years purchased the hotel property there and 25 acres, which he now occupied in connection with the store business and in which he continued until April, 1836, when he sold out and retired again for one year to the Beihn place. He then moved to a farm near Doylestown, where he remained until the spring of 1842, when he purchased the Red Lion hotel property, Willow Grove, and continued there in business until 1868; he next purchased a farm at Hatboro, and after a few years residence thereon retired from business. He died in the vicinity February 4, 1880, aged nearly 79 years. His wife survived until July 2, 1883, having attained the age of 81 years, 6 months.

He was an active and successful business man in the several pursuits he followed. In his time settled several extensive estates, and for his integrity enjoyed the confidence of the community. Remarkable to state, in his married life of fifty-six years a funeral was unknown in his house, for in all of said long period of time having had no death in either his family or household. He had three children, William Joseph, James Nicholas, and Isabella, whom both parents endeavored to have well educated. Owing to several others bearing the name of Jacob and Samuel, to prevent confusion himself and brother did not assume the E. from their mother's surname until 1831, as appears from his storebooks and numerous papers now in possession of his eldest son.

The Afflerbach family, into which Jacob E. Buck married, deserves at this place some notice. Henry, Ludwig, and Daniel Afflerbach were brothers, and natives of Wiesensteig in Wurtemberg, Germany, and arrived here single young men in 1770, and soon after married. Ludwig settled in Durham, Henry in Springfield, and Daniel in Haycock. The descendants of Henry were the founders of Applebachsville. All three gave in their allegiance to the new government in 1778, before Thomas Long, Esq. Joseph, the nephew of the aforesaid, arrived here in 1789, married in 1799 Mary, daughter of George and Pulsaria Stoneback, of Haycock, whose ancestry goes back to Bernard Steinbach, who arrived here in 1734, and settled soon after on a tract of land patented to him in Richland Township. Joseph having purchased a tract of 64 acres in Springfield on which in 1804 he erected the first buildings and where his five children were born and attained to maturity. In 1823 was appointed postmaster at Bursonville. He was a devoted student, and like his cousin Daniel, for the period accumulated a handsome library. He died December 2, 1845, aged upward of 72, his wife in 1853, 70 years. He has descendants in Northampton and Montgomery Counties, Illinois and other Western States. Henry, Ludwig and Daniel have descendants in Haycock, Springfield and Nockamixon.

SAMUEL E. BUCK,

The third and youngest son of Captain Buck, was born in the family mansion at Bucksville, February 15, 1806, and had the opportunities to enjoy the several advantages of education that were

given his brother Jacob. When the latter left his father's store in 1826, he occupied his place, and in 1829 became its proprietor, and continued in the same until 1832, or near the beginning of the following year, when he removed to Doylestown and opened a store in the southern end of the Mansion House building, fronting on Main Street, now Weinrebe's bakery. His nephew, Nicholas B. Malone, of Bucksville, being his chief clerk. He was here for several years, when he took charge of the Mansion House, then a noted hotel, which he kept until the spring of 1838, when he removed to Philadelphia.

Saml. E. Buck

In 1834 he married Martha J., the second daughter of Josiah Y. Shaw, Esq., a prominent citizen of Doylestown. About four years after this took charge of the Mount Vernon House, then one of the extensive hotels in the city, located on Second Street near Arch, where a considerable business was done. Owing to an acute attack of pneumonia he did not linger long, and died December 6, 1840, thus attaining in age but little over 33 years, 2 months. He was a man of captivating manners, wielded considerable influence in social circles, and of remarkable agility, to which we may refer hereafter. He had two children, Jerome and Howard. The widow about 1845 married John Titus, attorney-at-law, a native of Buckingham Township, Bucks County. She died in Philadelphia, April 27, 1878, aged 60 years.

The Shaw family, into which Samuel E. Buck married, is of Scotch-Irish origin, and settled early in Plumstead, several miles north of Danboro. John Shaw, the father of Josiah, was born there in 1745. The Doanes, residing in the neighborhood, with their associates in 1782 plundered his house of its most valuable effects. He was a magistrate soon after 1790 for Bedminster and Hilltown Townships, and moved to Doylestown in 1802, where he died in 1818, and his wife Agnes in 1831, aged 89 years. In 1777 he gave in his allegiance to Thomas Dyer, Esq., of Dyerstown. He had children John, Josiah Y., William, Martha and Mary. Josiah was born in Plumstead in 1770, and purchased from his father in April, 1801, a farm of 54 acres in Doylestown, now owned by his grandson, Henry C. Taylor, on which he continued to reside

to the close of his life. He married Christiana Kripps, of German descent, who died in 1830, aged 54 years, with whom he had three children, Adelaide, Martha J., and James. He was one of the founders and trustees of Union Academy, 1803-4, a major in 1809, brigade inspector, appointed a Justice of the Peace January 2, 1813, and a member of Assembly. His death occurred March 30, 1844, aged 74 years. The late Commodore Thompson D. Shaw, of the U. S. Navy, was his nephew and a son of John.

THE DAUGHTERS OF CAPT. N. BUCK.

ELIZABETH BUCK, the eldest of his children, was born on the Buckhill estate in Springfield, September 3, 1791, but little over one and a half years prior to his removal to Bucksville. She was married June 26, 1808, to George, son of Joseph and Margaret Kohl, of Nockamixon. Her death occurred November 8, 1823, aged but 32 years and 4 months. They had five children, of whom Sarah, Jacob and Rosanna attained to maturity. Sarah Kohl married John Custer, who in 1858 had five children living. Jacob Kohl was married, and has sons Stephen, Joseph, William and Howard. He served in a Philadelphia regiment in the late war, and is now in a soldier's home. Rosanna Kohl married Stephen Marx, with no children. The three aforesaid married in the city, and where they have since continuously resided. At this writing possess no later information, but entertain no doubt that their descendants have increased.

SARAH BUCK was born in Bucksville March 13, 1797, and was married to John Malone, October 24, 1815. He was a descendant of an old Friends' family in Horsham, and a stone mason by trade. They resided in Bucksville until about 1850, then removed to Philadelphia, where he died at an advanced age. In the war of 1812-14 he entered Captain Wilson's Bucks County Company, for which his widow received a pension to the close of her life. Mrs. Malone died in the city November 13, 1881, aged 84 years, 8 months, and was the last survivor of Captain Buck's children. Her death was occasioned by a cancer on the face that commenced about one and a half years previously. They had four children, Nicholas B., Mary, Rebecca and Francis.

Nicholas B. Malone was born in Bucksville April 1, 1816, pursued a mercantile career and married Lovinia Tyson, of Berks County, both deceased about 1888. Had children John and Elizabeth, both married and have descendants. Mary Malone married

Thomas Cooley, a native of New England, have children George, Thomas, John, and Elizabeth, the latter married to James Dwyer, and have four sons. Rebecca died in 1892, leaving a son John Malone, married, and has children; Francis Malone, born October 25, 1831, married Rosa Warner, and has sons William and John. All the aforesaid reside in the city. Francis died May 23, 1879, and Thomas Cooley several years previously. The latter was a well-known and popular stage driver on the Easton line through Bucksville between the years 1840 and 1855. He afterward entered into the express business in Philadelphia, and for his integrity enjoyed the confidence of many friends. His widow attended the late centennial celebration after an absence from Bucksville of nearly forty-five years.

MARY MAGDALENA BUCK, but generally called Polly, was born March 14, 1799, and married to Peter O'Conner in 1817. They resided in the vicinity of Bucksville until about 1836, when they removed to the city to spend there the remainder of their lives. He, too, entered the service in the war of 1812-14, for which his widow drew a pension. His business had been a traveling salesman of drygoods with a horse and wagon, and thus formed his acquaintance with Captain Buck, and when the latter started his store in 1816 employed him for the first few years as his assistant. They had nine children, of which Mary, Elizabeth, Rosanna and Nicholas attained to maturity. Mary married Thomas Farron, Elizabeth Michael Farlan, and Rosanna to whom forgotten. The said three sisters in 1858 had fourteen living descendants. Nicholas O'Conner went to New York and died there over forty years ago. When the aforesaid list was made out it was ascertained that there had been earlier and greater mortality amongst them than in any other branch of Captain Buck's family. One of the reasons for this was that they had all confined themselves closely to a city life. Mrs. O'Conner survived to December 1, 1878, having attained to upward of 78 years of age. From what has now been given, it will be observed that the six children of Captain Buck attained to an average of 65 years, double the usual rate of mortality.

THE DESCENDANTS OF MAJOR JACOB BUCK.

JOHN BUCK, the eldest of his children, was born April 26, 1791, most probably on the Buckhill estate. His father having moved to Red Hill, in Tinicum Township, he grew to manhood

there, where he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Michael and Helena Heaney April 28, 1817, and continued to reside until after 1832. He soon afterward removed to the County Line inn, nearly three miles below Jenkintown, on the Old York Road, which he kept for a number of years. His wife having deceased he returned to Tinicum, near the River Delaware, where he died October 22, 1841, aged nearly 50 years, 6 months. He had children, Aaron, Michael, Helena, Jacob, John, Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jerome. He was also a member of Captain Wilson's Bucks County Company, which he joined in September, 1814.

Aaron, the eldest of the aforesaid, served as administrator of his father's estate, married Caroline Tettimer, of Tinicum. He resides in said township beside the Delaware, and has been for many years a supervisor there on the canal. He had children, Emaline, Sylvester, and William. Emaline died June 23, 1881, aged upward of 38 years, 8 months. Sylvester married June 10, 1871, Eliza Jane, daughter of Edward Ridge. William married April 22, 1884, Sarah Ulmer. Michael Buck resides in Tinicum, a farmer; was a soldier in the late war. Helena is married to Alfred, son of Nicholas Buck, Jr., of Bucksville, of whom mention will be made hereafter. Jacob married Margaret Bender, and now resides in Frenchtown, N. J., and have no children. John was born October 16, 1827, married Emma Hauld; resides in Philadelphia, and is a conductor on a passenger railway there. Samuel married Margaret Rice, have eight children, Helena, George, Lydia, William, Samuel, Theresa, Edward and Elizabeth. The account of Sarah, Elizabeth and Jerome will be deferred to the next two paragraphs.

Sarah was born April 21, 1832, and married Daniel B. Ruffner, of Nicetown, now a part of the city, April 15, 1858. They had fifteen children, Lizzie, born Aug. 13, 1859, died Sept. 8 following; Helena, born Nov. 30, 1860, married James E. Kelly, June 12, 1889; Ida Elizabeth, born Dec. 29, 1861, died Jan. 17, 1865; Laura Cecilia, born Dec. 8, 1862, died Aug. 8, 1863; Mary Ella, born Feb. 12, 1864, died following Sept. 6; Wm. Jerome, born Jan. 24, 1865, died following Aug. 9; Annie Regina, born March 3, 1866, died July 15, following; Gideon Bolton, born Feb. 11, 1867; Daniel Bender, born March 7, 1868; Sallie, born Aug. 29, 1869, died Aug. 25, 1870; Edward Jerome, born Oct. 15, 1870, died July 8, 1871; Lilly Cecilia, born July 19, 1872, died following Aug. 1; Anna Masters Lynch, born March 9, 1874, died following

Aug. 5; Agnes Brown, born June 23, 1875, died following July 31; Annona Mary, born Feb. 15, 1877, died Nov. 11, 1879. Mrs. Sarah Ruffner died Sept. 18, 1880, aged 48 years and nearly 5 months. The Ruffner family is an early one in Pennsylvania. According to the Goshenhoppen records Simon Ruffner, wife Barbara and children resided at the Blue Mountains prior to 1745, and beyond the church in Washington Township, Berks County, about thirty miles. This, then, was certainly a pioneer position, and extremely perilous during the Indian war of 1755 to 1764, when so many of the whites in said vicinity were either massacred or taken into captivity.

Elizabeth Buck was married to Bernard McCourt, of Philadelphia, who is for some time deceased. She resides in the vicinity of Nicetown, and has no children. Jerome was a long resident of Tinicum, and in the beginning of the war entered the service in Captain G. T. Harvey's Company of the 104 Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he was a sergeant, making a full term of three years. He afterward removed to Nicetown, where he married Maggie Ludwick, with whom he had four children, William, Eugene, Elizabeth and Ella. Eugene married a Miss Bradford. Jerome Buck died December 6, 1879, and was greatly beloved for his amiable qualities.

JACOB BUCK, JR., the second son of Major Jacob, was born in 1794, and resided the greater portion of his life in Tinicum, and was by occupation a mason. He married Ann Heaney, with whom he had a daughter Rebecca, born August 8, 1825. Several years after the death of his wife he married Helena, widow of William Soult, of Tinicum, and daughter of Michael and Helena Heaney; Jacob died October 10, 1869, aged nearly 75 years. His wife survived until July 24, 1890, aged 83 years and nearly 3 months. He left no surviving descendants. He succeeded his father in the command of a rifle company, of which we know he was captain before 1822. See page 850 of Davis' History of Bucks County. He was a member of Captain Samuel Flack's Bucks County Company, having entered the service in the beginning of October, 1814, for which his widow received a pension.

ELIZABETH BUCK, the third child of Major Jacob, was born in Nockamixon, November 16, 1796, and was married to Francis McCarty, a farmer in Haycock. She died December 16, 1860, aged upward of 64 years; he survived until February 12, 1883,

aged upward of 89 years. They had six children, Robert, Hannah, Susan, Mary, Caroline and Helena. Robert married Mary, daughter of John McCarty, by whom he had two children, Bernard and Mark; the latter married Louisa, daughter of Eleazer McCarty, and have three children. After the death of his wife Robert married Ann, daughter of Thomas Rupel.

Susan McCarty married Nicholas, son of Daniel and Caroline Atherholt, who have six children, Isabella, Anna, Cecilia, Harriet, Rose and Henry. Anna Atherholt married Henry N. Buck; Cecilia married Gregory, son of Jacob and Theresa Nicholas, have children, Stuart, Leo and Stephen. Susan married Thomas D., son of John and Catharine McCarty, and have children, Thomas and Mary Alice. Thomas McCarty married Irene, daughter of Andrew and Kuneyonde Mich. Mary Alice married Erwin, son of Joseph and Ellen Kramer. Mary, the sister of Robert, married James Martin, of Mauch Chunk, and have children, William, Howard, and Elizabeth. William Martin married Grace Waters, and Howard is also married. Caroline McCarty married Hugh, son of Philip and Ann O'Connell, who have a son Henry married to Jane Gordon. Helena, the sister of Caroline, is married to Jacob Heaney.

In addition to the aforesaid descendants of Elizabeth Buck and Francis McCarty, she had a prior daughter Elizabeth, born April 8, 1815, who married Josiah Matlock, long a resident of Nockamixon. She died January 18, 1890, aged nearly 74 years. They had two sons, William and Sheridan. The former married Angelina Swartz, and have children Francis, Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary and Amey. Elizabeth married Medus Atherholt, and have a child Rosie. Sheridan Matlock married Catharine, daughter of Isaiah Kramer.

NICHOLAS BUCK, after receiving an ordinary education in the schools of the neighborhood, attended Professor Fortman's class of instruction in the higher branches and music at Bucksville. He married Mary Matilda, daughter of Dr. Thomas N. Meredith, formerly of Doylestown, but now of Nockamixon, May 29, 1826. John, the elder brother of Nicholas, had purchased a farm of thirty acres April 26 preceding, on the Durham road about one and a half miles above Bucksville, which the latter occupied the remainder of his life. Here his son Isaac was born May 8, 1827, and later Thomas, called after his grandfather. Near the close of 1831

Nicholas died here. In the spring of said year Matilda's sister Ann came up there and opened in said house a private school that was well patronized. The editor of this work was one of the pupils, and remembers those school days well. That fall Ann married Thomas McCarty, and in the following spring, accompanied by Matilda and her children, went to the West, which is the last we know about them. Major Jacob Buck in his will made June 30, 1840, mentions therein Thomas, his grandson, to whom he leaves a legacy when he arrives of age. Judging by this, Isaac must have died some time previously. John Buck sold said property March 28, 1832, to the Rev. Henry S. Miller, a widely known and distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, who resided here for many years. It has now been owned and occupied for some time by Charles Wolfinger, and possesses an interesting history, which reluctantly has to be passed by. The Meredith family is of Welsh descent, and for some time settled in the central part of Bucks County. Dr. Hugh Meredith was an early physician in Doylestown, and had three children, Dr. Charles, Dr. Thomas N., and Elizabeth, married to Abraham Chapman, mother of the late Judge Chapman. Dr. Hugh Meredith was an enrolled member of Captain William McCalla's Plumstead Company in August, 1775.

SAMUEL BUCK was born July 30, 1807, and for a considerable time was a resident of Philadelphia, where he kept the Golden Lamb hotel in Second Street above Vine. About 1845 he became an extensive Morocco manufacturer on Willow Street near Front, which business he pursued until near the close of his life. He married Elizabeth Wideman, with whom he had several children. After her death in 1848, married Mary Kusick, who survived him. He had children, Jerome, Augustus, Joseph, John, Samuel, Minnie, Emma and Eugene. He died about 1860, and was executor of his father's estate in 1843. His sons Augustus and Joseph served in the late war in a Philadelphia regiment commanded by General Custer.

CATHARINE BUCK, the youngest of Major Jacob's children, was married to Jacob Zerfoss, of Nockamixon. They had five children, Jacob, unmarried, Charlotte, Margaret, Mary and Susan. Charlotte Zerfoss was married to Isaac, son of Nicholas and Mary Ann Kohl, and now reside at Washington, New Jersey. Mary married Rowland Free, Margaret to George Everly, and Susan to John Simpson.

THE DESCENDANTS OF MAJOR JOHN BUCK.

ELIZABETH BUCK was the oldest child of the aforesaid, born in September, 1796, and married Aaron Beam, February 25, 1824, at Bucksville. He died May 7, 1834, aged 43 years, and for some time had been a driver on the Easton and Philadelphia daily line of stages. His wife survived until in November, 1852, aged 56 years and upward of 2 months. They had children, John J., Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Martha and Ellen.

John J. Beam was born in 1825, and was for some time on the police force of Philadelphia. He married Anna Fenn, and had eight children, William, Maria, John Darley, Henry, Clara, Anna, Martha and Elizabeth. He died March 30, 1885, aged 60 years. Elizabeth married Jacob Heffner, of Philadelphia, and have no children. William Beam married January 28, 1862, Amanda, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Kohl, of Nockamixon. He is a farmer, and resides in Haycock. Their children are Euphemia, Isabella, Sobela, Sarah, Aaron and Thomas. Euphemia married Henry Sitz, Jr., and have children William and Bertha. Isabella married Reuben, son of Josiah and Helena Shuman, of Bucksville; Sarah is deceased. Sarah Beam married Abner D. McCarty, and their daughter Isabella married Thomas Y. McCarty, who have children, Leo, Angelo, Roscoe, Alacoque and Florence. Martha Beam married William, son of Joseph and Mary Kohl, of Haycock, who have children, Eugene, Francis, Vincent, William, Mark and Charles.

JOHN BUCK's date of birth is not known; he married in Nockamixon, and for a while drove on the Easton line of stages, after which he went to Philadelphia and was in business there for several years. He next proceeded to New York, and entered extensively there into staging, and retired therefrom before 1836. In 1839-40 he boarded with his cousin, S. E. Buck, at the Mount Vernon House, Philadelphia. He died about 1850, and left no descendants. He adopted a boy, to whom he left the bulk of estate.

JOEL BUCK was born July 13, 1807, and we know still resided in Nockamixon in 1830. He married Margaret Buchheimer and removed to Spring Mill, below Norristown, where he died before 1849. His widow subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where she was living in 1874. They had two sons, John B., and Henry. The former was a blacksmith by occupation, and of powerful frame and strength. He was for a while on the police force of the city, and

became noted for his resolution and courage, which made him popular. He next became a magistrate, which position he filled almost to the close of his life. His office and residence was 1523 N. 21st Street. He died about 1878, and left a widow and several children.

EDWARD BUCK's date of birth has not been ascertained; he married November 26, 1835, Sarah, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Bougher, of Bougher's Hill, Williams Township. He resided for many years in Durham, where he was extensively engaged in lime burning. His kilns were on the north side of the creek and about half a mile from the present furnace. He died in January, 1841, his will is dated November 4 of the previous year, wherein he appoints Michael Fackenthal, Esq., his executor, and that the money be given in charge of "his trusty friend," John H. Johnson, the interest whereof should go to the support of his children and wife during her widowhood. He left three children, Elizabeth, Sarah and John E.; Sarah, his widow, about 1857, married George Ernest, a farmer residing in Durham beside the county line; though of advanced age is still hale and hearty.

Elizabeth Buck, the eldest of Edward's children, was born in March, 1836, married Joseph Elliott, of Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1853, died in March, 1871, and left children, Ida, John and Elmer. Ida Elliott married Henry Schultz, who have a son Howard married to Fannie Manning, having children George, Joseph, Raymond, Paul and Julia. Elmer Elliott married Nettie Edinger, and have children, Mattie, Elizabeth and John. Sarah Buck was born June 25, 1837, married Hiram Raub April 22, 1858, have children Cynthia D., Charles L., Anna B., and Mercy. Charles L. Raub married Addie Bean, of Nockamixon, and have a son Paul. They all reside in the vicinity of Riegelsville, Durham. The Raub family has for some time been settled in Williams Township, and are the founders of Raubsville. Hiram is a farmer, and his place is located beside the canal and river.

John E. Buck was born June 17, 1840, married Isabella Dalton, September 16, 1865, and resides near the railroad in the lower part of Riegelsville, N. J. Has children, Edward T., Minnie Ethel, and Walter S. Edward T. Buck resides in Philadelphia, where he married Kate Fisher; his only son, Edward, died April 22, 1892, aged 3 years. John E. enlisted in the service April 19, 1861, at Trenton, in a New Jersey regiment. It being full, was afterward transferred to Col. Cogswell's New York regiment.

Arrived in Washington the day of the battle of Bull Run, and was in the fight at Ball's Bluff. Was honorably discharged July 13, 1864. He was chief marshal of the Centennial procession at Bucksville, June 11, 1892. Of whom the reporter of the Doyles-town Democrat mentions "as a veteran of the late war; whose hair is still a glossy black and whose appearance might still be called youthful." His daughter, Minnie E., on said occasion read a paper on "Pleasant Memories through Early Associations."

MARTHA BUCK, the second daughter of Major John, was born June 30, 1809, and died unmarried about 1836. We have reason to believe, from the authority given to us, that she died of pulmonary consumption, which has been a rare disease in the other branches of the Buck family, and to which we shall hereafter briefly refer.

JOSEPH READING BUCK, but generally known as Reading, was born June 23, 1811, and removed to Springfield, Illinois, about 1834. In 1878 he revisited his kindred in and around Bucksville and Haycock. On this occasion he evinced the family trait of strong local attachment for the scenes of his early life. EXOCII BUCK was born June 3, 1813, and died at Tuscarora, near Lewistown, Schuylkill County, either in 1841 or the following year. He was married, and in his last letter to his brother Edward, dated August 17, 1841, mentioned the death of a son December 22, 1840, aged 5 months, 6 days. THEODORE BUCK removed to Illinois with his brother Reading, but cannot give any later or additional particulars.

REBECCA BUCK was born April 27, 1817, and was married to Solomon Trauger; they had children, Edward B., Martha, Reading and Sarah. Edward B. Trauger was married, and died near Plumsteadville in 1891, and has descendants. Martha married John Shick, and now resides near New Hope, where she died January 12, 1893, aged 58 years. Reading is married and resides at Vineland, N. J. Sarah is married to John Ziegenfoos, and is deceased. The Trauger family is an old one in Nockamixon, and dates its origin to two brothers, Christian and Henry, who purchased land here in 1767. They are generally farmers, and are numerous in the township. We will have more to say about them when we come to treat on the early families around Bucksville. NICHOLAS BUCK was a stone mason by occupation and must have died young. From what we are enabled to give on longevity, it would appear as if the descendants of Major John Buck have not near attained the aver-

age in age as those of his brothers Nicholas and Jacob. To what extent pulmonary consumption may have been the cause from the single case mentioned we are unable at this writing to state, but deserves inquiry.

DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS B. AND J. JUSTUS McCARTY.

We resume here from a former page the descendants of the aforesaid brothers. MARY McCARTY, daughter of Nicholas B., married August 1, 1856, John Kane, who have four children, George, Henry, Juliana and Ellen. George Kane, now deceased, married Matilda, daughter of Samuel B. and Helena Kohl, February 19, 1881. Henry Kane married Ellen, daughter of Josiah and Helena Shuman, of Bucksville, who have a daughter Viola. Juliana Kane married Anselm, son of Josiah and Helena Shuman, and have children, Olive and Winfield. Ellen Kane married Henry N., son of Andrew and Sarah Heller; have a child Francis. JOHANNA McCARTY married December 29, 1868, Isaac, son of Philip and Ann O'Connell, who have three children, Lucinda, Anastasia and Austin. Mr. O'Connell in November, 1890, was elected Recorder of Deeds for Bucks County, which duties he is now performing. He has now removed to Doylestown from his farm near Bucksville.

AUSTIN McCARTY married Lucinda, youngest daughter of Nicholas and Susanna Buck, of Bucksville, who have four children. He was also Recorder of Deeds, and is deceased. An account of him will be given when we come to notice his wife as a descendant of Nicholas Buck, Jr. HENRY McCARTY, after the death of his father, came in possession of the old McCarty homestead mentioned on a previous page. He married Mary Ellen, daughter of Allen and Lydia McCarty, who have children, Nora, Arthur, Celeste, Blanche and Grace. He is deceased for several years, and his farm was purchased by Thomas Y. McCarty, who now occupies it. The descendants of Nicholas B. and Juliana McCarty chiefly reside in Nockamixon and Haycock Townships. His daughter Mary Kane and family, and Austin's family now reside in South Bethlehem.

John Justus McCarty, at his death in Philadelphia, left five surviving children. THOMAS McCARTY is a builder and contractor, and resides in Philadelphia; married to Emma, daughter of Samuel and Mary Kohl, of Berks County, and have two children.

JEROME McCARTY died in the city August 27, 1873, aged 32 years 2 months. JOHN JUSTUS is married, and has children. FRANK resides in the city, and also his two sisters, WILHELMINA and ELIZABETH.

THE DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS KOHL.

We resume here from a former page the descendants of Mary Ann Buck, married to Nicholas Kohl, of Nockamixon, where all his children were born. MATILDA KOHL, the eldest daughter is deceased, was married and has no descendants now living. MARY KOHL was born in August, 1810, and married Aaron the son of Nicholas McCarty. He is for some time deceased, and his wife died in the city February 11, 1893. Their children are Elizabeth, Frank, Emma, Howard, Joseph, Josephine and Martha. Elizabeth married Edward McGrath, of Reading, and have children and grandchildren there. Elizabeth has been deceased for some time. Emma married William McCarty, son of Nicholas, have a daughter Regina, and reside at Chicago, where he is a merchant. Howard married Elizabeth Hurley, have children Joseph, Elizabeth and Martha. Frank is single. ANTHONY KOHL resides at Bethlehem; by occupation a wheelright; is married and has children. ISAAC KOHL married Charlotte Zerfoss, granddaughter of Major Jacob Buck, and now resides at Washington, New Jersey.

THOMAS KOHL is a farmer in Nockamixon, and married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Riegel; has children, Amanda, Sarah, Hugh, Molinda, Catharine, Mary Alliday, Agnes and Annie Jane. Amanda married William Beam, who has six children. Sarah Kohl married Joseph Hous. Hugh married Eliza Kedrick, who have a son Frederick, and by a second wife, Henrietta, has children—Zeno, Sylvester, Clarence, Gertrude and Claude. Molinda married Oscar Hous, who have a daughter Viola. Mary Alliday married Henry N., son of Jonas H. and Hannah Buck, have a son Joseph Vincent. Anna Jane married William Gorman, who have children May, Cecilia and Bertha. After the death of his wife, Thomas Kohl married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Atherholt, with whom he has children Ida, Anastasia, Theresa, Francis and Alloysious. Theresa married William J. Casey, and have a son Thomas.

SAMUEL B. KOHL married Helena, daughter of Nicholas and Susanna Buck, of Bucksville, under which head a more full account

will be given. ELIZABETH KOHL was born in 1824, and was married to Elisha McCarty, brother of Aaron, also for some time deceased. They have children Augustus, Anna, Vincent, Charles and Elizabeth, all of whom were married and have descendants, excepting Charles. JOSEPH KOHL was married and lived for a considerable time in Bethlehem, where he died. Has children, Agnes, Manford, Claudius, Bertrand and James; the latter being married. MARTHA KOHL married William Grace, now deceased, have a son Charles. EDWARD COLE was born in 1832, and resides at Port Richmond, and has children and grandchildren. The descendants of the aforesaid Nicholas and Mary Ann Kohl are numerous, and chiefly reside in Nockamixon, Philadelphia and Bethlehem.

A difficulty attends the genealogy of this family, for which some of the late members can blame themselves. About 1860, a few residing in Philadelphia changed the spelling of their surname which has been since persistently maintained, while the majority have as strongly adhered to the original form. The editor, in assuming this labor, and knowing the affiliations of this family with the Bucks for nearly the past century and a half, asked one of those *Coles* the reason for so spelling their name. The answer was because it was more English. To which reply was made, If that was the object it should have been *Coal*, which was the correct meaning in the German. In visiting, recently, a cemetery, this singular contrast was presented on a row of tombstones, however, only some of the more recent ones denoted the change. Possessing some acquaintance with the Kohls of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, find that they are generally unwilling to submit to such an innovation.

THE SONS OF NICHOLAS BUCK, JR.

There is reason to believe that all the children of the aforesaid were born in Bucksville, and, owing to their number, will mention his five sons first, in the order of their birth, with notices of their several descendants. Those that died in early life, as has been our general practice heretofore, will be omitted, as not essential to the purposes of genealogy, preferring to substitute therefor additional information respecting those who, whilst living from the greater opportunities afforded them, enacted a more important and conspicuous part for those now on the stage of existence.

JOHN H. BUCK was born March 6, 1814, and in early life learned and followed the blacksmith's trade, and later farming. About 1837 he married Susan, the daughter of Daniel and Susan Ziegler, by whom he had nine children that attained to maturity—Augustus, Emaline, Mary, Samuel, Matilda, Ignatius, Frank, John and Katie. His wife having died November 16, 1876, aged nearly 62 years, he subsequently married Mrs. Mary Hoffman, and the result of this union was Agatha and Mary. He was long a resident of Bucksville, where he held several positions, as school director, tax collector, post-master, and besides was here the sixth captain and the third major bearing the family name in the military. He afterward moved to Ottsville, where he was for several years post-master and merchant. At Doylestown he kept for several years the Clear Spring Hotel, and there later entered into the milk business, in which he continued until his death, which took place August 28, 1890,* aged 76 years, and nearly 6 months, leaving sixty living descendants. He was of a quiet, orderly disposition, having but few or no enemies. Respecting his first wife's family, we find that John and Jacob Ziegler arrived here in 1746, from Rotterdam. Peter Ziegler, of Springfield, entered the service in 1775, and Michael Ziegler, of Tinicum, gave his allegiance in 1778.

Augustus Buck was born in 1838, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Rosanna Halpin, February 25, 1865. The latter was a Raub of the Raubsville family. They had six children—Lillie M., Rosa C., Philip H., Susan J., Lizzie M., and Augustus H. Rosa C. married September 28, 1889, Frank N. Pohl, of Wilkesbarre, where they reside. Augustus was a farmer and served a full term in the 104 Pennsylvania Regiment, and from a corporal was promoted to a first sergeant. As an instance of his strength while in the service, he could seize with his hands the ends of a barrel of flour lying on the ground, and, with little apparent effort, without touching his body, lift it into the body of an army wagon. This information we have from several of his comrades who witnessed it, and who state that though repeated attempts had been made by others to do the same, none had been successful. He died in Easton, June 17, 1887, where his widow still resides and nearly all his descendants.

* Remarkable to state, his grandfaher, Captain Nicholas Buck, died August 28, 1829, just 61 years before.

Emaline Buck married William Heaney, of Tincum, April 28, 1859, and where they reside. Have children—Anastasia, John Lewis, William, Henry, Charles, Sylvester and Isaac B. Anastasia Heaney married George Mich, and have children—Anna, Sylvester, Emma, Bertha, Thomas, Walter, Samuel and Florence. Mary Buck married Jacob F. Meyers, May 26, 1867; their children are Mary, Anna and Cecilia. He served nearly three years in the second Pennsylvania regiment of cavalry. Samuel Buck married Rebecca Bowman, and resides in the West. Matilda Buck married Oliver H. Fisher, April 9, 1877, and have children—Susan, Alfred, Matilda, Edward and Martha; their mother is since deceased. Ignatius Buck married Mary McCall, and have children—Philip, Jesse, William and Albert. Frank Buck married Elizabeth, daughter of John Emory, of Ottsville; she is deceased. Katie Buck married Edward Kulp, of Tincum, and have children—Lillie, Fannie, Annie, Robert, Elsie and Emaline. Lillie Kulp married Howard Steely.

SAMUEL BUCK, the second son, was born November 31, 1820, and married Rebecca, daughter of William and Rebecca Haney, of Tincum, November 28, 1855. He was a farmer and resided all his life in Bucksville, where he died May 9, 1869, aged 48 years and nearly 6 months. He left two sons, John T. and Alloysious. The former was born in November, 1864, and resides with his mother on the place which has now been continuously in the family for a century, hence all improvements now thereon from its forest state is owing to them. The property has been enlarged by purchases of adjoining lands. He has been for some time a vocal and instrumental music teacher, and an agent for the sale of the Estey organ, for which he has had, several years ago, a store-house specially constructed. He was, for a while, organist of St. John's Church, Haycock. He is the founder and treasurer of the Bucksville Cornet Band of 23 pieces, of which we shall give mention hereafter. His weight is 328 pounds, and for all this is an exceedingly active man. In a letter to the editor, dated September 23, 1892, he stated that he would run fifty yards with any man, subject to New York rules, that is, to bear a sufficiency of extra weight to make it equalize with himself. Here is a chance for athletes and would prove a sight well worth witnessing. Alloysious Buck was born January 21, 1866, and married September 22, 1883, to Eva Theresa, daughter of Andrew and Kuneyonde Mich. Have a daughter, Sadie Regina,

born April 22, 1886. He is a farmer, and resides about a mile southwest of Bucksville.

JONAS H. BUCK was born December 22, 1822, and married Hannah, daughter of ——— Klinker, of Haycock, June 15, 1851. He was, for some time, a merchant in Bucksville, and later kept the hotel there. Owing partially to an attack of paralysis which has unfitted him for active business since 1879, has retired to his farm in said village, where he resides. He is the owner of the hotel property to which a portion of the original purchase made in 1792, from Christian Klinker, is attached. He has sons—Henry, Newton, Thomas, Godfrey, James, Nicholas and Sylvester.

Henry N. Buck is a farmer, and resides near Applebachsville, his first wife was Mary Alliday, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Kohl, by whom he has a son Joseph Vincent, born in 1875. He subsequently married Anna Laura, daughter of Daniel and Caroline Atherholt, of Nockamixon, October 14, 1886, have a son Stanley, born in 1891. The Atherholt family of Haycock and adjacent parts is descended from Christian Atherholt, who arrived in Philadelphia in 1753, and settled on a tract of 150 acres in New Britain Township prior to 1771. Thomas Buck married Emaline, daughter of Samuel Shive, March 9, 1886. Godfrey married Mary Catharine, daughter of Edward and Sophia McCarty. James married Anna Shive, sister of Emaline, and daughter of Samuel, and have two children. Sylvester Buck married Annie Fahr, of Durham, August 20, 1892. Isabella, the only daughter of Jonas H. Buck, died February 5, 1873, aged 12 years, 5 months.

ALFRED BUCK was born in December, 1825; a stone mason by occupation, and later a farmer in Bucksville. He married, May 2, 1844, Helena, daughter of John and Elizabeth Buck, of Tinicum. About 1873 he removed to South Bethlehem, and was elected, for six years, high constable. In 1880 accepted the situation of superintendent of the grounds attached to the Lehigh University, which position he still retains. While constable of Nockamixon, he captured in May, 1862, the notorious burglar, Aaron Algart, and the ingenious manner in which he recovered the money is related in Mr. Frankenfield's sketch of Haycock Run Valley in this work. Alfred had eleven children, of whom six attained to maturity. Jerome, William J., Jordan H., Josephine, Lucinda and Charles Austin.

Jerome Buck, the eldest son, was born April 11, 1845, and entered Company F., of the 174 Pennsylvania Regiment, and died

in the service. William J. was born September 21, 1847, married Kate Gallagher, May 2, 1888, has children Mary, Alfred and Elizabeth. He has resided for some time in the city, and keeps a store of lightning-rod fixtures, vanes, etc., at 1728 Ridge Avenue. Jordan H. was born April 26, 1850, and married Sophia E. Witzell, August 19, 1873. Josephine Buck was born May 3, 1854, married William Halpine, January 12, 1880, and have six children. Lucinda Buck was born December 22, 1859, and resides in South Bethlehem.

Charles Austin Buck, the youngest of the children, was born March 14, 1867, and married Josephine Martha, daughter of John and Emma Reinche, October 19, 1892. While attending the public schools he showed an aptitude for knowledge which caused his father to send him on a four years' course on analytical chemistry to Lehigh University, from which he graduated in June, 1887. Soon after he became the chemist of the extensive steel and iron works at South Bethlehem, which do a vast amount of government work, particularly for the navy. He has been promoted within the past few years to be chief of the department of experimental chemistry, a very responsible position. He has been sent by said company several years ago to Cuba and Brazil, on purpose to analyze minerals from their native beds, as to their quality or future value for manufacturing purposes. From the beginning of his college career down to the present time, has given the most devoted attention to his profession, and we have no doubt of his attaining proficiency therein. At the late Centennial celebration, he read a paper on the Bucksville Piano Class of 1814-15, published in this work.

MICHAEL BUCK was born May 16, 1827, and married Emma Jane, daughter of John R. and Anna Ott, of Tinicum, August 10, 1854. He is the youngest son of his father's family, and in early life learned the cabinet or furniture making trade with the Allen Brothers near Jenkintown, which he subsequently followed for several years in Bucksville. In 1875 he moved to Philadelphia, and not long thereafter took charge of the Barley Sheaf Hotel in Second Street near Vine, which he conducted until about 1886, when he sold out his interest therein and moved to his property No. 1700 East Lehigh Avenue, where he has since been keeping a clothing and variety store. His surviving children are Francis Bazilla, Ida Jane McLaughlin and James Edward.

Francis Bazilla Buck was born June 8, 1852, and married Mary Ann Farley in 1875. He has now for some time kept the White Horse Hotel, 316 North Third Street. His children are Anastasia, Flora, Howard and Alice. Anastasia read at the Bucks-ville Centennial celebration, a poem entitled "Nockamixon's Greeting," and Alice, though only eight and a half years old on said occasion, sung the Centennial Song and several other pieces that had been specially composed and set to original music. Ida Jane McLaughlin was born October 9, 1862, and resides in Lehigh Avenue. James Edward was born November 28, 1865, and bore the banner in the Centennial procession, with the Buck coat-of-arms thereon, that had been specially prepared by his mother. All the aforesaid reside in the city. A daughter, Elizabeth Alice, was born December 28, 1853; died July 20, 1880, aged 26 years and over 5 months.

THE DAUGHTERS OF NICHOLAS BUCK, JR.

MARY BUCK was born January 3, 1816, and about 1835 married Isaac McCarty, of Nockamixon. In early life he taught school for a brief time. In 1835 he was elected to the Assembly, and not long thereafter was appointed collector of tolls on the Delaware Canal at New Hope, a position he held for several years. He died in Durham, September 1, 1874, aged 64 years. Their surviving children are William, Mary Ellen, Samuel and Agnes.

William McCarty married Lillie Oliver, of Virginia; have a daughter Willette married to Joseph Kaufman, who have children, Lillian and Ellie. Mary Ellen McCarty married James Adams, April 24, 1878, and have children Thomas and Augustus. Patrick McCarty married Emma Wehl and have children Arthur and Agnes. He is lately deceased. This family is scattered; some reside in Durham, Easton, Philadelphia and in the West.

HELENA BUCK, born August 12, 1717, married in 1841, Samuel B., son of Nicholas and Mary Ann Kohl, and with her husband has been a life-long resident of Bucks-ville. He was a carpenter by occupation, and was born 1819, and died on the Kohl homestead May 26, 1882, aged nearly 63 years. Their children are Mary Emily, Salome, born March 5, 1845; J. Howard, Nicholas, Matilda, Isabella, born 1852; Stephen, Milton 1856, and Alexander in 1858.

Mary Emily Kohl was born July 8, 1845, and married, November 27, 1867, John W., son of Isaac Kohl, and have children, Vincent,

born 1869; Eugene, 1870; Alloysius, 1874; Regina, March 5, 1875; Laurence, 1877; Sylvester, 1879; Blaseus, 1881, and Helena Isabella, 1885. J. Howard Kohl was born October 11, 1847, married Mary, daughter of Andrew and Kuneyonde Mich, and have children Augustus, George, Francis, Laurence, Samuel, Clara, Raymond, Leo and Agnes. He was in the late war and served in Company E, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. Nicholas Kohl was born in October, 1847, and died in Philadelphia, December 15, 1886, aged upward of 38 years. Matilda Kohl, born in 1850, married George Kane, February 19, 1881; he is since deceased. Stephen Kohl, in 1854, married Mary, daughter of William and Anna Murphy, of Lambertville, N. J., June 18, 1876, has children—Clement, born in 1877, and Nicholas and William, twins, born in 1886. He is a painter, and resides in Philadelphia. The descendants of Helena and Samuel B. Kohl are likely to become numerous, their grandchildren now alone numbering above twenty. They chiefly reside in Bucks County, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and vicinity.

SOPHIA BUCK married Timothy Murphy, of South Easton. He is for some time deceased. Their surviving children are William J., Augustus, Howard and Ellen. William J. Murphy married Rose Heitzler, and have four children living—Lillie, Mamie, William and Roy. Howard Murphy married Hannah McIlhaney and have children—Edward, John and Ellen. Ellen Murphy married Edward McFadden. The aforesaid chiefly reside in South Easton.

SALOME BUCK married Francis Donnelly, of South Easton, the latter deceased for several years. Their children Maggie, Terence F., Thomas R., John G., Cecilia and Frank. Terence F. Donnelly married Lydia Choller, and have children Theresa and Frank.

LUCINDA BUCK, the youngest of the daughters of the late Nicholas Buck, of Bucksville, married, February 14, 1871, Austin, the son of Nicholas B. and Juliana McCarty, of Nockamixon. Through his wife he became the owner of the old homestead property in Bucksville, with about ten acres of land from the original purchase of 1792. He kept store here for some time. In November, 1884, he was elected Recorder of Deeds for Bucks County, and on the expiration of his term removed back here again where he died February 16, 1888, aged 49 years. His widow sold the property to Harvey Keyser, who occupied the same in April, 1890, after being

in possession of the Buck family 97 years. A further account of the old homestead will be hereafter given. The children of this union are Justus Winfield, born in 1871; Francis, January 2, 1873; Henry, May 19, 1874, and Susan, January 14, 1874. The aforesaid all now reside in South Bethlehem. One of the sons is a clerk in the extensive steel and iron works there.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JACOB E. BUCK.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BUCK, the eldest son of the aforesaid, was born in the old family mansion at Bucksville, March 4, 1825. After attending the neighboring schools, at the early age of eight years was sent in charge of an uncle to Doylestown Academy, where he continued at intervals down to the spring of 1842. His father, the latter year, removed to Willow Grove, where William J. chiefly resided until in the summer of 1866. He was principal of the public school there from August, 1847, until near the close of 1849, when through ill health he resigned. In 1844 he became a member of the Hathoro Library, of which he was a director for several years. In October, 1857, he was elected Auditor of Montgomery County, and served two terms. Contributed historical and scientific articles to the Bucks County *Intelligencer* from 1850 to 1862.

In 1852 the Historical Society of Pennsylvania published his history of Moreland in their Collections, and since has been a frequent contributor to their works. In 1854 appeared his history of Bucks County, and five years later his history of Montgomery County, both pioneer works. As may be seen in the lately published Bibliography of Montgomery County, a mere mention of the titles of his several works to this time would fill several pages. Among these will only mention two additional histories of Montgomery County—History of the Indian Walk, Local Sketches and Legends, The Local Historian, and William Penn in America. The last History of Montgomery County was published by Evarts and Peck in 1884, at an expense of \$45,000, occupying him nearly two and a half years writing fully one half of it, being an imperial octavo volume of 1285 double column pages, and magnificently illustrated, some of the drawings being executed by him. It met with such successful sale that in addition to his compensation the publishers made him a handsome present.

He has, on several occasions, read papers before various historical and scientific associations, which have been extensively pub-

lished. By request, he delivered the Historical Oration before the Montgomery County Centennial Association at Norristown, September 10, 1884, and was chairman of the antiquarian committee, also on the publication committee, and one of the editors of their official proceedings issued in a handsome volume of 467 pages. From 1870 to 1879 was employed at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in arranging manuscripts, making copies of early records and as librarian. In 1866 he purchased a farm in Caroline County, Maryland, where he has since partly resided, as well as occasionally at his homestead place in Hatboro and Jenkintown. In August, 1889, he received a paralytic attack from which he has now nearly recovered as to be almost as active as formerly, but proved a serious drawback to his literary and other labors for nearly two years.

JAMES NICHOLAS BUCK was born at Stony Point, June 15, 1830, and when he became of age went West, where he has since resided. He married Anne, daughter of James C. and Ann Wyatt, of Taylorsville, November 23, 1754, and soon after located himself in business at Louisville. In the late war he served for some time in the Union Kentucky regiment, raised chiefly in the aforesaid city, until discharged for physical disability, from which he did not recover. He died April 25, 1880, aged nearly 50 years, surviving his father but two months. He left three children, Kate, William and George W. Kate was born August 5, 1858, married Charles F. McKay, September 13, 1887, who has since deceased; have a daughter, Bessie Dorn, born March 13, 1889. William Buck was born February 19, 1865, married Mary R. daughter of Mathias and Annie M. Ackerman, November 12, 1890, have children, George E., born August 9, 1791, and Louis H., born September 7, 1892. George W. Buck was born July 19, 1869, married Ethel, daughter of Major Samuel Leighton, June 3, 1891. All the aforesaid reside in Louisville, Kentucky.

ISABELLA BUCK, the only daughter, was born in Willow Grove, May 16, 1844, married to J. Frank, son of William and Helen Cottmann, May 16, 1867. They reside in Jenkintown, and he is the proprietor of the Cottman House, with three acres of land, now in the family since April 1, 1834. The Cottmans have long been settled in the vicinity of Frankford, and tombstones in the Oxford Episcopal churchyard bear the name as far back as 1755.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL E. BUCK.

JEROME BUCK, eldest son of the aforesaid, was born May 18, 1835; his father having died December 6, 1840, he was thus bereft of a parent at the early age of five and a half years. However, his education was not neglected by his mother, nor later by John Titus, her second husband, in the Philadelphia schools, also going for some time to the Freemont Seminary, Norristown, of which Rev. Samuel Aaron was principal. He studied law with Mr. Titus, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, May 31, 1856, and after a few years practice there, removed to New York, where he has since pursued his profession. He married Kate, daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Ann McGrath, at Lexington, Ky., April 17, 1865, Mr. McGrath was formerly a merchant in Louisville.

In addition to his practice, Jerome finds time for occasional literary efforts, both in prose and poetry, which have been published in various periodicals. He has also been frequently called upon to deliver addresses before various associations in New York and Pennsylvania. Among these may be mentioned the Bucks County Bicentennial at Doylestown, in 1882, Fourth of July oration at South Bethlehem in 1890, before the Bucks County Bar, at Doylestown, in January, 1892. In 1874 he visited Europe, and more recently made another trip, making speeches and addresses there, and of which he has kept a journal he contemplates publishing.

He has exhibited some of the characteristic family traits which will be hereafter more fully dwelt upon, namely: fluency of speech and the acquisition of languages, also a strong local attachment for Bucks County, so long the home of his paternal and maternal ancestors. Now, for about a quarter of a century, spending some time every year therein, thus keeping up and renewing old associations, the influence of which has induced him to secure a lot in the Doylestown Cemetery, where now repose beside enduring granite the remains of his wife, and where, as he has expressed himself in a recent letter to the editor, he too expects to be buried.

His children are Jerome, born July 13, 1867; Ethel, September 27, 1869; Jessie Howard, November 17, 1871, and Emily, September 12, 1874. Jerome Buck, Jr., has a position in the office of the *New York World*. He married, October 2, 1890, Jennie E. Edwards, and have a daughter, Adele, born December 4, 1891. They all reside in the city of New York. The wife of Jerome Buck died in 1889.

HOWARD BUCK, second son of Samuel E., was born in Doylestown in March, 1837, and served in a Philadelphia regiment during the late war. He subsequently went West, and died in Detroit in 1870. His remains were brought hither, and repose beside his mother and maternal grandparents in the burial ground attached to the Presbyterian Church in Doylestown.

THE BUCKSVILLE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

This event had its origin in a trivial occurrence which may be now worth relating. The editor, through a paralytic attack, received at his Maryland home, August 12, 1889, became unfitted for literary labor through an inability to exercise his hands in writing for about nine months. The Buckwampun Literary Association having agreed to hold their third annual meeting at Stony Garden in Haycock Township, June 14, 1890, and, within a few weeks preceding it, several letters were sent him, most urgently desiring his presence there, and, if possible, to read a paper on said occasion. His sister, on learning this, promised, if he would go, to accompany him, and see to his welfare in case of any return of said complaint of which he had not yet more than three-fourths recovered.

The Doylestown *Democrat*, of June 9, made the following remarks on this matter: "We are gratified to learn that William J. Buck has sufficiently recovered from the effects of a severe paralytic stroke received last August, as to go on a brief visiting tour to relatives and friends residing in the upper-end townships. He will also be present at the literary picnic at Stony Garden, to come off, if the weather be favorable, next Saturday. His sister, Mrs. J. F. Cottman, of Jenkintown, will accompany him." It was through this arrangement that he was willing to be present and participate therein to the extent of his ability.

On his return to Bucksville, observing the interest that was there taken in music by the young men of the neighborhood at the house of John T. Buck, their teacher, he suggested to them why not form a Cornet Band, and prepare themselves for a Centennial Celebration of the founding of Bucksville, to be held two years hence? From this suggestion came the Band, the Celebration, the Buck family reunion, and this work, with a number of other interesting matters associated therewith. The results were such as no one could have previously fancied, and the influence of which is likely to be exerted in said vicinity into future generations, from the universal

satisfaction it appeared to give to the numerous descendants of the family, as well as to those of their old neighbors who participated therein, having, in all respects, in interest greatly exceeded their expectations, and therefore a subject to be long held in grateful remembrance.

Although considerable rain had fallen the several previous weeks, the morning of June 11, 1892, came in a lovely day, that too at the most beautiful time of the year. The dust was laid, and, on the preceding day, it had cleared off, and the sun arose in the eastern horizon unobscured, and threw its golden light over plain, valley and the magnificent mountain top of the Haycock, not two miles distant. Nearly with dawn, in honor of the event, many of the houses in the village and its vicinity, even in some cases to the extent of upwards of a mile, were decorated with numerous flags betokening some unusual and joyous occurrence. The large flag that was suspended over the road from a rope from the top of the hotel to the large building on the opposite side, attracted considerable attention from the brightness of its colors and the beauty of its graceful undulations as acted upon by the gently wafting breeze. Pains were taken that the old mansion that had been in possession of the family for ninety-seven years, and had only passed therefrom in April, 1889, be duly honored, and was therefore gaily decorated with numerous flags and Chinese lanterns, which were illuminated in the night, as was also the hotel and several other buildings.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Buckwampun Literary Association, held at Springtown, June 13, 1891, from an invitation extended to them, it was there unanimously resolved that the next annual meeting be held near Bucksville jointly with the Buck family reunion and its Centennial celebration, which was deemed eminently proper under the circumstances in which it had its origin, as was referred to in the addresses delivered by its president as well as the secretary. In return for this compliment, the Bucksville Centennial Association, through its chairman and committee, deemed it appropriate and fitting for such an eventful occasion that a collection be avoided and that all expenses necessarily incurred in making it a success be borne among themselves, which, it is gratifying to say to all concerned, was most satisfactorily and harmoniously carried out.

For several days previously, the descendants of the Buck family

kept arriving from various directions, as from Philadelphia, Montgomery and Northampton Counties, as well as from New Jersey, and cheerfully rendered their assistance with their kindred and others of the village and vicinity as to a faithful performance of all that had been announced on the programme. It is highly creditable to say that from the beginning to the end this was successfully accomplished, for every name mentioned thereon, did the person bearing it nobly respond to perform the part that had been duly assigned and accepted. The woods selected to hold the meeting in were over five acres in extent, located about three-fourths of a mile north of Bucksville, and a few hundred yards west of the Durham road. Levi Trauger, the owner, had given his assent thereto two years previously, but having since died, his family acquiesced in the same. Here the Bucksville Cornet Band, for the refreshment stand, erected at their expense, a large and handsome platform for the several performers, with numerous seats for the audience, nearly all made from planed white pine boards and gaily decorated with flags, over which was suspended the handsome blue silk banner bearing the Buck family coat-of-arms. It was readily admitted that for convenience and comfort the arrangements here surpassed all those at the previous meetings of the Literary Association.

As early as nine o'clock carriages began to arrive, but at ten and eleven the number kept largely increasing from various directions, and by half-past twelve commenced to wend their way to the place of meeting in the woods. By one o'clock the throng was great and ready in the arrangements. Unfortunately, several of the members of the Cornet Band, in April, had got somewhat scattered by removal, and were, in consequence, delayed in the village in getting together to be conveyed in their band wagon by four spirited horses, which did not arrive on the ground until two o'clock, when the proceedings were commenced by Hon. C. E. Hindenach. The president called the assemblage to order, when the Band played "Hoist up the Flag;" when he delivered the opening address, as follows:

*Members of the Buckwampun Historical and Literary Association,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Like the faithful Mohammedan, who is willing to submit to the greatest sacrifices possible, in order that he may be accorded the privilege of a pilgrimage to Mecca, thereby evincing a spirit of

devotion to the creed of his fathers, and thus become more thoroughly imbued with a renewed zeal, we, too, have laid aside our several avocations of life, to wend our steps toward this, the literary Mecca of northeastern Bucks County, for inspiration and pleasure.

Your beaming countenances, friends, as they loom up before me now, with a glow of joyous expectation depicted on them, is an unmistakable evidence that you have come here for a purpose, and also an indication of the depth to which the commendable work of the association has intrenched itself in the hearts of the people.

Yes, the Buckwampun Historical and Literary Association, to whose fifth annual meeting I now have the pleasure of welcoming you, is not of mushroom growth or origin, but an active, genuine reality, destined to live and exert an elevating influence along the various channels of life to which its work will be continued. A retrospective view of the work of the association must be gratifying to its members, while a prospective view is hopeful and encouraging. Indeed, this association does not propose to take a step backward.

Agreeable with the spirit and design of the association, its meetings are held in a different locality annually, thus affording an equal opportunity for the several communities to contribute to its literature and local historical researches, as well as share in the privileges which such meetings afford. Our meeting to-day is of a two-fold nature. It is intended, primarily, to participate in the Buck family centennial. It is eminently fitting and proper that the association should thus honor its founder, William J. Buck, by inaugurating the centennial exercises through its annual programme and thus contribute, in some degree at least, to its success.

The Buck family is not an unknown one. Its influence in the professions as well as in the various departments of human industry, is not confined to this immediate locality, to the county, nor to the State at large, but penetrates even beyond. It is with no small degree of pleasure, therefore, that we grasp by the hand the descendants of this remarkable family, whose ancestors contributed so largely to the early development of the varied resources of the community. The influence of the original Buck family is still maintained by its descendants, notably among them William J. Buck, the founder of this association, as well as the originator of the Buck family centennial, and recognized as a tower of strength in the local historical field of research, and John T. Buck, whose activity

and reliability have stamped themselves upon the hearts of the people of his community where he is best and most favorably known.

But, in the second place, the association, true to its profession, has met to render a literary programme that shall be in keeping with its purpose and design. Well has it been said that literature is the immortality of speech. It is as far reaching in its effects as the boundless waves of the ocean, and as indestructible as the rocks that form yonder hill. The gems of thought that are woven together and stamped upon the pages of literature, will live and shine after the lapse of ages with the brilliancy of a diamond, when the vital spark of its creator shall have gone out in darkness, and they who knew him once shall know him no more.

True, this community cannot boast of a Cleopatra's needle, covered with hieroglyphics of a departed language, nor of obelisks or pyramids to stand as monuments to a great and mysterious people. But it can do infinitely more than that. This community, this association, can endeavor to make monuments of the people themselves. The noblest of monuments that are impervious to the destructible influences of the elements that surround them—are the lives of such men and women, who, through their labors, have elevated humanity to a higher plane of existence. The great aim and purpose of the members of this association is to strive to write high their names in the niche of fame. Not, however, with the warrior's garment stained with blood; not upon the perishable monuments of earth, but in the lowlier walks of life, and upon the hearts of humanity.

It is to be hoped that when the originators of this association shall lay aside their mantles, that they may fall on worthy shoulders. Their unfinished work will rest on our hands to strengthen and expand that which they so nobly began. May we not prove recreant to the trust committed to our charge. May the sacred stream of social and literary attainments, and local historical research, pass by us as pure as when it reached us, so that those who shall come after us may receive and still further develop it. May the social cords that unite us as an association be those of a common interest, a unity of purpose and a deepened, widened love for the noble work in which we have enlisted. May the pillars that support our literary organizations throughout the rural districts, be so strengthened that their influences shall spread and grow until they shall pene-

trate the hidden recesses of mental darkness and illuminate them with higher and nobler aspirations.

And, friends, when the deepening shadows shall tell of another day having fulfilled its little mission, amid the ever-changing scenes of hurrying time, I trust that the associations clustering around it will always be a source of pleasure and profit in the quiet calm of the future. I thank you for your attention, and welcome you once more to the historical, literary and musical feast that is in waiting for you.

Miss Anastasia Buck, of Philadelphia, was next introduced as the great-great-granddaughter of Captain Nicholas Buck, the founder of Bucksville, who recited the following poem :

NOCKAMIXON'S GREETING.

Nockamixon extends to you a greeting
 For holding on her soil this meeting,
 The first here, but we hope not the last,
 And that each will improve on the past ;
 That Literature will thus advance,
 As Education improves the chance,
 To elevate and refine the race,
 And with steady progress keep apace ;
 For Content need not abroad to roam,
 But find it in our studies and home.

We have met at Buckwampun, Bougher's Hill,
 Stony Garden, Springtown, now Bucksville ;
 The latter, from its first foundation,
 Has just reached to a celebration,
 Through a one hundred years' probation,
 Joined in by this Association.

Hail to this century of the past !
 And that the next may excel the last,
 In knowledge, virtue, justice and right,
 To give to human life an increase of delight.
 In this interval of history,
 The result is now no mystery,
 That forward progress made its career,
 And maintained it onward year to year ;
 Pleasant village and country around,
 If homes are not here, where are they found ?

It affords me enjoyment to say,
 'Tis a memorable gala day,
 To be long held in recollection,
 From what is given for retrospection.
 That the Bucks have not degenerated,
 Need not by me be advocated ;
 For a scion of three hundred pounds,
 Is here and lives on ancestral grounds.
 Then grow on Bucksville—family thrive,
 And the grand old homestead long survive.

When the aforesaid poem was composed, the last stanza was submitted to John T. Buck, the "scion of three hundred pounds," for his approval. He cheerfully gave his assent thereto, but, to be correct, said, "my weight is 329 pounds." He was informed that the measure of the poem would not readily admit of this, and had therefore better stand as offered. "However, as to doubts, I am willing to stand up beside the speaker at the mention 'That the Bucks have not degenerated,' for the audience to judge for themselves." This matter, for concurrence, was laid before the most active members of the Centennial Association, and was unanimously assented to. Though merely intended as a practical joke on modern ideas, as may have been expected, was received with great demonstrations of applause. What added to the point was that said "scion's" grandfather, father and himself were born "on ancestral grounds," and had lived there all their days.

Charles Laubach, of Riegelsville, the secretary, read the next paper, which was entitled :

SKETCH OF THE BUCKWAMPUN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

In this venture, I do not know that there is much to explain. I have been told that there is plenty of room for the association, and I take it for granted that a short and practical sketch of its inception and progress may not come amiss. The Buckwampun Literary Association, from a small beginning, is exerting some influence, and as it grows in size, strength and beauty, needs some record of its own.

The traveler in a desert, who reposes delighted beneath the shade of a palm tree at an oasis, may not think of the sources for strength and nourishment below him in the roots that have been

gathering sustenance for years. The modern historian cannot help but remember with reverence and gratitude the achievements, labors and tasks that his predecessors have accomplished, as well as the persistency of purpose that was required from them. I know it is customary when reviewing our so-called progress, to sneer at the accomplishments of our predecessors, and turn with pitying eye and scornful lip from the labors of earlier generations. Such shallow minds apparently forget that great events from trivial causes spring and without acorns there could be no great oaks.

What a satisfaction it would be, I have often thought, could we, in tracing backwards, lay a finger upon the first historian and scientist, and say it was in this or that mighty mind that science had its beginning. We cannot do this, but we can, nevertheless, conjecture that we cannot find him in the first age of mankind. The historic, primitive man must have been too pre-occupied in his daily struggle for subsistence—his hands occupied day and night against the overwhelming forces of nature, which it was his unenviable lot to contend with.

After centuries had run their course, the mind of man was not entirely occupied with a perpetual struggle for existence, and had time for contemplation beyond self and its preservation. Familiar with his surroundings, there came a longing for a wider scope, and would naturally busy himself with problems and speculations, the magnitude of which we can now have no conception. We need not trace the mind of man as it slowly toiled onward, overcoming difficulties and making deductions. Sufficient has been said to show that history, science, with knowledge, must have had their origin somewhere in the misty past, to which religion and tradition seems also traceable.

The inception of the Buckwampun Literary Association occurred September 25, 1885, on the occasion of a visit to Buckwampun Heights by historian William J. Buck, and the writer of this sketch; the former having been attracted to the place to contemplate the scenes of his childhood, and the latter on account of the historic and scientific interest attached to the elevation. After a full interchange of views, it was decided that to best perpetuate its traditions and historical interest, as well as its aboriginal appellation, "Buckwampun," was to hold in each succeeding year, in the month of June, a literary picnic in this section of country, which should be free to all.

To more successfully carry out this project, it was decided to hold the first meeting in June, 1888, leaving an interval of two years and nine months. This was deemed necessary to allow the projectors sufficient time to complete their respective historical and scientific labors upon which they were then engaged. In this period the happy thought occurred to the writer, that the first annual meeting might, at the same time, become a complete surprise gathering, in honor of our venerable native historian, William J. Buck. The project was diligently carried forward, and, as will be noticed by referring to the first programme, successfully carried out June 14, 1888. The day being bright and pleasant, there was an attendance of about 500 persons present.

The following programme was rendered on the occasion: The president, Hon. C. E. Hindenach, called the meeting to order at 1.30 P. M. Miss Lizzie Mills read "Buckwampun's Greeting;" Charles Laubach, "What has Brought us Hither?" C. E. Hindenach, "Legends of Buckwampun;" William J. Buck, "Reminiscences of Buckwampun;" Miss M. J. Moffitt, "An Indian Legend;" Frank Clark, "A Poem;" J. A. Ruth, "The Flora of Buckwampun;" Lewis Sigafos, "Education Then and Now;" S. W. Steckel, "Indian Village Sites;" Otis Leidich, "Views from Hexenkopf;" Ida R. Laubach, "Our Poets;" Philip L. Barron, "View from Buckwampun;" Jordan F. Stover, "Gallows and Around;" Miss Emily A. Boyer, "The Poet's Valedictory." A select quartette, of which E. P. Laubach was leader, enlivened the exercises with music.

The second annual meeting of the Buckwampun Literary Association, took place on Saturday, June 8, 1889. The day was rather unpleasant; a light rain falling, prevented the anticipated large gathering. Upwards of 250 people however were present, and the exercises carried out. The president, C. E. Hindenach, called the meeting to order at 2 P. M. The following essays were then read: "Bougher's Hill," by Prof. C. W. Fancher; "Account of Early Witchcraft in Pennsylvania," by William J. Buck, read by C. E. Heidenach; "Dr. Peter Saylor," by Charles Laubach; "Our Local Flora," by John A. Ruth; "The Laubach Old School," by Miss Ida R. Laubach; "Reigelsville," by Jordan F. Stover; "Reigelsville Academy," by Otis Leidich; "A Poem, Pro and Con," by Lewis Sigafos; "A View from Church Hill," by W. Illick Long; "The Poet's Greeting—a Valedictory," by Miss Alice M. Clunn.

Excellent music was furnished by the "Rapp Family," of Riegelsville.

The third, or "Stony Garden" meeting, was held June 14, 1890. This was a grand meeting. The day was beautiful, and the attendance large. This, added to the romantic locality and the special musical features, brought out a large, intelligent and appreciative audience. By looking over the programme, it could not fail but be observed that great progress had resulted during the short period of the Association's existence. A pleasing incident may be recorded here. A member of the Buckwampun Literary Association informed us at the close of this meeting that he found himself fully repaid for the trouble and expense he had been at to help make the meeting a success, in seeing the children in the neighborhood neatly dressed, standing in the doors of the little houses, their eyes beaming with pleasure as they were about starting for the meeting. As secretary of the association, we felt greatly encouraged indeed in our arduous labor, by hearing unsolicited expressions like the foregoing. The "Stony Garden" meeting was promptly called to order by the president, Hon. C. E. Hindenach, at 1 P. M., and the following interesting and instructive programme fully carried out:

Music, "The Grenadiers," Euterpean Orchestra, of Springtown, H. S. Funk, leader; Opening Address, Hon. C. E. Hindenach; "Chimes of Stony Garden," read by Miss Emily A. Boyer. In each stanza of this beautiful poem, skilled musicians responded with chimes produced from the rocks. Other music was also produced therefrom. "Geology of Stony Garden," Charles Laubach; "The Wasser Gass," Miss Lizzie Yost; music, selection from "Little Tycoon," Euterpean Orchestra; "How Farmers Could best Promote their Interests," Prof. C. W. Fancher; "Prices of Store Goods, Produce and Labor, from 1826-36," William J. Buck; music, "Sounds from the Ringing Rocks, with band accompaniment," Dr. J. J. Ott; ode, "Buckwampun," Lewis Sigafos; "Durham Valley in Summer," Miss Alice Mills; "Hobbies," W. H. Witte; music, "Erminie," Euterpean Orchestra; "Old Time School Games," Miss Ida R. Laubach; "Pocono," Miss Lovella Wildonger; "The Old Beihn Homestead," Lewis S. Beihn; "Studies that might be more pursued at Home," W. Illick Long; "The Old Seifert Homestead," H. B. Stroek; "Influences of Literary Picnics," Miss Lillian Woolston; "Riegelsville Library," Miss M. J.

Moffitt; "Then and Now," Otis Leidich; music, "Home Sweet Home," played on rocks, with band accompaniment, Dr. J. J. Ott; "What Books to Read," Miss Anna Kaufman; "Historical Iconoclasm," Prof. M. L. Horn; "Sketch of Haycock," E. A. Frankensfield; "Valedictory Poem," Miss M. Alice Clunn.

The fourth annual meeting of the Buckwampun Association was held near the lower portion of Springtown, June 13, 1891, like the third, was a grand and delightful affair. The beautiful grove, bright day, and large gathering of the most intelligent people of the surrounding country, made this a great gala day to be long remembered by all interested in the elevation of the masses.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 1 P. M., and the following programme rendered: Excellent music for the occasion was furnished by the Euterpean Orchestra, of Springtown, H. S. Funk, leader; "Opening Address," Hon. C. E. Hindenach; "The Hellerton Cave," Miss Lizzie Yost; Cornet duet, by Professors Bush and Lambert; "Springtown," Dr. J. I. Cawley; "Whip-poor-will," a rural poem, Miss Emily A. Boyer; "Historical Sketch of Applebachsville," Miss Emma Applebach; "Attachment to the Scenes of Early Childhood," with music; "The Old Oaken Bucket," Miss Minnie E. Hess; "The Shawnee Indians," John A. Ruth; "Pennsylvania Palisades," a poem, Lewis Sigafos; "The Study of Plants in their Season," Miss Anna Kaufman; "The Young Men for the Times," Edwin Hartman; "Thoughts on Music," W. Illick Long; "Valedictory," a poem, Mrs. M. A. Clunn-Van Horn.

The success of the Buckwampun Literary Association is mainly due to the energy of its essayists, officers and kind and generous friends, who have aided it in many ways, and upon whom we will rely for future aid and encouragement in our humble efforts. Special thanks are due to those who have so kindly volunteered in furnishing the association such excellent music, both vocal and instrumental.

The association, with a membership of upward of sixty, has already brought out in the four preceding meetings, sixty original papers, which have appeared in print and thus more likely rescued from oblivion. Five of said number are strictly scientific, twenty-five historical, one biographical, eleven poems, and twenty miscellaneous papers. We are certainly under great obligations to the press for their kind and favorable notices of the doings of this association, and for disseminating the literary productions brought out at its annual meetings.

Bucksville Centennial Song.

Words and Music by Wm. J. Buck.

1. As I was a ramb-ling a fair morn-ing in June, I heard a far-mer's daugh-ter thus sing - ing a tune:—

Bucksville's Cen-ten - ni - al is last - en - ing a - long And I will ex - tend to it a wel - come in song.

- 2 Ah! who could be unhappy at this time of year
 When birds are rejoicing and the roses appear,—
 And the woods and the fields are embelish'd in green,
 Whilst grand towering Haycock enraptures the scene.
- 3 O Bucksville! sweet village,—ever dear to this heart
 'Tis one hundred years since thy founder gave thee start,
 And from a rude cabin has grown to what we see
 For which his descendants now hold a jubilee.
- 4 I am grateful for having attained to this day
 When many are absent or by death call'd away,—
 Friends of this gath'ring we are glad to see you here
 And may success still attend you from year to year.

The next in order was a vocalist aged eight and a half years of whom the reporter of the Bucks Co. Intelligencer makes this mention: "The Bucksville Centennial Song," the words of which were written and set to music by William J. Buck, was delightfully sung by Miss Alice Buck, of Philadelphia, a little dark-haired tot of about eight years and another great-great-grand-daughter of the founder of Bucksville, who made the singing especially pleasing by her clear enunciation of the words." See the song and music on the opposite page.

William J. Buck was introduced by a few remarks from the president when he read his paper entitled an "Account of the Buck family and Bucksville." As nearly all the information contained therein is incorporated into this work, hence deem it unnecessary to repeat the same here.

Owen George, of Bucksville, read a brief paper prepared by the editor to which, however, he has since been enabled to give some additional information.

EARLY FAMILIES AROUND BUCKSVILLE.

It is well on an occasion of this kind to make some mention of the neighbors of Nicholas Buck, at the time of his purchase in 1792, and his removal thereon a few months later. The Kohls arrived in Pennsylvania, in September, 1732, and several years later the McCartys and who had early settled in Nockamixon. Respecting those families, we have given information elsewhere in this work. Three of their members married Captain Buck's sisters and settled on lands inherited from their ancestors in the immediate vicinity of the present village for the residue of their lives and who have still surviving descendants there.

It can now be regarded as somewhat remarkable as the records prove that the Youngkens, Overpecks, Pearsons, Bucks, Gruvers, Frankenfields, Pursells, Hoffmans, Zeigenfooses, Zeiglers, Clemmers and some others originally settled in Springfield, and later their descendants moved southwards on the line of the Haycock Run valley and the old Durham road, instead of having arrived from below, as would have been generally expected. This was brought about through the arrival of the early immigrants at Philadelphia, proceeding up the valleys of the Schuylkill and Perkiomen, and from thence either moving directly eastwards or higher up by a semicircle south-

eastwards into the township of Springfield, and then later into Nockamixon and Haycock. This can be readily understood, that on a direct line from Philadelphia to Reading and to the eastward of the same was much earlier settled by the Germans than the adjacent parts of northern Bucks county, thus first following the direction of improvement and subsequently wheeling around eastwards to secure wild or unoccupied lands at lower rates, which to an industrious and frugal people with limited means was an object.

Herman Youngken had taken up by patent 89 acres, December 3, 1754, on the Durham road and extended southwards into the upper end of Bucksville and composed a part of Nicholas Buck's purchase of 1792. We know that he resided on this tract in 1766, and very probably from near the date of his purchase. Before 1790, it came into the possession of his son John Nicholas Youngken, who in 1792, purchased a tract on the Haycock run about a mile distant to which he removed erecting thereon the first sawmill in that vicinity. This property has been since continuously in the family. The Youngken homestead above Bucksville has of recent years been known as the Lacey farm, which previously had been long in the possession of the Fenner family and later of Alfred Buck now of South Bethlehem. Herman and Henry Youngken, we find gave in their allegiance to the new form of government in the summer of 1777. Abraham and Nicholas Youngken were members of Captain Wilson's Bucks County Company at Marcus Hook for the defence of Philadelphia, in September and October, 1814.

George Overpeck was an early resident of Springfield and the owner of a plantation there. Sometime before 1760, he moved on a considerable purchase, he made on the Durham road, adjoining Herman Youngken's patent on the north on which he erected substantial stone buildings which are still standing. He applied for a public house, which was licensed by the Court in June, 1760, and was so continued on down to the close of the Revolution. These are now probably the only buildings remaining of the colonial period in this section, and was retained in the family until the death of the late Henry Overpeck about 1856, who had no sons but several daughters. It next passed into the possession of the late Josiah Matlock, married to Elizabeth the grand-daughter of Major Jacob Buck, and on his death recently was bought by the late Levi Trauger in whose family it still remains. It was on this property that the Centennial Celebration was held. George Overpeck died,

August 15, 1798, aged 83 years, 6 months. He came from Darmstadt, Germany, and judging by his writing must have received a good education. The name in German was Oberbeck and was so written by him.

Christian Trauger purchased, February 11, 1767, of Nicholas Hooke Jones, 153 acres of land located about one and a half miles east of Bucksville on which he settled and now in possession of Jacob Trauger. Adjoining the aforesaid tract on the east about said time his brother Henry made a purchase and settled. Each of those homesteads have ever since continued in the possession of their descendants. Christian Draker is the name as originally spelled in the German, was born in 1726 in Backenbuch, Darmstadt, and died on his plantation, January 8, 1811, aged nearly 85 years, and his wife Anna Barbara, November 5, 1821, aged upwards of 92 years 6 months. They have been a land holding family, remarkable for longevity and their descendants are numerous in Nockamixon and adjacent parts. Solomon Trauger was married to Rebecca, daughter of Major John Buck and have also surviving descendants.

Henry Sassaman, the founder of this family we know from records was a resident and taxable before 1734 in Maxatawny township, now in Berks county. Either himself or more probably his son of the same name, May 12, 1766, bought of George Overpeck, 163 acres for £343.16s. 3d. located about half a mile northeast of Bucksville upon which they erected the first improvements. The old homestead with 102 acres has been ever since continuously in the family and its present owner is successively the fourth Jacob Sassaman in descent that has occupied it. We find in the county records that Jacob Sassaman gave in his allegiance before Jacob Sacket, Esq., July 1, 1778. The original tract was surveyed October 19, 1737, as containing 250 acres, and "Gallows Hill run" is mentioned therein as flowing through the same. This additionally confirms that this stream did receive its name from said hill, and that the suicide that took place by the road side and has so long lingered in tradition must have occurred at least a little while previous to 1737, but likely since the erection of Durham furnace in 1727. This matter was originally mentioned in the editor's History of Bucks County, published in 1854 and affirmed by Davis in his History in 1876. The aforesaid evidence is also conclusive to the fact as first published.

Peter Keyser was a resident of Nockamixon in 1750, if not earlier,

and is supposed to have located in Gallows Run valley, one and a half miles north of Bucksville, his descendants have for some time been land holders there. William Diehl was an original purchaser of 50 acres in 1751 and the family still exists in the surrounding section. The Stover family resided about a mile southeast of the village before the Revolution. David and Daniel Stover, in 1780, and the following year hauled cannon balls for the Government, from Durham furnace to Philadelphia. For years were noted teamsters, driving four and six horse teams, and continued by their descendants of Nockamixon down to the introduction of canals and railroads. The Atherholts, the Otts and the Klinkers are also old families of the vicinity and have intermarried into the Buck family, hence are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The aforesaid were all Germans the only exceptions thereto in this section being the McCarty and Smith families.

After the Band had enlivened the audience with the music of "Silver Spring Quickstep," Edwin A. Frankenfield read the following paper which through request he had specially prepared for the occasion :

SKETCH OF HAYCOCK RUN VALLEY.

This beautiful valley takes its name from Haycock run which has therein its entire course. It rises from two branches ; one near Stony Garden of Buckwampun Literary fame, the other in Springfield township, about midway between Pleasant Valley and Bursonville. The first two miles of its course is nearly semicircular towards the east, the remainder of its course, about five miles, is nearly south to where it empties in the Tohickon. It is rather a placid stream, but furnishes some water power, and forms a boundary between the red sandstone of Nockamixon and the trap formation of Haycock. A public road runs nearly parallel with the stream for a distance of three miles, and rarely exceeding two hundred yards therefrom. Owing to the lowness of its bed, is subject to overflows, which tends to keep it in bad condition during the greater portion of the year. Hence I would suggest that active steps be taken to vacate a portion of said road for higher ground, which would prove a greater convenience and less expensive to keep in repair.

The Haycock run forms also the boundary line between the townships of Haycock and Nockamixon from the Springfield line,

where it commences at a "line white oak" 1720 perches, or five miles, twelve perches to where it empties into the Tobiakon. Said tree stood on the west bank of the stream within 200 feet below the present county bridge on the road leading from Stony Point to Applebachsville. The historian William J. Buck, says he remembers the said white oak very well as standing there in his schoolboy days as late as 1835, but regrets to state as yet of not being able to ascertain when it disappeared.

The Haycock Run Valley in Springfield contains seventeen houses, eleven farms, and one schoolhouse; in Haycock, twenty houses, sixteen farms, one church, one store, one post-office, one public school, parochial school and one pottery; in Nockamixon, twenty-two houses, sixteen farms and one saw-mill. Within this vale during the last century and a half have occurred several interesting events, as the home also of several early pioneers who have settled on this area as embraced in the said three townships.

McCarty Settlement.—It is supposed that no land was taken up in this valley prior to 1737, when 300 acres were laid out by William Parsons, the surveyor general, for John Anderson, "on Haycock run," which is the earliest mention yet known of this stream. This tract lay between the present Youngken's saw-mill and the subsequent McCarty purchase. Mr. Anderson was only a purchaser and never settled thereon.

Edward McCarty was no doubt the first settler of this valley, as an old deed still in possession of his descendants shows that he was the purchaser of 250 acres from the proprietaries Thomas and Richard Penn, April 19, 1738; for which a warrant had been issued, March 11, 1737, for the sum of £38 English money, which is equal to \$184.93 of our present currency. This tract included a part of Albert McCarty's farm, Thomas D. McCarty's, Thomas Y. McCarty's Isaac O'Connell's and Mrs. Andrew Mich's entire farms. The descendants of the aforesaid early immigrant with those of his kinsmen Thomas, Patrick and Nicholas, made about the same time, have caused them now to become numerous in this section. A recent research in the Buck County records, states that the aforesaid 250 acres were bought of Thomas Penn by Nicholas McCarty, March 5, 1761 for £225.

Frankenfield Settlement.—Simon Frankenfelt, the ancestor of the family, was a native of the Rhine valley in Germany, and embarked at Rotterdam with a number of others on the ship Elliot,

James Adams, master, and landed in Philadelphia, October 25, 1748. He settled on a purchase he made near the source of Haycock run in Springfield township. We know from his signing with his son Philip, a petition for a road in said vicinity in 1760, that he must have settled there prior to said date. He had children, Philip, Henry, Adam, Anna Dorothy married to Conrad Hess, Maria Dorothy to David Gary, Mary married to Andrew Overpeck and Leonard. During the troubles of the Revolution, Henry gave in his allegiance before Thomas Long, Esq., of Durham, June 8, 1778, and Leonard and John Frankenfield before the same two weeks later. Adam Frankenfield with Nicholas Buck, Henry Afferbach and others was enrolled in the "Springfield Company," attached to the Third Bucks County Battalion, August 21, 1775, as the State records show.

Henry Frankenfield, the son of Adam, bought the farm now known as the old homestead at Haycock Run, in 1808, from Jacob Harwick containing 65 acres and 122 perches. His son Henry resided on this property all his life and served as a justice of the peace continuously from 1841 to 1871. Mahlon D., the present owner thereof succeeded his father as justice in said year and still retains the office.

Among other old deeds is one from John Penn; the elder, and John Penn, Jr., to George Follmer for 147 acres in Haycock, Nockamixon and Bedminster townships, June 14, 1785, it being a part of 3000 acres of lottery land marked in the general plan thereof as No. 2, adjoining lands of Jacob Beidelman, Anthony Greaser and Philip Stone. George Fulmer, grandson of the first purchaser, now owns the tract. Another deed of October 6, 1789, to Henry Piles in Nockamixon, containing 63 acres, adjoining lands of Mary Stover, Jacob Meyers, John Piles and Anthony Greaser. This farm was part of lottery land No. 3, and is now owned by Peter Fleck. The cost of the original purchase was £55.11s. 3d. A deed similar to the aforesaid was made to Jacob Meyers adjoining it one day later of the same area and price. This farm is now owned by Jacob Reigel.

The First Church.—Soon after settlement the early pioneers sought a place for worship. Accordingly services were held at intervals by the Jesuit fathers from Goshenhoppen, Berks County, as early as 1743, at private houses, but mostly at the house of Edward McCarty, now owned by Thomas Y. McCarty, until 1798, when by the McCarty's, Kohls and others the first Roman Catholic church

was erected in Bucks County at a probable cost of two hundred dollars, being built of stone on an acre of ground given free for the purpose by John McCarty, a nephew of Edward, the first settler. As the settlement and population of the neighborhood increased this church proved too small and in 1854, a larger and more convenient structure was erected at a probable cost of \$4000. Fathers Malone, Bready, Herzog, Reardon, George, Hispuley, Repley, Wachter, Newfield, Koppernagel, Laughren, Nastersteck, Stommel, Istwan, Walsh and G. H. Krake, the present incumbent, have successfully performed the pastoral duties of the congregation. Father George was the first resident pastor in 1850. Rev. Theodore Schneider officiated in 1743, J. B. De Ritter in 1787 and Boniface Corvine in the beginning of this century. Among the old records of the Goshenhoppen church find the following:

Albertina Kohl, daughter of George and Barbara Kohl, born May 6, 1741, baptized August 23, following. Mrs. Nicholas McCarty, died June 1, 1745, aged 70 years. Nicholas McCarty (brother of Edward), died April 1, 1750, aged 80 years. Nicholas McCarty, son of Edward and Catharine, married to Albertina, daughter of George and Barbara Kohl, January 20, 1767.

Early Schools.—These early settlers prized education next to religion, as is shown by the last will and testament of John McCarty, who died April 25, 1766, and bequeathed his lands to his three sons, that the profits arising therefrom be used for schooling his children until his youngest son, Nicholas, came to the age of eighteen years. This Nicholas was well educated and was elected justice of the peace of Haycock for many years. He died March 6, 1848, aged 87 years 6 months. The first school building that I am able to ascertain any information about in this valley was located about two hundred yards northeast of Thomas D. McCarty's dwelling house, as he remembers his father saying that there was the oldest school-house known in this vicinity. The Haycock church records show that Ferdinand Wagner taught school at Haycock in 1784, which was probably at this place.

The next school-house was a room added to the old church in 1798. Among the teachers were Messrs. Fogarty, Kessler, John Halpin, Philip O'Connell, father of Isaac O'Connell, recorder of Bucks County, and lastly Elias Hoffman, still living. In 1854, this building, with the church, was demolished, and only the church rebuilt. As at this time the school system was in its infancy the children of

the vicinity attended the nearest public school until 1861, when it was rumored that the North Pennsylvania railroad would be built through this valley, which aroused the people to an idea that a paying institution of learning might be located here. Accordingly a four story stone building was erected at a probable cost of \$3,500 and incorporated as St. Theresa's Academy, for the instruction of girls only. About the same time also, another smaller building was erected near the present parish house, where the boys might be taught. Since, the railroad was built ten miles distant these two schools did not prosper, and were abandoned a decade later. In 1873, the Sisters of St. Francis began a day school for boys and girls, which is still in a flourishing condition.

The next building was that known as the Haycock Run school-house, situated in Springfield township, about one hundred yards north of the Haycock and Nockamixon line, beside the public road leading from Stony Point to Applebachsville. It was built in 1822, through a subscription of the residents of the vicinity. It was a substantial stone structure, twenty-two feet square, containing five windows, with three of the sides containing desks, for the accommodation of the larger pupils, while the smaller ones were obliged to sit on rude benches constructed of slabs. The teacher had for his use a large oak chair and a medium sized table for a desk. The stove was of huge dimensions; admirably calculated for burning hickory wood. Owing to its location through the enforcement of the school laws it remained vacant and finally went to ruins about 1860 and by 1884 its materials were all removed so that the spot is no longer visible to a stranger passing that way. Among the teachers that taught here were "Billy" Smith, "Old Davie" from York State, Henry S. Afferbach of Springfield; Isaac McCarty and Isaac McIntyre, of Nockamixon; Mr. Fabian, Dr. John Hoot, of Haycock; Petit Burson, of Bursonville, and Thomas Miller, of Stony Point. Among the trustees were Nicholas Youngken, Frederick Selner, Samuel Fluck, William Campbell, Jacob E. Buck and John E. Mondau. William J. Buck, the historian went first to school here in 1830 and at intervals down to 1835.

What is known as Frankenfield's school house, was built in 1850, near the present Haycock Run post-office. Among the teachers who taught here were Robert S. Garner, George Rapp, Jefferson S. Fox, Philip O'Connell, Elias Hoffman, R. F. Stover, C. Minnie Fackenthal, C. F. Sterner, Titus A. Fluck, Titus Atherholt and M.

D. Frankenfield. This building became so dilapidated that in 1876, it was necessary to erect a new one, which is located about a quarter of a mile south of the former and is known as Hickory Grove school-house. The teachers who taught here were Titus A. Fluck, M. S. Nicholas, Martha Sterner, E. A. Frankenfield, John M. Detweiler, John B. Keller, Frank and James Grim.

Manufacturing and other industries.—It did not take the early settlers long to learn how to utilize the water power of Haycock run. In 1792, John Nicholas Youngken, then a resident of the present Lacey farm above Bucksville, prepared the frame work for a saw-mill and removed it to the present Youngken farm on said stream which he had bought of Peter Ohl, minister, and his wife Catharine. This saw-mill has been twice rebuilt since. Another saw-mill was built near the Catholic Church about the same time by Nicholas McCarty and was continued in use to about 1840, or during the ownership of his grandson the late Nicholas B. McCarty, when not long after was totally demolished. Traces of the dam now the property of Thomas Y. McCarty are still discernable.

A mile further down the stream a steam saw-mill was built by John Finney, of Lambertville, New Jersey, on his farm on the Nockamixon side in 1867, principally for sawing the large amount of timber that stood on the place into marketable dimensions. It remained in operation about one year when the machinery was removed, and the building left to neglect till 1881, when a number of farmers organized into a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing butter and cheese. The saw-mill property was given by Mr. Finney to the association for manufacturing purposes but was to revert back to the owner of the farm after five years of idleness. In the winter of 1889, the Haycock Run Dairymen's Association, sold the creamery to H. S. Mill from Springtown, who added a handle factory and chopping mill. The building with its contents was destroyed by fire on the morning of May 15, 1891, and has not since been rebuilt.

About half a mile from the aforesaid place was located another saw-mill, but the oldest residents now recollect nothing but the ruins. A quarter of a mile from the mouth of Haycock run, a grist mill was built by George Follmer about the year 1800. He had intended to utilize the water of the Tohickon for water power, and had constructed a substantial dam and dug the mill race, when to his dismay, he learned that he had scarcely any power for even an

undershot wheel. Not being discouraged, he built a dam in Haycock run and by digging a race furnished power enough for the use of an overshot wheel. The mill remained in operation until the death of Mr. Follmer.

Charcoal burning was a profitable occupation from about 1750 till 1850, considerable quantities being produced in various places along the base of yon mountain, which were conveyed to Durham furnace. The places where burned are still plainly visible to careful observers. One of the largest potteries in the upper end is located near Stony Garden. The business was carried on by Conrad Mumbower in 1830 for some time, and on his death by his son-in-law Col. John E. Mondau. In 1873, it was rebuilt and enlarged by Simon Singer its present owner. The first and only store in the valley was built in the fall of 1868, by Henry Frankenfield, and has since been conducted by M. D. Frankenfield, Abel Frankenfield, John Bergstresser and E. A. Frankenfield. The Haycock Run post-office was established here in 1872, with M. D. Frankenfield as postmaster, who has held the position ever since.

When this valley was first settled it was densely covered with forests, mostly white oak, hickory, maple and ash. Nowhere in the county does the shell-bark hickory thrive in greater luxuriance than here. The trees are unusually hardy, and it is rare to find one that shows traces of decay. Owing to the scarcity and slow growth of this wood elsewhere it is becoming more valuable every year, considerable quantities being exported to Europe, and also to California and other Western States for mechanical purposes for which it is admirably calculated, owing to its elasticity and strength. The hickory bears a full crop about every two years, and in this valley in favorable seasons must exceed 2500 bushels.

A Remarkable Robbery.—About half-way down the Haycock Run valley and near the banks of its stream occurred an incident, in the spring of 1862, that at this time is very appropriate to mention in connection with the family centennial we this day celebrate. On the evening of May 9, 1862, the fences and underbrush near the dwelling house of Samuel Gruver, now owned by Edward Keelan, in some way became ignited, which caused quite a conflagration and attracted the attention of the Gruver family who hastened from the house to subdue the flames. During their absence the house was robbed of about \$400 in money. Mr. Gruver at once offered a reward of \$75, one-half for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and the other half for the return of the money.

Aaron Algard, a suspicious character, who had just been discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary was the first man to be suspected. Anxious to secure the reward, Alfred Buck, a grandson of the founder of Bucksville and at present superintendent of the Lehigh University with Joseph Mondau, started in pursuit of the supposed thief, chasing him through Bucks, part of Montgomery, and back through Bucks County to the house of Samuel Hager, in Tinicum, where they captured him about five days after the robbery. From Hager's the trio proceeded to 'Squire Frankenfield's where Algard was given a hearing, and ordered to be taken to jail, the captors taking with them as a weapon of defence the 'squire's favorite rifle. During his imprisonment, he was interviewed by Alfred Buck, who induced Algard to tell him where he had hid the money and also told him that by so doing his sentence would be mitigated.

Mr. Buck returned to Haycock, to the place where he was directed, but found nothing, so he returned again to Doylestown and asked permission of Judge Chapman to take Algard to Haycock to reveal the place of concealment. But according to law this privilege could not be granted, but was requested to interview Algard again and to make closer inquiry and even make a draft of the surrounding place if necessary. This was done, and by diligent searching, Mr. Buck was rewarded by finding \$340.60 in a bureau drawer hid in a cleft between a rock through which an elm tree about six inches in diameter has now grown. Several days prior to September court, Algard broke out of jail and returned again to Tinicum, where he stole a horse and robe. He was again arrested, imprisoned, and tried at the next term of court and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary where he died. This capture of Algard and the discovery of the money by Alfred Buck must long live in the traditions of our lovely valley.

Several Miscellaneous Matters.—Before we close this sketch several items occur that possess too much interest to be omitted. About half a mile west of the intersection of the road from Stony Point to Applebachsville and Haycock run, just east of Stony Garden resided Tuckemony and his family in a cabin for several years, and deserves some notice as probably the last of the Indian race in all this section. His name is found mentioned in the store books of Jacob E. Buck as having in 1832, and later done some business with him at Stony Point. He followed basket making and William

J. Buck says he remembers him well as frequently coming to his father's store and exchanging his wares for goods. That he was a tall and erect man of fine figure about forty-five years of age and usually accompanied by one or two of his daughters and a dog. He spoke English tolerably well and was liked by the people of the vicinity as being of good character.

Five bridges built at the expense of the county cross Haycock run. The first, a substantial stone arch bridge on the road leading from Stony Point to Applebachsville, built in 1854; the second a plank bridge at Youngken's saw-mill, built in 1863; the third also a plank bridge near the Catholic Church, built in 1865; the fourth also a plank bridge at Haycock Run creamery, built in 1826, and rebuilt in 1869, and the fifth a substantial iron bridge near Haycock Run post-office, built in 1890.

There is scarcely another section of country in Eastern Pennsylvania more deficient in railroad facilities than Haycock Run valley and the upper half of Bucks County generally. It appears as if a considerable amount of passengers and freight might be conveyed to and from this section if the facilities were offered. Not only villages, but towns, factories and furnaces would spring up in our midst that are now lying dormant. Speed the day when we may enjoy such privileges and advantages that our brethren ten miles east and west of us possess. The material is at hand, waiting to be utilized.

The early settlers excepting the McCartys were from Germany. Very few are found who cannot speak both English and German. The latter as spoken may be regarded as rather a dialect and to be despised by critics, yet we feel proud of it, and with our limited vocabulary of the English, we are enabled to converse with all whom we come in contact with, while our English brethren for the want of a knowledge of any other must confine themselves entirely to their own language.

From what has now been stated it must appear that the early settlers must have been an energetic and persevering class of people. That they early sought a place to hold public worship, and schools to have their children educated. That they were an industrious people is evident. Imagine the amount of manual labor, it must have required to transform the forests into the present farms with all their improvements. It is also evident that they must have been a patriotic people, for they contributed soldiers to the Revolutionary war and to every war since.

The preceding sketch was followed by a paper "On Something New," by W. Illick Long of Riegelsville, but as not possessing information of local interest or relating to the subject of this work, hence, the want of space compels us to omit. Lewis Sigafoos of Nockamixon, a promising poet on local subjects, of which we have so few in this country, was next introduced and read the following, entitled

HAYCOCK.

"The groves were God's first temples,"
 The poet well has said,
 And here 'neath Nature's canopy
 We seek their grateful shade.
 Around us lie the well-tilled fields,
 Where sways the waving grain
 Beneath the gentle summer breeze,
 Like billows o'er the main.

Beyond these cultivated fields,
 The hills in transport rise ;
 Where, resting in tranquillity,
 The form of beauty lies.
 By autumn's cradle rocked to sleep,
 She wakes no more till spring ;
 In harmony with Nature's chord,
 Her chorus loves to sing.

But yonder, like a king whose fame
 Achieves a wide repute.
 Old Haycock mountain rears his crown—
 A monarch absolute.
 Well nigh a thousand feet above
 The ocean's swelling tide,
 He wears his granite diadem—
 A mark of regal pride.

Upon these sloping mountain sides,
 By Nature's hand refined,
 Are crystal fountains, as a type
 Of purity designed—
 God's unadulterated drink,
 Poured out with gen'rous hand.
 Through singing rills and limped streams,
 To quench the thirsty land.

Adown the hill, with onward flow,
 They glide beneath the shade ;

Now dancing through the grass and ferns
Now sparkling in the glade ;
Now tumbling o'er the old mill-wheel,
Then winding through the lea,
They bear a blessing as they flow
To join the briny sea.

Among the branches of the trees,
Upon a sunny day,
The frisky squirrels love to chase
Each other in their play.
The great horned owl that shuns the light
Here seeks a shaded nook,
Where from his covert, on his foes
He may in safety look.

The grouse, that shuns the haunts of men,
May here bring up her brood,
And teach them in their forest home
To love its solitude.

Within the caverns of the rocks,
Scarce changed by cold or heat,
The timid hare and wily fox
Still find a safe retreat.

Perhaps the Indian chased the deer,
Upon this self-same ground ;
Perchance he fought the wolf and bear
That here a lair had found ;
But, when the pioneer appeared
With axe and spade and gun,
These roaming tribes of savage beasts
Moved towards the setting sun.

Thus tribes and nations are compelled
To yield to greater powers ;
And what has been the Indian's fate,
May some time, too, be ours.
We hope not soon, yet history
Repeats itself, we know ;
And what shall be this nation's fate,
Futurity will show.

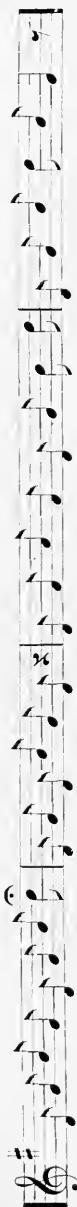
Could yonder mount recite to us
The annals of the past,
What mysteries would be revealed !
What records be recast !
What deeds recounted would to-day
Our hearts with rapture thrill !

The Good Robin's Song.

Words and Music by WM. J. BUCK.



1. There is a bird you may have heard Within a for-est dell, Whose notes are clear sweet far or near Like tones of ma-gic bell,



Now sounding here then ringing there, Let day be fair or sad; In kind-ly voice why not rejoice? That Na-ture too is glad.

CHORUS.



Singing, ringing I high low ree! E-cho fly-ing, glen re-plying I high low ree! we do oh lee,—Lah lay lee lu do ree.

2 May never fear of danger near

Disturb his speckled breast,
But his home be in wildwood free

For there he builds his nest,
Where echoes ring he welcomes spring

As on Buckwampun's side,
And Haycock Run he does not shun
Where water lilies bide.

CHORUS.—Singing, ringing &c.

3 Then little bird may long be heard

Those notes I love so well,
Whether in glen from haunts of men

Or Stony Garden's dell,
For where rocks ring let's have him sing
And with him too rejoice,

List to my word dear little bird—
Give me your charming voice.

CHORUS.—Singing, ringing &c.

What pages in our history
They might suffice to fill!

But Haycock, thou hast stood unmoved
Through Ages' passing train,
Though Jove cast forth his thunderbolts,
And washed thy face with rain.
When clouds lie cradled on thy crest,
When mists hang o'er thy brow,
When sunshine plays upon thy face,
As we may see it now.

With Stony Garden at thy foot,
And Top Rock on thy crown;
With villages around thy base,
On which thou lookest down;
Thy majesty shall be our theme,
Thy beauty we will laud,
And all the charms thou dost possess,
Ascribe to Nature's God.

Alice Buck, of whom mention has been made as a vocalist, gave another song that had been specially composed and set to music by a member of the Buck family. Respecting her merits, the reporter of the Doylestown *Democrat* states that she "sang several selections in a sweet voice and has promising musical ability." See "The Wood Robin's Song" on the opposite page.

Asa Frankenfield of Haycock read a paper adapted to the objects of the celebration on the subject of

EARLY ROADS AND STAGE LINES.

Before we treat of stage coaches as a means of travel, we deem it necessary as introductory thereto to give a brief mention of the public roads opened through or near Bucksville, and on which its prosperity has chiefly depended, in the absence of more convenient or expeditious means. The canal and the Belvidere Delaware Railroad being over four miles distant and the latter, for the want of a convenient bridge, not readily accessible. We doubt not in the future a railroad will be constructed, not only much nearer, but also more direct from the Lehigh Valley to Philadelphia than the several circuitous routes in use.

The Durham Road was extended northward from Bristol to Newtown and from thence through Buckingham to the Tohickon Creek in 1732. Fourteen years later was continued through the

present Bucksville and Stony Point to the Durham Furnace, hence its name. From the latter place it was further opened to the Lehigh River at Easton in 1755. The famous Indian Walk was performed from Wrightstown over this road to Stony Point, September 19, 1737, when they turned to the left on an Indian path through the present Bursonville and Springtown, crossing the Lehigh River below Bethlehem. The witnesses on the Walk state that at that time there was a wagon road in use to the Furnace and no doubt on the general course of the present road, opened nine years later. These facts are interesting and go to show that the first settlements in Nockamixon must have been made between the years 1738 and 1750. The McCartys were here in 1743, if not, somewhat earlier, Peter Keyser before 1750, and Herman Youngken and George Overpeck four years later; we possess no evidence to this date of others having preceded them in this vicinity.

The next highway in the order of time was the Ridge Road, by the Germans called, "Bergstrasse," extending westward from the Durham Road, through the townships of Haycock, Bedminster and Rockhill, was in use before 1776, has become an important highway for travel since the completion of the North Pennsylvania railroad. It commences at the lower end of the village and has now for some time been a mail route. A road was laid out from Herman Youngken's house on the Durham Road by way of "the German meeting house," now St. Luke's Church, to Gallows Run, thence to the river Delaware. The Court, in September, 1767, ordered it to be speedily opened. Herman Youngken resided nearly half a mile above the present village and said road extended eastwardly through where is now Kintnersville. The road from the Harrow by the present Revere into the aforesaid highway was laid out in 1793. The road to the Haycock Church was in use before 1800. The short road of half a mile leading east into the road to Revere was opened in 1798. The Road from the upper end of the village, toward Haycock Run, has been in use only within the past twenty years.

Bucksville, from its location, being exactly fifteen miles distant from Easton, Bethlehem and Doylestown, could not fail but become a suitable place for the stopping of stage coaches, especially for meals and changing horses, but which was not fully attained until after 1827. No public house was there before 1809, the store, 1816, and the post-office in 1828. One inducement, however, was not

wanting, for a blacksmith and a wheelwright shop had been here and wagon making, repairing and horseshoeing seventeen years before the first tri-weekly coach had passed over the road to Philadelphia. When the aforesaid advantages were combined in 1828, the stage lines readily availed themselves of those accommodations.

John Nicholas, in 1792, established the first line from Easton to Philadelphia, starting on Monday and making one weekly trip, fare each way \$2.00. This line breakfasted at the Three Ton's Inn, now Stony Point, kept then by Hugh Breckenbridge, passing through Doylestown and stopping at the White Swan Hotel in Race Street. On the return leaving there at 6 A. M., carrying the mail, the post-office having been established at Easton only three years previously. Frederick Nicholas having become the proprietor in August, 1799, changed it to a semi-weekly, and John Nicholas in 1810 to a tri-weekly line, leaving Easton at 5 A. M., and Philadelphia at the same hour, reaching its destination in the evening, the fare, \$2.50, increased the following year to \$2.75. In 1800 Bursonville was made the breakfast and changing place, this continued for some time. At said date, a line was started from Allentown and Bethlehem, by way of Hellertown and Springtown, forming a junction with the Easton line at Burson's. The coach of the latter, in coming from Easton, passed over the Durham Road to the Furnace, and a short distance this side turned right, entering the road from Bethlehem nearly a mile above Bursonville, a circuitous route to avoid the hills.

In 1824, if not earlier, the aforesaid, with its Allentown and Bethlehem branches, became a daily line. John Moore of Danborough, having entered into partnership with Samuel Nicholas in 1818, raised the fare to \$3.00, and changed for meals and horses to Ottsville, Monroe and Hellertown. Owing to the increase of fare and now requiring the passengers to remain over night in Doylestown, a determined feeling arose. About 1825, William Shouse, proprietor of a hotel in Easton, with Col. James Reeside of Philadelphia, started a new daily line and entered into unabated opposition that continued down to 1832, when they succeeded in buying out the old line. They were men of capital, and introduced splendid new Troy coaches drawn by spirited horses. From its beginning this line changed at the Bucksville Inn, and there also breakfasted and dined, until its withdrawal by John Pettinger in 1854. When the opposition began, the fifty-six miles of distance generally

required fifteen hours, was brought down before 1831 to eight, averaging the remarkable speed of seven miles per hour, over a road, too, of which only thirteen miles were turnpiked.

In the beginning of May, 1833, a boy but little over eight years of age was sent by his parents, residing at Stony Point, to the Doylestown Academy to school. At Bucksville the stage would always be taken for the journey and the place of exit on returning. He remembers well the splendid four-horse coaches with "S. Shouse & Co." painted on the panels, driven by Aaron Beam, who has still a son and daughter residing in the vicinity, and the kindness ever extended to him by the late Nicholas Buck, lifting him in and out the conveyance, expressing the kind wish that he might become a scholar. Well, too, does he remember hearing the sweet and mellow tones of the driver's horn, sometimes a mile distant, to timely announce that the stage was coming, so that breakfast may be ready on arrival. As may be supposed, after the passengers had been conveyed over fifteen miles of rugged roads at such early hours an appetite would be promoted that could here be appeased. No sooner did the stage stop, the driver would drop his lines, partake also of the awaiting meal, whilst the horses would be changed, next the seats reoccupied and the journey resumed.

The stages were termed "Troy coaches," from being made at Troy, N. Y., and were painted of a bright red, ornamented with a profusion of gilding. Containing inside three seats for nine passengers, the cushions and upholstery being of good leather. The top was surrounded with an iron railing, over which could be extended, whenever necessary, a stout cover as a protection from the sun and rain. The boot, as it was termed, was in the rear, to hold trunks and heavier baggage, while the lighter or smaller parcels would be placed on the top or under the driver in front. Each coach was drawn by four horses, which were generally selected for their speed and powers of endurance, in the due care of which the attendants appeared to take a delight. The fare from Bucksville to the city in 1832 was \$2.00.

Staging directly and indirectly gave employment and more or less support to a number of persons, among whom could be enumerated the proprietors, grooms, inn-keepers, smiths, drivers and coach makers. For the neighboring farmers it made no inconsiderable home market for oats, corn, hay and straw, besides what was required as food for the passengers. In the quiet country places

the arrival of the stage would create some bustle or excitement, bringing not only strangers, but often acquaintances, relatives and friends, who may have had occasion thus to visit familiar scenes once more. To the post-office it brought letters and newspapers, and the driver was an important personage from the amount of errands imposed on him, as well as the delivery of messages and parcels.

Miss Minnie E. Buck of Riegelsville, New Jersey, read the last paper before the Literary Association and from the nature of its subject was received with great attention.

PLEASANT MEMORIES THROUGH EARLY ASSOCIATIONS.

The influence of pleasant memories through the power of early associations is the means of investing the things surrounding us with poetry and the world to appear more beautiful. There is, besides, an indescribable and irresistible charm about it that seems to be a sweetener of existence, rendering life the happier and better—causing the bright illusions and fancies of youth even to survive and cling to us with the greater attachment. The person who has no pleasant memories through early associations I pity. It bespeaks a want of kindness, a want of charity and gratitude. No love for home, for kindred, for friends or for humanity; must show misanthropic, selfish and contracted feelings, doing the subject thereof or the world no good. Therefore, I am disposed to look rather upon the bright side of life because I had rather laugh than weep.

A distinguished writer has said, "What does not memory express? Who can appreciate its privileges and advantages? Who does not cherish with fondness the recollection of bygone days, and with them the scenes of youth and pleasure? With what alacrity does the desponding mind relinquish the cares and perplexities of business and wander back through the vista of years past, and enjoy again and again that which nought but memory can afford. Who does not, by the recollection of the past, direct his future actions and anticipations? 'Tis this which elevates the man, directs his aim above the groveling things of earth, and fixes his thoughts upon purer and nobler principles."

Another charmingly relates his experiences after a long absence: "A few years passed and while yet a little child I left my early home. I exchanged the country for the town. I sped on in

the path of life. My parents faded, personally at least, from my recollections; now new pursuits engrossed my attention, new friends were gathering around me, new scenes and circumstances were brought before me. Yet, sometimes, even amid the din and bustle of the ever-moving mass, would I hear in fancy the glad song of the summer bird, or the music of the clear mountain stream, or the wild wind rustling among the trees, which I had so often listened to in the quiet of my earlier years. How often, too, would I wander back in imagination to well known spots! I would be once more in the green meadows, where I used to gather the daisies and buttercups, and well-remembered nooks, rich with primroses, would spring before me. An then the rushing water-fall, the huge gray rocks, and those bright green mossy spots in the deep glen, the beautiful wild rose, the sweet smelling honeysuckle—these could never be forgotten, nor the wood-crowned hills around my home, nor the mountains beyond vanishing in the distant blue."

On this matter Washington Irving thus expresses himself: "I think it an invaluable advantage to be born and brought up in the neighborhood of some grand and noble object in nature—a river, a lake, or a mountain. We make a friendship with it; we, in a manner, ally ourselves to it for life. It remains an object of our pride and affections, a rallying point to call us home again after all our wanderings. The things which we have learned in our childhood, says an old writer, grow up with our souls and unite themselves to it. So it is with the scenes among which we have passed our early days; they influence the whole course of our thoughts and feelings, and I fancy I can trace much of what is good and pleasant in my own heterogeneous compound to early companionship with such glorious associations."

After a residence of one hundred years in this immediate vicinity, the Buck family now find themselves drawn hither exactly under the circumstances that Irving describes. That most glorious of objects is yonder—not the work of human hands—and rears aloft its magnificent dome, the highest of all the wood-crowned hills of this county. On this most interesting occasion in the history of our surname, I was impressed with the appropriateness of the words to this day and hour, as composed by a kinsman and so sweetly sung by little Alice:

"Ah! who would be unhappy at this time of year,
When birds are rejoicing and the roses appear;

And the woods and the fields are embellished in green,
 Whilst grand towering Haycock enraptures the scene."

The programme of the Buckwampun Literary Association having now been duly carried out, some unfinished business was next in order. William J. Buck made a report on behalf of the Executive Committee, from which a brief mention will be made. That from the beginning to the end, all expenses incurred for this meeting, including the celebration of the Bucksville Centennial, would be defrayed by a few members of the Buck family, through a mutual understanding among them that was entirely satisfactory. Family pride, on such an unusual occurrence, would have revolted at the idea of resorting to so humiliating an aid, and worse still, where necessity, as he hoped, did not require it.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of John T. Buck, Henry H. Youngken, Harvey Kiser, Sylvester Buck, Owen George, and Abel Kohl, all residents in or near Bucksville, and the descendants of old and respected families. Much credit is to be given to the various ways they faithfully labored in making the occasion a grand success, and of whom more will be said hereafter. Now, in holding the fifth annual meeting of the Literary Association it was gratifying to state that for this occasion, when the programme had been filled, a considerable number of essayists and musicians proffered themselves but could not be received, as the time allotted could not possibly permit it. It is hoped, however, that some of those may have the opportunity presented them in the future.

A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously carried, that the next annual meeting of the Buckwampun Literary Association be held near the Ringing Rocks in Bridgetown Township. Charles Laubach, the secretary, was authorized to secure in due time a proper location for the purpose, and as convenient as possible to Milford Bridge, for the better accomodation of the public who may come by the way of the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad. The main business having been despatched, president Hindenach announced that there would now be a recess of half an hour at the expiration of which time the meeting would be called to order and the exercises of the Celebration begin, and that the Literary Association was now adjourned until its next meeting in June, 1893.

THE BUCKSVILLE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. (Continued).

After the audience had a full half hour's recess, and given

themselves to refreshments, conversation and enlarging the circle of acquaintance, they were called to order by William J. Buck, chairman of the Centennial Association, who made a few brief remarks. He said that as an hour had been lost through delay in the beginning of these exercises, he did not design to keep the audience here above an hour longer, when the procession would be formed for Bucksville and then adjourn until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the remaining exercises on the programme would be gone through with, and he hoped for a final adjournment at half past 9 o'clock. Considering his age, from the arduous duties that had either been imposed or assumed by him on this occasion, he was still willing to give his influence that everything that had been announced for these meetings be faithfully carried out, as a centennial of this character had as yet been rarely held in this country, as but few families could show so long a continued influence as to have it promoted by themselves. This to us is a matter of congratulation. Here, too, are present many of the descendants of the neighbors of Nicholas Buck of one hundred years ago, as the Kohls, McCartys, Youngkens, Traugers, Overpecks, Sassamans, Keyzers and more might be mentioned if disposed to swell the list. But to shorten time would introduce to the audience a young man and a native of Bucksville, holding now the responsible position of experimental chemist to the extensive iron and steel works at South Bethlehem. Charles Austin Buck then read the following paper:

THE BUCKSVILLE PIANO CLASS OF 1814-15.

Charles Fortman was a German by birth and came from the Valley of the Rhine, probably from Alsace or the vicinity of Cologne. He was a graduate of one of the universities there and could speak fluently Latin, German, French and English, besides a familiarity with Dutch, Flemish and Italian. What time he arrived in this country is not known, but we find in a number of the *Norristown Herald* of April 15, 1803, his advertisement, from which we take the following extract:

"The subscriber, master of music, begs leave to inform the public that he has engaged a private room at Michael Broadt's house where he gives instruction on the piano forte at three dollars per month—at the same time he offers to give private lessons in the French and Latin languages. His employers may rest assured that on his side no pains shall be spared in order to give them full satis-

faction. Those having a knowledge only of the English or of the German, and wish to improve themselves respectively therein, he will also give instructions. Should a sufficient number of children be made up he is not averse to open a German school."

How long he remained at Norristown or its vicinity is not known, but no doubt for several years. Michael Broadt was an enterprising man there and at that time kept the New Moon Inn. Here he found a friend and patron in Gen. Francis Swaine, whose wife, Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg of the Trappe, was one of his pupils on the piano. Mr. Fortman, no doubt, has the honor of being the first teacher of classes on said instrument in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, hence, is deserving of some notice which we believe he has never heretofore received, except from the hands of a son of one of his pupils who is now present and possesses all the documentary proof of what is herein given.

How he became first acquainted with Captain Buck is not now exactly known, but it is supposed it was under the following circumstances. The latter had, between the years 1808 and 1813, several extensive estates to settle among his wife's relatives and others in Montgomery County, which then frequently called him to Norristown, and it is inferred that it was thus brought about that subsequently induced him to come to his house to set up there for several years his school in all of the aforesaid branches, besides mathematics, bookkeeping and penmanship. The probability is strong that he came there in 1813, if not, at least, in the following year. Among those in his class were Captain Buck's two sons, Jacob and Samuel, Nicholas, his nephew, a son of Major Jacob Buck and his relative, Joseph Kohl. It is regretted now that the names of his other pupils cannot be secured, but there is strong reason to believe that the late Nicholas Soliday of Tinicum was one of the number.

As Mr. Fortman's name is mentioned in Captain Buck's store books as late as 1823, it is supposed in this interval was the chief organist of Haycock Church, and may have besides taught in some of the surrounding school houses, the commoner branches as aiding to his support. It is now remarkable to state that he taught his vocal and instrumental music entirely from manuscript books, prepared by himself for his pupils, which proves that he was a splendid penman, some of his music and writing resembling steel engraving. William J. Buck, the eldest son of his pupil, Jacob, is the possessor of his two manuscript books, and will afford him pleasure now to

show them on this interesting occasion, after more than three-quarters of a century have passed away. He has also here his mother's manuscript book on vocal music, prepared by her teacher, Joseph Hess, in 1818, and used by her in the choir of the Springfield Church down to 1824. The said instructor was the father of David W. Hess, Esq., residing below Springtown.

One of the music books referred to has this inscription on its title page: "Instructions, or the Elements of Music adapted for the Piano Forte, Harpsicord, etc., for the use of Jacob Buck of Nockamixon Township, Bucks County. Begun July 25, 1815, by Charles Fortman." Those two manuscript books conclusively prove that he was an accomplished scholar as well as musician. The songs and other pieces therein being written in Latin, German and English. In his English hand there is a remarkable resemblance in style to that subsequently of his pupils, Jacob and Samuel Buck, in their father's store books, and those of the former down almost to the close of his life. It is so close that good judges might be mistaken. This goes to show that he must have been a successful teacher and that the aforesaid pupils possessed strong imitative powers. What became of Mr. Fortman after 1823 has not been ascertained.

Mention was made of Captain Buck taking an active part in the erection of two new school houses in his vicinity, and in this connection deserves further notice. The first was built about three-quarters of a mile below his house, immediately on the east side of the Durham Road, a short time previous to 1797, on a portion of the ground of James Smith, who resided there. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a justice of the peace in 1803, and how much earlier we do not know, hence it always bore the name of Smith's school house. It was demolished about 1850 and said farm is now owned by George Good. Here his son, Gen. Samuel A. Smith, was born in 1795, and probably received all his school education within its walls. Held various military offices, was also a judge, senator and member of Congress.

There is a subscription paper extant among the Buck relatives relating to this school house which it is regretted possesses neither a date nor the name of the teacher, but it is presumed to be before 1808. Among the names mentioned thereon are Leonard Buck, Nicholas Buck and Jacob Buck, each proposing to send two pupils. The conditions were for four months tuition, \$2.00 each, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to be the branches taught, no

deductions to be made for absence, and the patrons to find the fuel. The other schoolhouse was built at the Haycock Church about 1800 and stood until 1854 when it was torn down.

After he had attained some proficiency on the piano, the late Jacob E. Buck related this anecdote which occurred in his father's house about 1817. Several neighbors who had come to the store desired to have him play on his new instrument. After entertaining them with some six or eight pieces, one of the party on arising from the chair placed a coin thereon, saying, "Du spielst doch so gutt Ja-ke das ich muss dihr ein cent ga-ve." Thanking him for his intended generosity, he replied that he did not, for such a trifle, expect any compensation, much less from neighbors and acquaintances.

The Chairman now announced that John T. Buck would play two pieces of music that had been specially selected from the aforesaid Piano Class books, on his Estey organ. The first was called "Washington's March," which was a favorite of the late Jacob E. Buck, who had learned to play it from the same notes seventy-seven years ago. After he had repeated it several times, played "The Peacock Feather and the White Cockade," a lively piece, much danced by the young men of the Washington Light Horse Company with the young women of the neighborhood in the evenings, after their company and battalion drills were over. The Chairman further added that this information he had received from several of his relatives, nearly half a century ago, corroborated by his mother who had been present at several such occasions between the years 1818 and 1822, and that under the circumstances, to the numerous descendants of the members of the said troop present, he had no doubt said music must prove the more interesting as well as entertaining.

A poem was composed for this occasion by a grandson of Captain Buck which was sung by Frank Grim, Edwin Kohl, Cora B. Grim and Cora B. Kohl, the former having arranged it to music. They were introduced as the "Nockamixon Quartette," being all residents within a few miles of Bucksville. This effort was well received and from the nature of the subject was impressive.

OUR OLD FAMILY HOME.

Though long absent we have returned again,
To meet once more on sacred native soil;

To banish our feelings therefrom is vain—
For it has stronger grown than any coil.

For in the long past an ancestor here
Did rear a home and many years did dwell;
A family grew—and memories dear
Arise therefrom to cause our bosoms' swell.

O happy children! this is all for joy,
That now sweet recollection brings to view;
Though—regret may come—even to a boy—
To impress him that Time's changes are true.

Then, grand old homestead, may you long survive—
That hither our descendants may repair;
To think of those once here—not now alive,
And from their examples need not despair.

Yonder forever, Haycock grandly towers,
Here still flourish ancestral planted trees,
Here still are woods and sweetly scented flowers,
And lovely still June's landscape with its breeze.

The chairman now exhibited several relics long in the Buck family, and which had been brought together for this occasion by the several possessors thereof, giving a brief history of each. The sword, belt and pistols of Captain Buck which may have been in his possession ninety years ago. The manuscript piano books of 1814-15, and the Springfield choir book of 1818-24; one of Captain Buck's store books, commencing in 1816, and extending to 1823; copy of a map from the Surveyor-General's office, Harrisburg, of Nicholas Buck's original purchase of the Buckhill tract from the Penns; an original painting of Captain Buck in the full uniform of the Washington Light Horse, with a view of his mansion and of the magnificent scenery near Bucksville, as it appeared in 1810; the original deed of the Bucksville purchase in 1792; a painting of St. Catherine brought from the valley of the Rhine and supposed to be at least 120 years in the family, autographs of the ancestor, of Captain Buck and of his several sons were also shown. These are the only ones we propose to mention here as bearing directly on the subject of this work, and hence will be more fully described in connection with what they relate.

At quarter past 5 o'clock, the chairman introduced from the platform, John E. Buck, the chief marshal of the day, who was requested to state to the audience his orders for the line of procession

to Bucksville. The Cornet Band with their large and splendid band wagon drawn by four gaily caparisoned horses to take the lead. Next the marshall with sash and full regalia and Edward J. Buck bearing aloft the fine, large banner of blue silk containing the Buck coat-of-arms, and the words "Bucksville Centennial, 1792-1892," in gold letters, and beside him his brother carrying the American flag; after which followed four abreast on foot, the descendants of the family, their relatives, and representatives of the old families of the neighborhood and others. Carriages came next in long array and well filled with an interested assemblage, notably those containing entire families, from advanced years down to childhood.

The marshall had taken the precaution to send the band wagon about quarter of a mile ahead and when those on foot had arrived there and were stationed in line, he proceeded to the rear and judging that nearly half had gotten from out the woods, he directed the band to play as a signal for starting and soon moving onwards. The editor was seated in a well-filled two horse carriage, nearly half way from the front and when he had arrived two-thirds of the way towards Bucksville, a turn in the road enabled the whole line of the procession to be seen; and is satisfied that it almost filled up the entire distance between the upper end of the village, making it considerably over a half a mile in length.

The entire route from being level and unobstructed with woods and many of the carriages and horses decorated with flags, presented a grand sight with the magnificent scenery in view to give still greater effect as worthy long remembrance. When the procession arrived before the old family mansion it was nearly six o'clock, hence, it was concluded not to proceed down to the lower end of the village and return as had been contemplated. This shortened the route of the procession fully one and a half miles and near one hour's time, so adjourned for their evening meals.

BUCKSVILLE CENTENNIAL.—EVENING CELEBRATION.

Opposite the old family mansion, and about one hundred yards south of the hotel and on ground that has now for a century been continuously in possession of the Buck family, the evening meeting was held. A platform was erected here and a sufficiency of seats for an ample crowd by the Bucksville Cornet Band who enlivened

the proceedings at intervals with music. It was a fair and beautiful June evening with a full moon throughout the entire night that lights were almost unnecessary for the purpose of reading or writing. The exercises began promptly at 8 o'clock, when the chairman of the Centennial Association called the assemblage to order, with a few remarks as appropriate for the occasion. The audience numbered about five hundred, excellent order was observed throughout as well as close attention given by all.

After the band had played several national airs, John T. Buck a great-grand-son of Captain Buck read the following paper, prepared by a kinsman for this occasion:—



THE WASHINGTON LIGHT HORSE.

I have the honor to read to you for this evening's exercises a brief history of one of the only two troops of cavalry that have

existed within the area of the upper half of this county. The other was Captain Samuel Seller's company of Light Dragoons whose locality was chiefly in the vicinity of Sellersville and Rockhill township. But to add to the additional honor of this eventful day, of all the Cavalry companies raised within the territory of old Bucks which has a military history commencing with the French and Indian war of 1756, it is supposed none have existed so long as the one that now forms my subject and of which Nicholas Buck, Sr. and Nicholas Buck, Jr. laid the foundations thereof in a continuous captaincy of twenty-three years if not more.

In consequence of the hostile feelings expressed against this country by the British government, an intense excitement broke forth showing that a spirit of patriotism still prevailed among our people and that it also extended to Bucksville and surrounding section. Nicholas Buck like his brothers Jacob and John, having had some previous military experience, seized the opportunity in the fall and winter of 1807, to organize in his neighborhood a troop of cavalry to be called the Washington Light Horse. In this effort he was sufficiently successful by the following May as to have them equipped to attend the annual spring parade and be inspected. From the Pennsylvania Correspondent published by Asher Miner at Doylestown, under date of November 22, 1808, we learn that Captain Buck and his Troop had been invited to attend a Republican meeting there about two weeks later whereof his brother Major Jacob Buck was one of the committee of arrangements. Although quite young, soon after its organization Nicholas Buck, Jr. was admitted a member and for some time performed the duties of trumpeter.

The company was chiefly composed of the sons of the most respectable and influential farmers of the surrounding section, particularly in the townships of Nockamixon, Springfield, Durham and Haycock. Among these can be mentioned the time-honored names of Overpeck, Kohl, McCarty, Heaney, Buck, Hess, Apple, Keyser, Trauger, Afflerbach, Youngken, Amey, Ott, Beidleman, Fulmer, Hager, Long, Rufe, Worman, Weirback, Mann, Good, Boileau, Gruver, Kintner, Barron, Derr, Sumstone, Clymer and Landis. Their uniform consisted of a blue coat, trimmed with yellow cord, white pants, with a black stripe on the sides. A black leather cap, covered over the top with bear skin and on the side of which was a plume of white feathers with a red top. Said regulation dress as

designed by Captain Buck remarkable to state remained unchanged down to the final dissolution of the company.

During the war of 1812-14, the company was not called upon to enter the service, but notice was sent the captain to hold themselves in readiness on demand should emergency require it. On the execution of Mina, three miles south of Doylestown, June 26, 1832, the company performed guard service. The following is a consecutive list of its captains as now ascertained: Nicholas Buck, Nicholas Buck, Jr., Nockamixon; George Overpeck, Durham; Samuel Derr, Springfield; Jacob Van Buskirk, Durham; John Youngken, Springfield; Elwood Clymer and Hugh Kintner, Nockamixon. It was during the command of the latter that the company disbanded in 1861, giving it an existence of fifty-four years.

Jonas H. Buck of Bucksville, a lineal descendant of the first two mentioned captains, possesses his grandfather's sword, belt with "N. B." engraved on its brass oval breast-plate and the two pistols. They would now be regarded as cumbersome, with a rather rough finish compared with recent manufacture. Considering their size the pistols are remarkably heavy and the barrels and mountings are all of brass; as may be expected they are both flintlocks, the percussion cap not having been introduced until about 1832. The laws then required seven years full membership and training to be exempt from further military service.

What greatly tended to the encouragement and keeping up so long this company was owing to a common custom that then prevailed almost universally amongst all well-to-do farmers throughout this section. A short time before each son became of age his father would give him a colt to raise which was to belong to him and for his use. These young men therefore would take special pains in the rearing of these their great favorites and that they be well fed, cared for and of fine figure. In these early days and in the absence of good roads and bridges, all expeditious travel was chiefly confined to horseback. This helped to make them skilled horsemen and from the pride taken in their steeds their tastes would readily incline them to the cavalry in preference of any other military organization, and hence we need not wonder why they have ever been regarded as the aristocracy of the service.

Bucksville for over half a century was a noted place for the uniformed volunteers holding their company drills and battalions, which would in consequence bring out a multitude of spectators,

including numbers of women and children. Therefore it was always awaited with interest and looked upon as a general holiday. The Buck family furnished from Nockamixon to said military organizations between the years 1792 and 1861, six captains and three majors. The captains were Nicholas Buck, Nicholas Buck, Jr., Jacob Buck, Jr., Jacob Buck, John Buck and John H. Buck. The three last mentioned became subsequently majors. There is evidence that Jacob Buck was a major before 1800, and his brother John some time before the last war with Great Britain and continued in said rank several years later.

Joseph Trauger a life long resident of Nockamixon and supposed to be the oldest surviving member of the Washington Light Horse was visited at his house by a grandson of Captain Buck, November 15, 1891; who appeared to be then of excellent memory and understanding to secure some additional matter on this subject. He stated that in the following July would be 89 years of age. That he had joined the company in 1822 or the following year and that Nicholas Buck, Jr., was then captain and about the time his seven years' term had expired, the aforesaid resigned his command of the troop; he also well remembers the drillings thereof by its first captain. Unexpectedly the painting was shown him of the latter to know whether in his opinion the uniform was strictly correct as represented when he belonged to it. This to him was an agreeable surprise for he had never anticipated anything of this kind. Without saying a word for several minutes and gazing intently over it, judge his feelings from the reminiscences it recalled in his life of almost seventy years ago. He exclaimed, "Yes, the uniform is correct and there is the old house on the Durham road, the training field, and the Haycock, how natural! where did you get this?" We will here add that Mr. Trauger died the following February 27.

The painting was also submitted to the judgment of Captain Hugh Kintner, Jacob Kohl and George Trauger who were members of the company at its dissolution as to whether any change had been made in the uniform, they said not, that it must have remained the same. The last mentioned was a son of Mr. Trauger and was present on the occasion of the visit. In addition to the aforesaid four survivors of the company may yet be mentioned. Samuel Boileau who was orderly sergeant, Levi Shellenberger, Aaron Trauger and Elias Kiser. Had this inquiry been presented there is no doubt this number could have been considerably increased. A suggestion was

made but it came too late to be put into execution : that some of these survivors appear in full uniform in the Centennial procession and to be accompanied by as many of them as was possible to get together and be mounted on horseback. Efforts were made to secure a uniform for this purpose, which failed and as no time was left to get up a resemblance the matter was dropped.

Alice Buck next sung "Oh Papa what will you take for me?" which was greatly appreciated. William J. Buck had prepared notes on the "History of the Old Homestead," with the intention of speaking verbally therefrom, but stated that he would prefer hearing enlivening music instead, of which there was an ample supply at hand, and hence would defer the subject which may be seen elsewhere in this work. John T. Buck played on the Estey organ several selections from the notes in one of the manuscript Piano books previously mentioned. One of these was accompanied with a humorous song in German which for its rarity and novelty a reduced fac-simile is given, supposed not to have been heretofore published, at least in this country.

The Band now executed several lively airs, when Alice Buck gave another song. The Nockamixon Quartette whom we have mentioned sung "The Whip-poor-will," composed by a gentleman present and arranged to music by Frank Grim. From the rural nature of its subject was admirably adapted to the occasion and the season of the year.

Henry H. Youngken on the committee of arrangements having brought the rocks from Stony Garden that Dr. John J. Ott had selected and performed on at the meeting held there by the Literary Association, June 11, 1892, so to form a gamut, John T. Buck sung the following poem thereto and in each stanza struck those rocks so as to respond, thus forming natural chimes, sounds that but few have heard. As it created considerable interest at Stony Garden and owing to the local character of the piece, at particular request is here introduced by its author the editor.

THE CHIMES OF STONY GARDEN.

Here in a wood that long has stood,
A mass of loosen'd rocks lie round,
When struck emit a joyful sound—

Then ring rocks ring!

Why not have rhymes to Nature's chimes?
As are found at Stony Garden.

Die Sirtlen.

1 Ob - ren Sirt - len zu er - mar - ten

Zdlice řiř žbil - lů in ben šar - ten,

Un - ter řiř - le žlu - řen ein ředlieř bař

fan - le žlů - řen ein.

2 Ihre Mutter kam ganz leie
 Glad der allen Mutter=weife,
 Nergelchlichen ad wie fein
 Zeht das Wůdchen řchlůft allein.

3 Diejem guten Sirtlen Weibe
 Kapfete das Nert im Reibe,
 Denn von řeldher řrůmmigkeit
 Siř fein Wůdchen weit und breit.

4 Nimm den můtterlichen Zegen
 Deiner řberrn Unřhnd wegen,
 Sůndert laufend Riře řin,
 Unřhnd's=volle Zchlůfterin!

5 Von den warmen Mutter=fűřen,
 Zbren Zchlůmmer bald entriřen,
 Wief das Wůdchen: Wřř Dammet!
 Wřaram kommř du doch řo řpāt.

The musical score is written on two systems of staves. The top system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The bottom system also consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes five numbered sections of lyrics and their corresponding musical notation.



Ring out so free in kindly glee,
 The music's future yet to be
 That wildwood chimes go merrily—
 Then ring rocks ring!
 Why not good will and the player's skill
 Bring praise for Stony Garden.

Let rocks so old then be well toll'd
 And Echo add a rival strain,
 Whose like we may not hear again,
 Then ring rocks ring!
 Why not be gay this pic-nic day?
 The first held at Stony Garden.

Let other sounds on other grounds
 Bring strangers from afar or near;
 But none invite to such a cheer,
 Then ring rocks ring!
 Here let your strokes delight the folks,
 Assembled at Stony Garden.

Nature's sweet charms the bosom warms
 And long retired, here sought to dwell;
 But Knowledge came and broke the spell—
 Then ring rocks ring!
 Near Haycock's hill, where whip-poor-will
 In June, welcomes Stony Garden.

The chairman stated that though at this Centennial celebration much had been said and done in honor of its commemoration, from a personal knowledge believed that not half was as yet given from the variety of sources at command, and a day or two more could be thus spent on additional matters relating to this celebration; that for himself he was satisfied with what had been accomplished this day for so noted an event, and as the time was now quarter of ten, proposed a final adjournment. Thus closed a demonstration the first of its kind held in Bucks County, and will be likely long held in remembrance by its several participants.

REMARKS ON THE BUCKSVILLE CENTENNIAL.

Desiring to be brief, the aforesaid will close our account of said celebration without by any means exhausting our material thereon. Various estimates were given as to the number present, very few making it less than one thousand and others above fifteen hundred.

Mr. Laubach, the secretary gave the latter as his opinion. On this matter the editor while in the woods was deceived, and attributes that it was caused by the extensive area of the same, covering full six acres free of underbrush. The trees being of good size permitted readily horses in carriages to be driven and safely secured thereto. Hence when they were brought together in line the length of the procession, though compact created surprise for it was close to three-quarters of a mile, the conveyances being well filled besides the number a-foot, and therefore entertain no doubt that it considerably exceeded the first mentioned number.

We are pleased to say though so large an assemblage, no accident was reported as having occurred to either man, woman, child or to horses and vehicles. So orderly was it throughout that not a single case for damage from collision occurred in so large a collection of conveyances. From the beginning to the end of the exercises decorum was duly observed. No reflections were cast on any of the arrangements, or on the individuals that took part therein, but on the contrary appeared to give unusual satisfaction. A large majority of the population in and around Bucksville for several miles, is composed of the descendants of old families who thus in various ways felt themselves greatly interested, particularly through the affiliations of the long past. The respect and regard shown on this occasion to the Buck family, should by its descendants be ever held in grateful recollection in revisiting the homes of their ancestors.

Partly in corroboration of what has been stated and as expressing additional views, will now give a few brief extracts from the writings of three reporters who were present. First from what appeared in the BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER of June 16th: "Men and women with gray hair and bowed form were reminded on Saturday as they saw the concourse of people gathered about the hotel at Bucksville, of the annual 'Battalion days' of half a century ago, when the several troops of the northeastern townships would assemble at the popular hostelry in their annual drill and the community for miles around would turn out in gay holiday attire. It also brought back to remembrance the era in our history before the locomotive became a factor in the commerce and passenger transportation and the stage line from Philadelphia to Easton had its route up the Durham road, and the "Sign of the White Horse," was the half-way house between Doylestown and the stage's destination, and where relays were secured.

“Saturday, however, Bucksville threw aside its usual quiet and peaceful appearance and arrayed itself with National colors, gave a cordial welcome to the hundreds who sought it as a Mecca for a literary feast, or to renew old associations and do honor to worthy ancestors.

“The day was celebrated by members of the Buck family as the centennial of the purchase of a tract of land in Nockamixon township by Captain Nicholas Buck their ancestor, and his removal to and founding of the village, and it is to the credit of the family that there are still several hundred acres yet held intact by its members.

“Early in the morning the descendants began to arrive from every part of the State, and by noon, a large number had arrived, many of them meeting after a separation of years, during which time young men had become old and young girls grandmothers. Dinner over, the company began to wend their way toward the grove. There the hundreds of friends of the Buckwampun Literary Society had gathered in anticipation of their annual literary and scientific feast, but owing to the historical character of the occasion, part of the programme was given up to the consideration of papers relating to the vicinity and the family in whose honor the day was celebrated.”

THE DOYLESTOWN DEMOCRAT of the same date thus touches on the matter: “Bucksville wore a holiday attire on Saturday in honor of the centennial celebration of the founding of the village by Captain Nicholas Buck. Not since old staging days has the historic spot contained so many strangers in one day. Bucks or the descendants of the Bucks came from nearly everywhere, and turned the day into a big old-fashioned family reunion. Buck greeted Buck who had not seen one another for twenty-five, thirty or perhaps forty years. On benches along the sunny side of the hotel porch were grouped Bucks during the morning, chatting over stories of the long ago and incidents of their childhood in the familiar scenes now revisited.

“The old Buck homestead was gaily decked with flags, hunting, flowers and trimmings. The hotel now run by the accommodating young landlord, John H. Nickel, as well as other buildings in the village, displayed the national colors lavishly, and every body in the vicinity whether a member of the Buck family or not, took a holiday. A more beautiful day could not have been selected for the reunion meeting. The sun bathed the picturesque landscape in

warmth, while over the blue crest of Haycock mountain swept cool breezes from the west. The exercises were brought to a close in the evening at the old village homestead, where with song and story, the reunion around which will cluster the most pleasant recollections of the Buck family and all other participants, ended."

Otto Rapp the editor of the RIEGELSVILLE NEWS, also of said date, gave a sketch of the meeting from which we will select a few brief extracts: "The occasion throughout was an enjoyable affair. The procession was marshalled by our friend John E. Buck of Riegelsville, New Jersey. The exercises of the centennial consisted of music and historical reminiscences of the Buck family and of the early settlers in and around Bucksville. The NEWS congratulated this family on the success of its centennial and wishes them many more happy reunions. The meetings of the Buckwampun Literary Association increase yearly in interest and attendance and have become quite popular."

All members of the Buck family present who performed the duties of essayists, musicians, vocalists or on committees wore badges as indicative of the labors assigned them, on which was a representation of the family coat-of-arms, namely a springing white buck on a red shield from whence the surname originated in the middle ages. They were of two sizes. That worn by the chief marshal on his sash was three and a half by four inches, the rest were about one-fourth the former in size, which were worn either on the breast or on the lapels of their coats. This beautiful design was gotten up by one of the family and given as a souvenir to the most efficient of its members in appreciation of their services on this occasion. A representation of which is given on the title-page.

The proper day for the observance of the centennial should have been from the date of March 23, 1793, the day on which Captain Buck took full possession of the property by his occupancy thereof. Owing to the time of the year, the general condition of the roads, and the impossibility of holding a large meeting out in the open air at said time precluded any such an idea. Neither would it have suited aged persons or delicate constitutions, as in the case of the editor, besides the inconveniences attending such a gathering at some distance from the nearest railroad; hence it was deemed most prudent to combine it partly with one of the annual meetings of the Buckwampun Literary Association, which have always taken place near the middle of June, the loveliest and most appropriate time of the year.

Among those present of the family that did not participate in any of the exercises a few may be mentioned: Alfred Buck and Jordan Buck of South Bethlehem; Michael Buck, Tinicum, Jacob Buck. Frenchtown, Alloysious Buck of Nockamixon; Francis Bazilla Buck, William J. Buck, merchant, 1728 Ridge Avenue, John Buck, Edward J. Buck, Howard Buck, Philadelphia; Henry N. Buck, Haycock, Mrs. J. F. Cottman, sister of the editor, Jenkintown. The oldest present was Mrs. Helena Kohl, daughter of the late Nicholas Buck of Bucksville, aged nearly 80 years, who has an elder surviving sister. Of the relations and particular friends may be mentioned Thomas C. Atherholt, and Edgar F. Atherholt, merchants, 605 Market street, Philadelphia, A. B. Haring of Frenchtown, N. J., Samuel Gruver of Tinicum, Dr. J. S. Johnson of Kintnersville, Dr. John J. Ott of Pleasant Valley, John Kane of South Bethlehem and Jonas Frankenfield and William Beam of Haycock.

THE BUCKSVILLE CORNET BAND.

On a previous page it is stated that through a suggestion made soon after the meeting of the Literary Association at Stony Garden in June, 1890, to John T. Buck in view of the contemplated Bucksville centennial led to the formation of this band. The aforesaid had for some time been an accomplished teacher in vocal and instrumental music in the surrounding section, and his house a kind of head-quarters for those of musical tastes, hence through these several circumstances though in a small population it was not difficult to effect something of this kind, but that it should have up to this date grown to be so successful is more than the most sanguine could have anticipated.

It was organized as the Bucksville Cornet Band, November 5, 1890, with the following members: John T. Buck, Owen George, Edwin Kohl, William Stone, Medas Atherholt, Frank Kohl, S. D. Herstine, Austin O'Connell, Nicholas Buck, Charles Hager, Eugene J. Kohl, Aaron B. Rufe, Frank Matlock, Andrew Heffler, Sylvester Buck, John Kimenhour, Abel Kohl, Frank Grim, Henry Rich, John Moser, Thomas Wolfinger, Edward Smith, Vincent Buck, Henry Shellenberger and Aaron Swope. At said meeting \$104.00 was raised and subscribed for instruments and for other incidentals. John T. Buck the treasurer having heard through their musical instructor Dr. John J. Ott of Pleasant Valley that the Mountain-

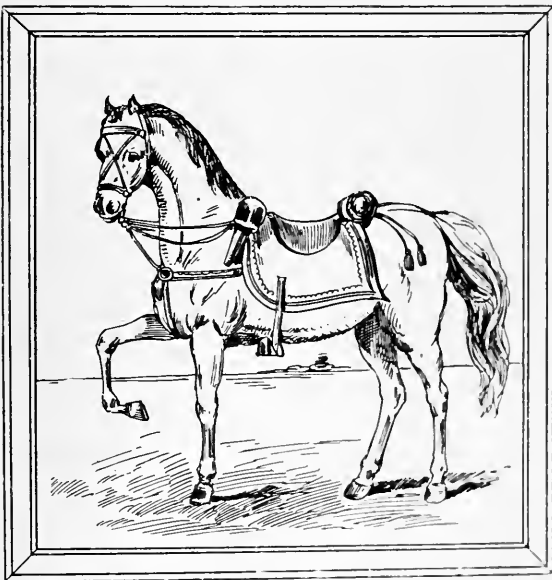
ville Band of Northampton County had been dissolved and therefore desired to sell out at some sacrifice. The treasurer was therefore instructed to proceed there and see whether a satisfactory purchase could be made of their instruments and a splendid band-wagon that for their purpose they had specially built.

With said intent Mr. Buck proceeded on a journey there and made for the organization a successful purchase, paying for the instruments \$126.45 and for the wagon only \$75.00. After this \$110.50 was additionally raised by its members with subscriptions from William J. Buck, Mrs. J. F. Cottman and Albert Stover amounting to \$15.00. By a picnic held in 1891, the band realized the further sum of \$84.00, which they have applied for additional instruments and equipments. Dr. Ott commenced his instructions in the treasurer's hall, November 12, 1890. The proficiency they had made within the first six months produced quite a surprise in the neighborhood on their first turn out and parade. They have since been called upon to perform at various places as at Red Hill, Bucksville Centennial, Kintnersville, Pipersville and Haycock, besides at picnics and weddings. They are now clear of all debt and have besides about \$100.00 in the treasurer's hands.

Their founder John T. Buck has at his expense had a hall erected for their special use thirty-four by twenty-eight feet in dimensions over the Bucksville Creamery in the spring of 1892, which is quite an accommodation for practice on evenings or in unfavorable weather. Owen George is the present leader, the second being Frank Grim. Dr. Ott has been very favorably disposed towards their improvement from its beginning and his services have been duly appreciated and still gives them occasional instructions. He was present and performed with them at the late Centennial celebration. The success and establishment of this band in so small a village as Bucksville and its scattered surrounding population, certainly is a compliment to the musical taste of that section, whose foundation may have been laid there by Professor Fortman eighty years ago and which has not since been entirely extinguished.

SIGN OF THE BUCK AND THE SIGN OF WHITE HORSE.

With the view to keeping a public house Captain Buck had built an extensive addition to his dwelling during the year 1808,



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which was sufficiently completed at the close of the year to apply for a license therefor which was granted him by the Court of Quarter Sessions to go in effect the beginning of April, 1809. The almost universal custom of having emblematic signs for such places had its origin in the middle ages and was introduced here from Europe with the early settlement of the country, and from whence have sprung many names of places that exist to this day. As may be inferred by this article, the history of this subject is interesting though as yet has received here but little attention. Inns have existed from a very early period as a necessity for travelers, hence we need not wonder at their mention in the Bible. Christ is mentioned therein as having been born in a stable of an inn. Chaucer the earliest of English poets has thrown quite a charm around the inns of his day, notably the Tabord; as has also Shakespeare.

Both from its antiquity and the general popularity of the subject, need we wonder under these circumstances that the sign of "The Buck," was extensively used. It figures on the coat-of-arms of three States of this Union. The Court of Bucks County at the close of the Revolution suggested that the design of the Penn or Provincial coat-of-arms be abolished, and instead a buck be substituted as a crest on the state coat-of-arms, which had not long before been adopted. This certainly would have given for the county's name and emblematical and local signification that cannot well be improved upon. "The Buck" has long been the name of an inn in Northampton township in said county, also in Philadelphia and in Lancaster county where it is still perpetuated in the name of a post office. Hence we need not wonder that Michael Ott near the beginning of this century in starting his inn on the Durham road, three miles below Bucksville, adopted for its sign "The Buck," and which we believe was maintained down to its abandonment as an inn, which probably was about 1880.

For a better understanding of this article and its subsequent results it becomes us now to describe "The Buck" as represented on said sign. Fortunately in corroboration the editor has a distinct recollection thereof, commencing in 1831 and extending down to 1840 or for several years later, also from his having in his schoolboy days when a frequent passenger in the stage gazing at it while the mail was changing, John Emery then being its proprietor as well as post master. The animal thereon was represented as full antlered, of a brown color and reclining at his ease on the ground beneath the

shade of a large tree with forest in the background. Being familiar with the family tradition of his surname, Captain Buck could not appreciate the representation of that buck, neither was he willing in any other respect to adopt it, to do so in his estimation was to condescend to a second hand idea.

He had now been for over two years Captain as well as the successful founder of a cavalry company, the first and the only one that has ever existed in the whole of the northeastern part of the county and in which of course he felt just pride. This happily was suggestive of what should go on his sign, but in the change approach as closely as was possible to his ideas how the buck should have been represented by Michael Ott. The editor also well remembers this sign which was erected in 1809, as it appeared to him in 1831 and for some time later. On it was a representation of a prancing white horse in full military caparison, after the manner of an officer of his company. That is well bridled and saddled, with bearskin covered holsters containing pistols and a large blue and yellow-bordered saddle cloth but without any cavalry man thereon. This sign existed until about 1838, when the late Nicholas Buck had it replaced by an oval sign on which was in large gilt letters "Bucksville Hotel," and on its top was a representation, partly sawed out of a fleet running white horse, unincumbered with any paraphernalia whatever, as indicative of entire freedom, so emblematic on the coat-of-arms. This sign was retained until about 1874, since which the head of a white buck has been substituted.

As a finale worthy this account of the sign of the Buck and of the White Horse whose representations head this article, a remarkable occurrence has accidentally been brought about in connection with the proceedings of the late centennial. In said procession was borne a banner with a representation of a white buck in full run on a red shield with blue surroundings. This was gotten up for said occasion at the expense of the wife of Michael Buck of Philadelphia, who is Emma Jane daughter of John R. and Anna Ott of Tinicum township. Said banner was borne by her son Edward J. Buck, and by his side walked his brother Francis Bazilla Buck now for some time proprietor of the old "White Horse" hotel, number 316 North Third street, Philadelphia, carrying the American flag. Though in 1809 a rivalry in business was commenced and a post office established at Ottsville prior to 1817, the results in this connection are again remarkable. Now for some time the inn has been

discontinued, the post office removed some distance, and the place has not been improved beyond the two houses there in 1809, and the name of Ott has disappeared from said vicinity as a real estate holder for over sixty years!

THE OLD FAMILY HOMESTEAD.

To persons that have any regards for the scenes of their childhood and for worthy ancestors, this subject presents endearing associations that time can not efface and absence only renders the more attractive. After a century's existence the Buck family mansion still remains in excellent preservation, having been built with enduring stone walls of twenty inches in thickness. To the descendants thereof we can now apply thereon the following beautiful and appropriate extract of Washington Irving, that "It remains an object of our pride and affections, a rallying point to call us home again after all our wanderings." This work shows that in the family there has long prevailed a strong local attachment for the scenes of their early companionship,—the reviver to them of most pleasing occurrences that otherwise might have perished in the lapse of time and hence otherwise could not have been reproduced herein, however, superficially, we hope for better preservation.

We have said that in the fall of 1792, Captain Nicholas Buck had made his first purchase in the present Bucksville, and that he had removed thereon March 23 of the following year. Owing to the small log buildings thereon and their dilapidated condition he at once set to work and erected a house for himself two stories high thirty by forty feet in dimensions, to which he added for the purpose of making it a public house fifteen years later, the northern addition of twenty feet front which of course has since been slightly modernized; on which we will near the close of this article make mention. Our wish herein is to now include some additional information that has hitherto been overlooked. It was on the opposite side of the Durham road where Captain Buck erected his wheelwright and blacksmith shops and carried on his wagon works. He made it a licensed public house in 1809, and his cavalry company was started two years previously and continued their general head-quarters here for at least twenty years. Professor Fortman's school of languages, music and the higher branches in 1814, if not earlier, the post-office in 1828, and as a stage house some time previously. With this brief summary will now revert to new matter.

From the size mentioned as a public house we may judge the extent of Captain Buck's accommodations in 1809. When St. Luke's Church was built in Nockamixon in 1813, and the following year, bricklayers were brought from Philadelphia and while so employed thereon, boarded at his inn. Worshipers from a distance going to St. John's Church, Haycock, were occasionally compelled owing to the condition of the roads and weather during the most inclement period to put up here, having prior to 1830, no nearer church than Allentown and Goshenhoppen. In March, 1814, twenty-five British officers were captured in Canada and remained over night here under guard on the way to Philadelphia. At the time it caused no little excitement and the recollection thereof still survives among the descendants of the old families of the neighborhood, as the Youngkens, Traugers and Kohls.

About two hundred yards west of the house there is a spring of excellent water, which no doubt has been used more or less now for a century. A circumstance occurred here about 1815, of so singular a character that in this connection may be worth relating. Prior to 1835, this spring was located but a few yards east of a fence that had formed the eastern boundary of the original purchase of Nicholas McCarty, from Thomas Penn dated March 5, 1761. In 1815, a woods extended up to this line and on Captain Buck's side for several acres and southwardly nearly to this spring, with a coppice along the fence for some distance further southwards, with here and there a fair sized tree. It was the custom of Captain Buck's family to have their family washing done here. On a warm day in the summer of said year Sarah and Mary his daughters came hither to perform said labor accompanied by their brother Jacob, whose duty it was to cut the wood and attend to the fire under a large kettle swung over a rudely constructed hearth of dry stone wall. When nearly done Mary seated herself under a tree, and had not been long there when down from the branches overhead dropped a black snake fully five feet in length into her lap to the great consternation of those present, but immediately made for the coppice and disappeared. The editor has heard Jacob relate this, and the recollection thereof still lingers around here in tradition.

When the store was established in 1816, there was none nearer than Durham, Kintnersville, Springtown and Strawtown, four to seven miles distant. One of the original account books commencing in said year is now owned by John T. Buck his great grandson:

The writing therein by Captain Buck, and his sons Jacob E. and Samuel, is very well done, the more so when we reflect that steel pens were not then in use. One matter more about the store and old fashioned confidence and honesty. Between the Buck family and the Stovers, there has long existed a friendly intimacy and therefore do not wonder that the late Nicholas Buck made John N. Stover, his executor. Daniel and David Stover, the teamsters, so long Captain Buck's neighbors would occasionally bring and offer him the use and care of money without desiring therefor any interest which was sometimes accepted.

A matter of interest, at least to some of the Buck family occurred here, February 25, 1824, out of the usual course. In this mansion on said day by the Rev. B. Corvine, Jacob E. Buck was married to Miss Catharine, the eldest and only daughter of Joseph and Mary Afflerbach, of Springfield; Aaron Beam to Elizabeth daughter of Major John and Salome Buck, of Nockamixon; and Peter McCarty to Miss Rachel Weaver of the same township. All of those unions have descendants living, the two last in the vicinity of Bucksville. The first mentioned couple proved the longest survivors, having attained to fifty-six years of married life. From family papers we learn that on Captain Buck's retirement from here in the spring of 1829, he rented the hotel and a few acres of ground to Joseph Drake for \$125 per annum and thus occupied it for two years, or until sold; the cost for license then was only \$10.00.

Nicholas Buck, Jr., became the purchaser and entered thereon April 1, 1831, and kept it as a public house until 1841, when he removed into the present brick hotel opposite which was just completed for this purpose. He now rented the old mansion in which store was kept for several years by Elias and William Steckel, of Durham, and later by Jonas H. Buck, who had purchased the property from his father and to which he had made considerable repairs. Having bought his father's hotel property soon after his death in 1870, he sold the old mansion including about ten acres from the original purchase to his brother-in-law Austin McCarty. He also made considerable improvements thereon and continued the store business. In 1884, he was elected Recorder of Deeds for Bucks County and on the expiration of his term of office returned from Doylestown and again entered into business which he did not long survive, for he died here, February 16, 1889, aged 49 years. His widow through inheritance retained possession thereof until

April 1, 1890, having in the previous fall been sold at public sale to Harvey Kiser, merchant, its present occupant; thus after a continuous possession of four generations in the Buck family, or of ninety-seven years it passed from out their hands.

For various acts of kindness extended to the descendants on the occasion of said Centennial celebration Mr. Kiser and his wife deserve our thanks. Owing to said demonstration the editor made his home there, and in which he had not previously slept for fifty-two years. The venerable building was a reminder of several very important occurrences; for in it his father was born and married, where he was also born and a frequent visitor in boy-hood's sunny days to grandparents and to a respected uncle, all of whom are now for some time departed. Several venerable pear trees yet remain, planted and cared for by his forefathers and of whose fruit he has partaken. The garden is still at the same old place and the original well remains in use, but as may be expected, things have been somewhat changed in so long a lapse of time, however, taken on the whole the wonder is that it has not been more so, when we come to consider the general instability of such things elsewhere.

FAMILY TRAITS.

The influence of heredity is a subject of interest almost entirely neglected by genealogists, yet it is a matter well worthy their consideration as it comes more immediately under their notice than those engaged in any other pursuits. The attention of the editor was particularly called to this by one of his intimate friends at the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania about twenty-five years ago, derived from an accumulation of some 13,000 names of his family history commencing with the year 1682, in Pennsylvania down to said date, the result costing him above forty years' labor. He said that in three branches of his family, three distinct passions had strongly developed themselves, the origin of which he had determined to trace if possible to their source and if from intermarriage with other families wherein they had previously existed? The passions spoken of did not prevail to abuse he became satisfied beyond one eighth of his total number. He said fortunately he had no occasion in any of the three branches to go beyond seventy years when it entered his family and follow its influences beyond and down to the present time. He stated that the results of this observation was conclusive to him of the general influences of heredity.

The editor in corroboration of the aforesaid has this personal knowledge. Fancy, that a person has two first cousins, one from his father's and the other from his mother's side. As may be observed between the two aforesaid it is not likely there can be any possible relationship. Both being respectable and moral men and descended from old families in the neighborhood of the highest standing. Those two young men marry sisters from a family whose reputation is by no means irreproachable. They both rear children, the majority of whom as they grow up exhibit the same general traits that have prevailed for some time on their mother's side, while their husbands continue on in their former habits. We think in this is exhibited one of the strongest results of the influence of heredity that can well be produced. Hence the selection of a partner for life involves much more important consequences than is generally supposed. We know that this matter is frequently alluded to in works on physiology, but not with such force as is derived from the aforesaid observations based on genealogical investigations.

That in the preparation of this work we should be enabled to go back eight centuries or more to show the influence of heredity in a family cannot surprise the reader more than it has the editor. Mark Anthony Lower in his work on the Origin of Surnames (London, 1849, vol. 1, pp. 197-8) states it as his opinion that the buck as represented on the family coat-of-arms was indicative of agility in the family that assumed such a charge. This has also been expressed by other European writers on Heraldry and family antiquity; it was thus that it arrested the editor's attention to give the matter a careful consideration as far as it concerned the Bucks County family as derived from his personal knowledge. It is a prevailing trait among them to be quick and active in their movements hence fast walkers. Inquiry on this subject from the husbands of the wives of the family has also confirmed the fact, as has been long and well known to be characteristic of the children. One instance of remarkable agility will only here be given. Samuel E. Buck, died in 1840, from his residence in Doylestown, must be still well remembered there by some of its early families; the editor has several times witnessed him performing this feat. Seize with his right hand the toe of his left boot and whilst so holding it and standing erect jump with his right foot backwards and forwards over his left leg with comparative ease.

Locality is a largely developed organ in the family as indicated

by phrenology. Of the ten children of Nicholas Buck, the ancestor, born in Springfield, it is remarkable that six of the eight by the second wife should about a century ago remove to Nockamixon, seven miles distant to settle near each other and spend there successfully the remainder of their lives, with a single brief exception of Major Jacob Buck, and even he on retiring from business at Jenkintown again sought said vicinity to die and be buried with his kindred. All of those six have had descendants continuously residing in and around Bucksville to this day. Herein is perceived a strong local attachment that few families can surpass, but what is still more creditable their loving kindness for each other, for among them law suits have been unknown. Need we wonder then that Captain Buck through his business standing, integrity, extensive relationship and marriage affiliations was a man of influence in his residence of thirty-seven years at Bucksville.

Among the other prevailing traits may be mentioned quickness in perception, fluency in conversation and an aptness for acquiring languages. So well even a century ago, though in so German a section, could the descendants of the ancestor speak English, that it was often supposed by strangers that they were of that origin. Given to plainness in dress, simplicity in manners, prompt in their dealings and seldom buying on credit. The latter has been particularly apparent in their purchases of real estate, hence their remarkable exemption from sheriff sales. In referring to the coat-of-arms, we can go further than what Lower, (Wm. Authur, Dictionary of Family Names, 1857, p. 84) and others have stated as symbolized in said charge. The figure denotes besides agility, *freedom* or *independence* and unrestrained liberty, the color *purity*, the form *nobleness* and *persistency*. These are also general characteristics on which we deem it unnecessary to further enlarge, as sufficiently confirmed in our genealogical statements.

The influence of heredity has also shown itself in tolerable longevity, and in a remarkable exemption from cases of idiocy, lunacy, strabismus and near-sightedness; of the aforesaid not a single instance has as yet been ascertained. That dire disease pulmonary consumption has been almost a stranger, especially among the lineal descendants of Captain Buck and of his brother Major Jacob Buck, on which our knowledge is now pretty thorough for all of a century. As to their intellectual abilities, we propose here not to dwell, but will in part refer the curious therein to the article

family antiquity and to the proceedings of the late Bucksville centennial celebration.

ADDITIONAL RELATING TO BUCKSVILLE.

When Captain Buck removed to Nockamixon, his wife related in 1852, that his house was then the only one on the Durham road in the upper portion of the present village. John Youngken and George Overpeck were the nearest neighbors above and a house stood below it half a mile, nearly a mile further down said road on its west side George Kohl had settled before 1760, and whose sons Jacob and Nicholas subsequently married his sisters Elizabeth and Mary Ann. A mile to the southwest resided Nicholas McCarty whose son Thomas shortly afterwards married his sister Magdalena. When the McCartys, the earliest settlers in the vicinity arrived, deer and wolves abounded, yet they had preceded Captain Buck here only about half a century, so new then was the country around. In 1800, bears, wild turkeys and rattlesnakes still existed, and for some time later a lynx or wild cat occasionally shot.

At the time when the post-office was established in 1828, there were only twenty-six in the county, the nearest being Ottsville, Durham, Monroe, Strawtown and Erwinna; now within this circuit are no less than sixteen. Gordon in his Gazetteer of 1832, mentions Bucksville as then containing "a tavern, store, post-office and three or four dwellings." Without possessing any great business advantages, now contains twenty-six houses, three stores, a creamery, hotel and several mechanic shops, denoting a favorable growth, but should in the future a railroad go down the Haycock Run valley from the Lehigh river to Philadelphia its prosperity would be greatly promoted.

Standing a few hundred yards in the road east of the hotel, is one of the grandest views to be found almost anywhere within an equal distance from Philadelphia. From here may be seen the Lehigh, Wind and Delaware Water Gaps and the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain range for seventy miles. Anywhere throughout the village and for a mile or more above or below it on the Durham road can be seen the majestic dome of the Haycock, only two miles distant, while just this side is the beautiful and fertile valley of Haycock Run, dotted over with fine commodious farm buildings, not much surpassed anywhere in the adjoining counties. An officer in the United States signal service stated in Bucksville about sixteen

years ago that the surface of the road below the hotel was 585 feet above tidewater, thus approaching within 410 feet the height of the mountain, consequently few villages possess a higher elevation in the territory of old Bucks.

Through its location, in August, 1892, Bucksville has again become an important mail distributing centre for intermediate post-offices. Stages arrive daily, Sundays excepted, carrying the mail from Doylestown, Riegelsville, Sellersville and Bingen. These four lines arrive and depart from here within an hour on their respective routes. In consequence by this arrangement it certainly now possesses unusual advantages for so remote a country village as respects speedy postal facilities.

HISTORY OF AN OLD FAMILY PAINTING.

While engaged on this work through an examination of numerous papers, sufficient has been brought to light to thus unexpectedly give increased interest to a painting that has been in the possession of the family at least one hundred and twenty years, and its origin may go back considerably further. It is probably the only relic that the descendants of Captain Buck now possess that once belonged to his father, and no doubt was then framed in glass and suspended in one of the rooms of his mansion on the Buckhill estate. Its history now giving it increased interest.

We have stated that Nicholas Buck, the ancestor, in his will made in 1785, directed his personal effects to go to his two eldest sons Leonard and Joseph, under certain stipulations, they then being the only children of age; the former retaining the homestead. His father having died in 1786 or the following year, will readily explain among his other personal effects how some of the paintings came into his possession. On Leonard's death, his brother Captain Nicholas Buck, of Bucksville became his administrator and in 1810, sold his personal property and real estate. Among the things exposed to sale were at least ten paintings purchased by the aforesaid and treasured by him to the close of his life. On his death his sons Nicholas and Jacob became his administrators and at the sale of his effects in October, 1829, the latter became the purchaser of two of the aforesaid and is so mentioned on the catalogue.

It was thus that Jacob E. Buck came in possession and like his father and grandfather treasured them into advanced age for their interesting family associations. A few years before his death his

eldest son who had been for some time absent as a resident in another State on a visit was made its recipient and in whose possession it still remains. This will explain its continuous history now for almost a century and a quarter. Underneath it was lettered "S. CATHARINNA" evidently done with a quill pen and ink. Its companion picture is well remembered by the editor in his father's house down to 1860; and in style was similarly lettered "S. BARBARA." They were both framed alike with some dark-colored wood, varnished, probably mahogany, and of finished workmanship.

The painting was done in water colors and the whole executed by hand, its size being six and a quarter by eight and a half inches. It is on stout white paper which was coated over by some preparatory process that has given it a smooth glossy surface. Both the conception and the work is executed with admirable taste, the colors being so harmoniously blended, that we are reminded of Raphael's Madonnas. None but a skilled artist could have produced it. It is an ideal of a woman of the purest type, and herein lies its chief excellency and value. None we think can gaze on this creation of loveliness but with exalted impressions. That it did hang in the colonial mansion of Buckhill is creditable to the taste of the ancestor when we come to consider the rude condition of the fine arts at this period.

We are pleased to say it is still in tolerable preservation considering its antiquity. The frame has long disappeared, and how we are not exactly enabled to state. But was informed that the glass had first fallen out and got broken, and the frame subsequently came apart at its corners, when the painting was laid by and thus it came into the hands of its present possessor. By its appearance it has evidently been saturated with water, sufficiently so as to wrinkle the paper and slightly soil a portion of its coloring. However, we are happy that in its long preservation is no worse. What became of its companion is to us unknown, but as we have a clear recollection of it back into the days of our childhood, will try and give a brief description. It was of the same size, design and execution and evidently by the same artist, yet it differed somewhat in features, dress and general outline. It also possessed the same high moral attributes of feminine loveliness that virtue so much adorns. With this introduction we will now enter upon the story of those two pictures.

It was the custom for centuries along the valleys of the Rhine

and Moselle to have faith in guardian saints so beautifully described by Washington Irving in his chapter on St. Mark's Eve in Bracebridge Hall, to which we will refer the reader for some additional information. The perusal of that most charming of accounts in our boyhood's days has never been forgotten, and has only the more endeared to me said painting. Probably if it had not been for that and for its illustration here¹ this may not have been written. It was a prevailing custom there whenever a child was born to have it baptized after some saint in the scriptures or based on the traditions of the church. This was supposed to be its guardian spirit or angel as long as that child would keep in the path of rectitude and thus exercise an influence over its destiny. It was under this idea that has led the several nations of Europe to adopt so long ago patron saints, as St. George for England, St. Andrew for Scotland, St. James for Spain and St. Dennis for France.

In May, 1772, the ancestor and his wife Elizabeth Hartman had a daughter born who was called Catharine. The aforesaid painting was now secured and dedicated in honor of St. Catharine as the lettering shows. The editor in the summer of 1850, visited this lady at her home in Washington township, Berks County, who appeared quite active, never fancying that she was then actually over seventy-seven years of age as has just been ascertained from the date of her nativity. How much longer she lived is to us not known. The next daughter was born in August, 1777, and was called Barbara, hence accounts for that name on the other painting. For a brief mention of those sisters will refer the reader to near the beginning of this work. In examining closely the lettering under St. Catharine and in comparison with the former have come to this conclusion. That the artistic work is too fine to have been executed in this country so long ago, that they were thus brought over from the Fatherland either as a present from the family there, or sold by vendors to purchasers. In honor of male or female saints, as the case may have been and so subsequently filled up for their especial guide to virtue.

From what has now been stated it was calculated to give encouragement to the products of the artist. At first thought it might have been taken as a harmless imposition, because impossible to be actual representations of saints that may have been departed

¹ Owing to its condition could not be photographed and in our desire to go to press would not take time for its reproduction by hand for the engraver, hence to our regret is omitted.

two thousand years. In answer, what are all similar illustrations in the bible but just as imaginary? And why should the imagination be thus drawn upon? For the reason that the actual subjects or scenes had never been taken from life, and thus has the ideal been made a substitute for the real. Herein was no adoration in our modern sense as to the fickle goddess of fashion,—a higher and nobler purpose was intended, and that to the rich and poor alike. That such representations served to adorn the quiet homes of our ancestors speaks well for their taste, in which nothing can be found that was either coarse, sensual or unrefined.

THE FAMILY IN BUCKS COUNTY HISTORY.

The question has been repeatedly asked by strangers and others whether the county has received its name from the Buck family, which we now propose here to answer for it has thus been several times published in newspapers. It is remarkable that in the several historical works relating to this one of the original counties of Pennsylvania, and goes back to 1682, so little has been said on this subject. The name evidently was given it by William Penn, with whom John Watson in his sketch of Buckingham says was a favorite name. There is no doubt to us but what it was called after Bucks or Buckingham in England, where it is one of the central and most elevated counties, there are besides four or five parishes there bearing the name. In the beginning of this work we have explained that the words buck, book and beech are traceable to the same origin and hence need not be here repeated. Owing to its location and situation was originally covered with extensive forests of beech. According to history the town of Buckingham in name is still older than the county, extending into the Anglo-Saxon period or between the years seven and eight hundred if not earlier. Its literal translation in said language is *a home or a place in the beeches*.

Unwilling to assume any more honor than what the family is justly entitled to accept although an ancient one there, the aforesaid as the proper origin of the name. In confirmation of this the editor prepared a paper treating this matter pretty fully, for it cost him considerable research, entitled "An Inquiry into the Origin of the names of places in Bucks County," which was published in the Bucks County *Intelligencer* of January 3, 1857, and we think also at the time in the Doylestown *Democrat*, in which, however, no mention whatever was made of Bucksville. In evidence that at

that time it attracted some attention this may be related: The only periodical then published in Philadelphia of an historical character, was "The Notes and Queries" by Wm. Brotherhead. Its editor wrote for permission to republish it in his Magazine. Our consent was given but not until we had given it a careful revision with some additions, it thus appeared therein within said year. Since in several works we have observed information taken therefrom without credit; a matter, however, we have been for some time accustomed to.

We shall now, however, touch on claims that the family does possess that must give it some historical importance in several respects in its relation to the county. First, the ancestor was the only one we know of that early bore the surname within said territory. Here he was an original settler and purchaser of a tract of land "*called Buckhill,*" the name and title thereto came from a son and grandson of William Penn, and from a wilderness state improved it into several productive farms, as the public records testify and was besides for some time in the family. Let us now ask how many families in Bucks County can produce a title from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania that bore under their seals *the family name given to their purchase?* To the editor a similar case is unknown. In Philadelphia and the present Montgomery County, there is an exception in the grant of "the manor of Moreland" to Nicholas More, but we do not remember another single instance within the State outside the Penn family. This itself should prove that Nicholas Buck in culture and intellectual ability must have been considerably above the average of immigrants? Again he took an early and active part in the Revolution, having subscribed to the articles of Association and joined as a soldier the Third Bucks County Battalion, August 21, 1775, and from the evidences produced thereon, John W. Jordan, secretary of the Pennsylvania sons of the Revolution, says that his descendants in consequence are entitled to admission therein by furnishing their lineage.

We have given the date of his allegiance in support of the new form of government soon after its adoption. Among the relatives that were also original landholders and in the army of the Revolution and in the war of 1812-14, may be mentioned the Kohls, Hartmans, Harings, McCartys, Kramers and others. In regard to the military history, we have conclusive proof that between the years 1792 and 1861, Nockamixon and its vicinity had produced six captains and three majors of the surname. Of two companies that

had a long existence, the Washington Light Horse and a Rifle Company both originated before 1808 by members of the family. In the case of those companies, the sons succeeded their fathers in command. The Rifle company must have been organized prior to 1798 or soon after 1792. What the family has done for the cause of education and the early introduction of music and languages within the county, from what has been given is also of interest. So characteristic of the Germans, they have been conservative in their views and therefore did not readily take to new-fangled notions unless they were satisfied as to their being beneficial to all, by depriving none of their just personal rights or liberties. Also in not being an office-seeking people, preferring to earn their bread rather by their industry and own business management; the spirit of independence and self reliance being too strong to descend to the humiliations and disappointments that too frequently beset such inclinations.

The family has done very well in contributing to the historical and scientific literature of Pennsylvania, and in some of the aforesaid departments have been pioneers. In their relation to the history of the county in closing have this to add. In what we now state, that it is not done with a view to disparage, but as we believe an assured fact respecting some other old families, that have also founded settlements that still bear their names in the surrounding section. There is for instance Bursonville, Strawntown, Pipersville, Erwinna, Kintnersville, Ottsville and Doylestown, and without much effort this list could be greatly extended over this and in the adjoining counties. Let us ask where are now the Bursons, Pipers, Erwins, Kintners, Otts and Doyles? Long, long since gone from the places they once owned, and not one occupying as much now there as a single house! Although the Bucks have widely scattered yet in and around their village whose Centennial they have just celebrated, still hold nearly all their ancestral acres besides considerably more and where eight males now bear the surname.

Therefore from what has been stated, considering the mutation of families, they have certainly here been highly favored. Let the present descendants and those that may soon come after them continue in the ways of their forefathers, for industry, intelligence, sobriety and moral rectitude, and they will have no more to fear than they from the constable, the sheriff, the poor house, the prison and the misconstruction and subterfuges that are connected with lawsuits.

Judging from the results of the past, the name of Bucksville has been merited and was not unworthily bestowed. Let us hope then that to the next Centennial those claims may still continue undiminished from the honors realized for what has now been accomplished.



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