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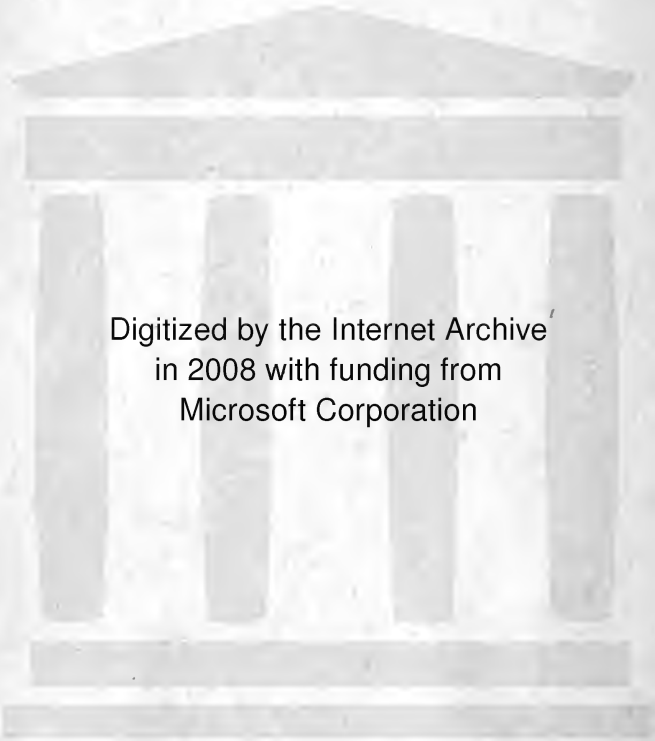

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CENTENNIAL.

THE

SETTLEMENT, FORMATION AND PROGRESS

OF

DAUPHIN COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

FROM 1785 TO 1876.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SAID COUNTY,

BY GEORGE H. MORGAN, OF HARRISBURG.

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TO THE READER.

The Commissioners of Dauphin county requested the "Dauphin County Historical Society" to superintend the publication of this Centennial Statement, respecting the settlement and progress of the county from its formation in 1785 to the year just closing. The committee appointed for the purpose on behalf of the Society, complied with the request of the Commissioners and have carefully examined and read the work; in portions of it determining many questions in the orthography of proper names; adding a few incidents, which it was supposed would be interesting; scrutinizing with some care dates, changing some from those heretofore accepted: in every instance with the intention to make the work a safe reference. In the style of composition and arrangement of material, very slight alteration has been made.

Upon perusal the reader will observe that from the necessity of condensation and arrangement as to bulk, a detailed history of the county could not be expected. This work, therefore, does not profess to be that, but the material brought into form here, and in the very valuable preparation of township maps up to 1848, their publication in 1864, are acts so commendable and useful, that great praise is due those who conducted the affairs of the county in 1848—in 1864—in 1876, for the contributions they have made toward a complete history of Dauphin county. The County Commissioners of these dates were:

1848—John Shell, Jacob D. Hoffman, Henry Pefffr.

1864—George Garverick, John J. Milleisen, Robert McClure.

1876—Samuel McIlhenny, Eli Swab, Samuel Boyd Martin.

Harrisburg, December 30, 1876.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

A stranger who peruses a map of Pennsylvania will see towards its south-eastern side a darkly-shaded section extending almost over the entire limits of Dauphin county, indicating, as he believes, a region of mountains and rocks. He turns his eye from it satisfied that this is one of the waste places of the State, affording nothing pleasant for the residence of men. He examines much more complacently a map of the coast and the navigable streams. But let the stranger leave the map and make a personal inspection! He will find the mountains which he anticipated; but he will find streams also. He will find, too, that some of the first contain inexhaustible beds of the purest anthracite coal in the world, while the latter afford water-power for innumerable mills. He will find the forests also, or the verdant hill-sides where forests have been. He will see valleys rich in agricultural products; thrifty towns and villages, and breathe an atmosphere of health and buoyancy of which the dwellers in large cities and on the plains know little. Let him come and we will show him a yeomanry well fitted to sustain the institutions of a free country—living, moving men; but more than this, we will point out to him, where among these hills were born or reared, or now repose in the grave, men of whom he has read and heard; whose names have gone into their country's history, or who are now almost everywhere giving an honorable name to the county of Dauphin, and doing service to our State and nation.

The extensive and fertile plains of the West may yield richer harvests than we can reap; the sunny South may relieve the planter from the toil experienced by a Northern farmer; and the golden regions of California may sooner fill the pockets with the precious metals—and all this may stand in strong contrast with our rough hill-land. But the distinguishing traits of a mountain country are not there to give sublimity to the landscape, fragrance and health to the atmosphere, and energy and enterprise to mind and character.

OUR INDIAN PREDECESSORS.

The Indian tribes who dwelt among the primitive forests of Pennsylvania on the first settlement of Europeans, called themselves the Leni Lenape, or original people. This general name comprehended numerous distinct tribes, all speaking dialects of a common language and uniting around the same great council fire. Their grand council house, to use their own expressive figure, extended from the Hudson river on the northeast, to the Potomac river on the southwest. Many of the tribes were directly descended from the common stock; others having sought their sympathy and protection had been alloted a section of their territory. The surrounding tribes, not of their confederacy, nor acknowledging allegiance to it, agreed in awarding them the honor of being grand-fathers—that is the oldest residents in the region.

The Leni Lenape were divided into three principal divisions—the Unamis, or Turtle tribes, the Unalachtgos, or Turkeys, and the Monseys or Wolf tribes. The two former occupied the country along the coast between the sea and the Kittatinny or Blue mountains, their settlements extending as far east as the Hudson and as far west as the Potomac. These were generally known among

the whites as the Delaware Indians. The Monseys, or Wolf tribes, the most active and warlike of the whole, occupied the mountainous country between the Kittatinny mountain and the sources of the Susquehanna and the Delaware rivers, kindling their council fire on the Minnisink flats on the Delaware above the Water Gap. A part of the tribe also dwelt on the Susquehanna "in the Kittatinny and Cumberland valleys," under the more immediate protection of the Susquehanna Indians, and were called by them nephews, in common with the Mohicans.

But by whatever tribal appellation our Indian predecessors were known, it is certain they found but few spots in the interior of the county which invited their fixed abode. Their settlements were chiefly confined to the alluvial flats along the Susquehanna, below or to some of the larger islands in that river. There were Indian villages on Duncan's Island, one on the present site of Millersburg, one at the mouth of Paxton creek, and another a short distance north of it. On the Cumberland county side of the river there was one at the mouth of the Conedogwinet, another on the high limestone bluff opposite Harrisburg, and a third at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek. This latter was a Shawanese town. It was for many years the fixed landing place of Peter Chartier, an Indian agent, and an individual of some notoriety. He owned at one time six hundred acres of land bounded by Yellow Breeches creek and the Susquehanna river, embracing the present site of New Cumberland. Chartier subsequently removed to the Allegheny river, about 40 miles above Pittsburg, at what was called Old Town or Chartier's Old Town. He subsequently proved treacherous to the English and joined the French. The village at Peixtan was visited as early as 1707 by John Evans, Lieutenant Governor of the

Province, accompanied by Mr. Gray, Messrs. John French, William Tonge, Michael Bezaillon, and four servants. Their object, as we learn from the Colonial Records, was the arrest of Jean Nicole, a French trader, "against whom great complaints had been made to the Governor." It was a dangerous enterprise—for Nicole was a favorite with the young men of the village—and it was only by strategy that the Governor and his party succeeded in making the arrest.

The Indian village on Duncan's Island was visited by the missionary David Brainard as late as 1745, an interesting account of which is given in his published biography.

Twenty years ago remains of these villages, in the shape of stone arrow heads, hatchets, and broken pieces of pottery were frequently turned up by the plough-share on Duncan's Island, and on the flat ground near the mouth of Paxton creek. There are other remains preserved in the archives of the State in the shape of quit-claim deeds, of the Indians' titles to their lands. These are signed with uncouth marks, and names unspeakable, and executed with all the solemnity of legal form.

This brings us to the purchase, from the Indians, of the land now comprising the county of Dauphin.

Prior to Penn's arrival, he had instructed William Markham, his deputy Governor, then in Pennsylvania, to hold treaties with the Indians to procure their lands peaceably. Markham, a short time previously held such a treaty July 15, 1682, for some lands on the Delaware river. Penn held similar treaties; and before his return to England in 1684 he adopted measures to "purchase the lands on the Susquehanna from the Five Nations, who

pretended a right to them, having conquered the people finally settled there." The Five Nations resided on the head waters of the Susquehanna.

The three divisions of the Leni Lenape already noticed, were again divided into various subordinate clans, who assumed names suited to their character or situation. Thus the tribe who occupied the territory along a greater portion of the valley of the Susquehanna styled themselves the "Susquehannas." The next nearest distinctive tribe mentioned is that of the "Conestogas," who occupied the valley south of the Conewago hills. The early settlers and provincial authorities, however, styled those who dwelt here simply the "Indians at Paxtang," or "Paxtang Indians."

These in part consisted of the Shawanese—a restless and ferocious tribe who having been threatened with extermination by a more powerful tribe at the South, sought protection among the friendly nations of the North, whose language was observed to bear a remarkable affinity to their own. The greater part of them settled on the Ohio, and the rest on the Susquehanna. Those from Georgia and Carolina came into the province of Pennsylvania about the year 1689, and settled first by the consent of the Susquehanna Indians and William Penn, on the flats of Conestoga; but afterwards consented to leave Conestoga and settled principally in New York; and Penn's time being too much engrossed to visit them personally, he engaged Thomas Dungan, Governor of New York, to make the purchase of "all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna and the lakes adjacent, in or near the province of Pennsylvania." Dungan effected the purchase and conveyed the same to William Penn, January 13, 1696, in consideration of one hundred pounds sterling.

The above purchase was from Indians who only "pretended" a right to the ground, and to show how careful Penn was to do justice in the premises, he made the following treaty with the Indians who occupied the soil:

"September 13, 1700: Widagh and Andaggy-junguah, kings or sachems of the Susquehanna Indians, and of the river under that name, and lands lying on both sides thereof, deed to William Penn for all the said river Susquehanna and all the islands therein, and all the lands situate, lying and being on both sides of the said river, and next adjoining the same to the utmost confines of the lands which are or formerly were, the right of the people or nation called the Susquehanna Indians, *or by what name soever they were called*, as fully and amply as we or any of our ancestors have, could, might or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, and also confirm the bargain and sale of said lands made unto Col. Thomas Dungan, now Earl of Limerick and formerly Governor of New York, whose deed of sale to said Gov. Penn we have seen."

The Conestoga Indians, however, would not recognize the validity of this sale, believing that the Five Nations had no proper authority to transfer their possessions. To secure the lands conveyed to him by Dungan, Penn subsequently entered into articles of agreement with the Conestoga, Susquehanna and Potomac Indians, and the Dungan, Widagh and Andaggy-junguah deeds were confirmed.

Notwithstanding all these sales and transfers, the lands on the west side of the Susquehanna were still claimed by the Indians, for the words in the deed of 1700 were considered inconsistent with an extensive Western purchase; beside the Indians of the Five Nations still continued to claim a right to the river and the adjoining lands. Finally, the sachems or chiefs with all the others of the Five Nations met in the summer of 1736 at a great

council in the country of the Onondagoes in New York, and appointed a deputation of sachems or chiefs, with plenary powers to repair to Philadelphia and there among other things, settle and adjust all demands and claims connected with the Susquehanna and adjoining lands. On their arrival at Philadelphia they renewed old treaties of friendship, and on the 11th of October, 1736, made a deed to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, their heirs, successors and assigns. The deed was signed by twenty-three Indian chiefs of the Onondago, Seneca, Oneida and Tuscarora nations, granting the Penns "all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river to the *setting of the sun*, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountains called in the language of said nations Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin hills." Thus were the claims of the Indians relinquished to the proprietaries of all the land that lies in the present limits of Dauphin county, except that portion north of the Kittatinny or Blue mountain, five miles above Harrisburg. That portion above the Kittatinny mountain was purchased, including a large tract of country, in 1749.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The first permanent settlers in the territory now forming the county of Dauphin were Scotch-Irish—an enterprising and daring race, who for many years defended the frontiers against the Indians, and were conspicuous in many of the sanguinary scenes of border warfare. The term Scotch-Irish is used to designate a numerous and honorable people, who immigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania at an early date.

A distinguished jurist of western Pennsylvania, describes the race, and how this distinctive appellation came to be applied to this class of early settlers in Pennsylvania:

"The class of people to whom we give the appellative Scotch-Irish, are very different from the Irish. Neither are they Gaelic, nor a cross of the two races. Not a drop of Gaelic or Milessan blood lurks in their veins. They are as distinct to-day as they were 250 years ago; having maintained their Scotch lineage unalloyed. * * * As a race, they are only denizens of Ireland, to which they were transplanted from Scotland. * * * Moreover, the early Scotch colonists were a select stock. Many of them, though not lords, were lairds, and the bulk of them were men of grit, enterprize and above the average intelligence."

This emigration to Ulster, Ireland, began in 1636, was continued under the first Charles, 1642—was increased in 1662; and under Anne, 1701, the migration to Pennsylvania commenced, which in 1729, had grown to such proportions as to alarm the proprietary officials, particu-

larly as the emigrants settled on the "best lands," commonly without consulting any of the provincial authorities. These Scotch-Irish and their descendants gave to the country some of the best soldiers of the revolution, and the institutions and industries they brought with them, are with us until this day.

The first of these that immigrated to this country settled near or about the disputed lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Large numbers settled in Donegal township, Lancaster county, either prior to or soon after the origination of that township in 1722. Among these were Semples, Pattersons, Scotts, Mitchells, Hendricks, Speers, Galbreaths, Andersons, Lowreys, Boyds, Alexanders, Macfarlanes, Pedans, Porters, Sterrits, Kerrs, Works, Lytles, Whitehills, Campbells, Moors, Smiths, M'Ewens, Ramsays, Gibsons, Cotters, M'Intyres, Cooks, Howards, Clarks, M'Clellans, Clendenins, Brackans, Wilsons, Allisons, Halls, Stuarts, Thompsons, Hughs, Linns, Browns, Collins, Andrews, Forsters, Banes, M'Conkeys, Carothers, M'Clures, Marchets, Pattons, Potts, Reas, Fultons, M'Collocks, Brewers, Kellys, and Walkers.

From Donegal the Scotch-Irish extended their settlements into Paxton, Derry, Londonderry, Lebanon and Hanover townships, Lancaster county, (now Dauphin and part of Lebanon.)

It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the name of the first permanent white settler, or the date of his settlement, in the territory now comprising Dauphin county. The claims of the Indians were not relinquished to the land south of the Blue mountain until 1736; yet it is certain that surveys were actually made by the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and settlements made in the Kittatinny and Cumberland valleys

as early as 1731. These settlements, however, were made by permission of the Indians, whom the first settlers conciliated. The credit of being the pioneer settler is generally awarded to John Harris, a native of Yorkshire, England, who in his capacity as an Indian trader is said to have located on the present site of the city of Harrisburg, "about the year 1717." His first warrant for land, however, is dated January 1, 1726. We shall allude more at length to Mr. Harris in our description of the city of Harrisburg.

The permanent settlers, cotemporary with Harris, were the Chambers family—James, Robert, Joseph and Benjamin—natives of Antrim, Ireland—who in 1726 took up land and built a mill at the mouth of Fishing creek, now known as Fort Hunter. A few years later they removed up the Cumberland valley, and became quite conspicuous characters in the early annals of that region. Col. Benjamin Chambers laid out the town of Chambersburg.

Perhaps as early a settler as either of those was Peter Allen, whose house yet stands in excellent preservation, where it did on the ninth of June, 1729, when the "Township of Peshtank, Beginning at the mouth of Swatara, thence up the river to Kohtohtoning [Kittatinny] hill, above Peter Allen's, thence Eastward," &c., was formed by the authorities of Lancaster county. To erect a stone house in 1876 takes some time, it may therefore be fairly inferred, that Allen's house must have been erected *before* 1729; its owner probably the first permanent white settler north of Paxton creek—and *certainly, this particular house* is the *oldest* building in Dauphin county.

There appears to have been an extensive body of settlers in parts of the townships of Derry, Hanover and Paxton in 1726, as Presbyterian churches existed in each of those townships soon after that period.

The earliest list of taxables we have been able to sesure is that of 1725—prior to the formation of Lancaster county and of the townships of Paxtang and Derry. It is a portion of Donegal township, Chester county. These names are as follows:

James Letort,
Jonas Davenport,
George Stewart, Esq.,
Rowland Chambers,
John Allison,
Thomas Mitchell,
James Conik,
David M'Cure,
James Smith,
William Brains,
Ephraim Moor,
Samuel Fulton,
Patrick Campbell,
John Harris,
Thomas Wilkins,
Robert Middleton,
William Wilkins,
Peter Allen,
James Galbraith,
John Galbraith,
Andrew Galbraith,
John Mitchell,
Richard Allison,
James Kile,
James Cunningham,
Widow Downing,
James Brownlee,
William Hay,
James Rody,
Hugh White,
Thomas Black,
John Black & Son,
Gordon Howard,
Joseph Work,
Hugh M'Keen,
Alexander Hutchinson,
Michael Kerr,
John Taylor,
John Marish,
William Dunlap,
Robert Bohannon,
William Mebee,
James Mitchell,
Robert M'Farland,
John Sterratt,
Robert Brown,
Samuel Smith,
Alexander M'Keen,
Robert Monday,
William Bohannon,
Michael Wood,
John Burt,
John Gardner.

At the August court, 1729, at Lancaster, James Patterson, Edmond Cartlidge, Peter Chartier, John Lawrence, Jonas Davenport, Oliver Wallis, Patrick Boyd, Lazarus Lowrey, William Dunlap, William Beswick, John Wilkins, Thomas Perrin and John Harris, were recommended to the Governor as fit persons to trade with the Indians.

The following is from the Commissioners' Book of Lancaster county in the Secretary's office at Harrisburg:

"March 5, 1730. Ordered that Thomas Gardner, constable of Peshtank, be allowed 18 pence. Taxes assessed in said township for 1736 amounted to £22 10s. 7d.

For 1737, £21 2s. 10d. Samuel Montgomery was collector that year. For 1739, £13 5s. 9d. William M'Mullin, collector. For 1740, £9 13s. 8d. John Wilson, collector.

"October 30, 1739. The county commissioners agreed to hold an appeal Janaury 4, 1739–40, at Thomas Lenox's, in Paxton, for the upper end of Lancaster.

"January 8, 1744. The commissioners held an appeal at the house of John Harris, in the township of Paxton.

"December 30, 1747. The commissioners again held an appeal at the house of John Harris."

Some time previous to 1750 the townships of Derry, Paxton and Hanover, were divided for taxable purposes, the former into "West End of Derry," and "East End of Derry;" Paxton into "West Side of Paxton," "South End of Paxton," and the "Narrows of Paxton;" and Hanover into "West End of Hanover" and "East End of Hanover."

The following is a list of the taxables and early settlers in these townships in 1750, as taken from the tax duplicates of that year:

DERRY—EAST END.

James Semple,
James M'Kee,
Joseph Candor,
Thomas Hall,
James Clark,
Randel Boon,
John Allison,
James Shaw,
Robert Ramsey,
James Russel,
Thomas Bowman,
James Chambers,
Hugh Carrithers,
James Carrithers,
Robert Bratchey,
Hugh Black,
Thomas Black,
David Black,
Robert Chambers,
James Long,
David Campbell,
James Ireland,
Patrick Down,
John Vanleir,
Robert Carithers,
William Bradin,
Charles Neely,
Arthur Chambers,
John Tice,
John Laird,
David Caldwell,
Andrew Morrison,
John Thompson,
Alexander Robeson,
John Nicom,
John Kerr,
William Blackburn,
Andrew Lockert,
David M'Nair,
James Wiley,
Christian Saddler,
William Mitchell,
Moses Wilson,
Michael Houry,
Moses Patterson,
James Russel,
William Sterrit,
Robert Armstrong,
John Welsh.

DERRY—WEST END.

James Galbraith, Esq.,
James Wilson,
James Campbell,
James Walker,
John Walker,
H. Walker,
John M'Cord,
David M'Cord,
William Robeson,
Archibald Walker,
David Tyler,
John Orr,
John Rinagel,
William Wilson,
James Miller,
William Boyd,
Robert Boyd,
John Cosh,
William Sayers,
George Eby,
David Mitchell,
Leonard Devinnie,
John M'Colloch,
Charles Conway,
David Shenk,
David Kleim,
Michael Hoover,
Honnes Palmer,
Henry Peters,
Hans Ketrin,
Charles Clark,
Thomas Mackey,
Andrew Moore,
James Foster,
Robert M'Clure,
Hugh Hall,
Thomas Rutherford,
William Rea,
John M'Queen,
John Rea,
Niel M'Allister,
Christian Schneider,
Neal Dougherty,
Thomas Logan,
George Miller,
John M'Allister,
Joseph White,
John M'Clelland,
Robert Murdoc,
Moses Potts,
David Jonson,
Jacob Reif,
Jacob Longneeker,
Andrew Rowan,
Hugh Hayes,
Patrick Hayes,
John Kerr,
Duncan M'Donnell,
Thomas Wilson,
James Wilson,
John Campbell,
Mr. M'Clan,
Mr. Sloan,
John Maben,
Patrick Kelly,
James Duncan,
William Hayes,
John Foster,
Robert Foster,
David Foster,
Wilson Cooper,
John Strean,
John Cochran,
Hans Adam Nei,
Jacob Sailer,
Hugh Miller,
John Godfrey,
Thomas Aiken,
Anthony Hemphill,
Conrad Wisan,
John M'Colloch,
John Gingrich,
William Miller,
John Moor,
John Hays,
William Huston.

PAXTON—WEST SIDE.

William Thorn,
Hugh Montgomery,
Robert Dugan,
Thomas Sturgon,
John Johnson,
John Harris,
James M'Night,
James Reed,
James Armstrong,
Robert Chambers,
John Davis,
James Harris,
David Carson,
William M'Calley,
Thomas Simpson,
James Polke,
James Potts,
George Gillespy,
Alexander M'Cay,
John Cavit,
Andrew Caldwell,
John Scott,
Samuel Price,
Patrick Gillespy,
Jeremiah Sturgeon,
Robert Montgomery,
John Caldwell,
Robert Smith,
Samuel Simpson,
Samuel Martin,
Thomas M'Arthur,
James Collier,
Thomas Larner,
Andrew Stuart,
Samuel Campbell,
Alexander Sanders,
Robert Curry,
Moses Wain,
Joseph Ross,
John Smith,
James Thorn,
William Armstrong,

James Toland,
Andrew Steen,
John Cochran,
Alexander Johnson,
Thomas Forster, Esq.,
James Aiken,
James Alcorn,
Joseph White,
John Neal,
John Dougherty,
George Gabriel,
John Carson,
Samuel Hunter,
John Daily,
William Calhoun,
Thomas M'Cormick,
John Wiggins,
John Wiley,
Andrew Cochran,
Robert Potter,

PAXTON—SOUTH END.

William Kirkpatrick,
Thomas King,
Thomas Meays,
William Steel,
Robert Tyler,
Hugh Stuart,
Peter Fleming,
John Shields,
Kennedy Kanix,
John Gray,
William Harris,
Richard M'Clure,
John Wilson,
Oliver Wiley,
Samuel Galbreath,
Martin Shultz,
David Shields,
Moses Dickey,
H. M'Kinney,
H. Sellers,
Valentine Starn,
Thomas Dugan,
Alexander Brown,
James Lusk,
John Means,
Andrew Hanna,
George Shiets,
Timothy M'Night,
William Sharp,
H. M'Elroy,
John Johnson,
Charles Gordon,
John Montgomery,
Timothy Shaw,
Matthew Jordan,
Andrew Huston,
Samuel Words,
John Welsh,
Alexander White,
John Morrow,
James M'Night,
Francis Johnson,
James Wilson,
William Dickey,
Patrick Kinney.

THE "NARROWS" OF PAXTON.

The taxable and early settlers along the Susquehanna northward, were

John Kelton,
Mr. Murray,
Robert Armstrong,
John Armstrong,
Thomas Gaston,
William Foster,
Thomas Clark,
John M'Kee,
Robert Clark,
Thomas Adams,
Harbert Adams,
John Watt,
George Clark,
James Reed,
James English,
John Given,
James Baskins,
Thomas M'Kee,
Charles Williams,
John Mitchell,
John Lee, a trader.

HANOVER—WEST END.

Joseph Rogers,
Seth Rogers,
Hugh Samuel Sterret,
James M'Creight,
James Beard,
James Riddle,
Thomas MaQuire,
John M'Cord,
Robert Huston,
John Gamble,
William M'Clenahan,
David M'Clennahan, sr.,
Daniel Shaw,
Samuel Stewart,
Robert Love,

Robert Porterfield,
Matthew Thornton,
William Rogers,
William Thompson,
Samuel Todd,
George Johnson,
John Brown,
John M'Cavit,
James M'Cavit,
Thomas French,
James French,
James Finney,
Thomas Sharp,
John Sharp,
John Dobbins,
Mr. M'Cowen,
John Hill,
Philip Robeson,
James Brown,
William Erwin,
Samuel Barnet,
Alexander Montgomery,
Thomas Bell,
Samuel Robeson,
John Henry,
Thomas M'Clure,
William Barnet,
Andrew Wallace,
Richard Johnston,
Josias Wiley,
John Snodey,
John Cooper,
Thomas Cooper,
Francis M'Clure,
Michael Neal,
H. Hart,
Robert Humes,
James Robinson,
James Rippert,
Mathew Snody,
John M'Cormick,
James Wilson,
John Strean,
Robert Park,
Hugh Wilson,
James Wilson,
Robert Wallace,
Robert Snodgrass,
William Laird,
John Hutchinson,
Samuel Young,
James Finney,
John M'Nealey,
James M'Connel,
Thomas Russell,
Charles M'Clure,
John Wood,
Andrew Wood,
Matthew Tyler,
Andrew Walker,
Robert Martin,
James Wilson,
George Miller,
John Miller,
John M'Clure,
Patrick Gracy,
William Cooper,
Thomas Martin,
John Stuart,
Thomas Robeson,
James Wallace,
Michael Wallace.

HANOVER—EAST END.

Jacob Musser,
Peter Hettrich,
Melchoir Henry,
Thomas Promer,
Henry Bachman,
Conrad Clatt,
Anthony Rosebaum,
Jacob Mosher,
Esau Ricker,
William Clark,
John Libbins,
John Schwar,
James Young,
John Gilliland,
Peter Hailman,
Widow Work,
Frederick Hoke,
James Sloan,
Widow Gilleland,
Jacob Sope,
Martin Lichty,
Adam Roth,
Ludwig Shits,
John Stewart,
John Forster,
John Andrew,
Walter M'Farland,
Joseph Brechtbill,
William Robinson,
Philip Kolps,
Onwal Jagel,
Thomas Orvil,
Alexander Swan,
Alexander Thompson,
John Graham,
Samuel Ainsworth,
John Martin,
Barnet M'Night,
Widow Brown,
John Humes,
William Woods,
John Porterfield,
Robert Haslet,
John Crawford,
William Watson,
Henry Gantz,
James Greenleaf,
John Craig,
Hugh M'Gowen,
John Dickson,
Joseph Willson,
Adam Miller,
Edward M'Murray,
Jacob M'Cormick,
John Kansey,
James Stewart,
Humphrey Cunningham,
Robert Kirkwood,
James M'Corey,
William Thomson,

John Sops,
Rudolph Hoke,
Joseph Hoof,
Benjamin Clark,
Killian Mark,
George Tittel,
Isaac Williams,
Adam Clannean,
John Casnet,
James Williams,
Anthony Tittel,
Dennis Keril,
Mathias Boon,
John Sloan,
Daniel Ankel,
William Young,
Abraham Williams,
James Clark,
Andrew M'Keehan,
Thomas Brewster,
John Thomson,
James Graham,
John Cunningham,
William Cunningham,
Christopher Sies,
John Myers,
Patrick Brown,
John Andrews,
John Strein,
Antony M'Elrath,
George Shetley,
Walter Bell,
Leonard Long,
Adam M'Neeley,
John M'Clure,
John Henderson,
Thomas Strain,
Matthias Rank,
Jacob Steiner,
William Stoner,
James Tood,
John Young,
James Dixon,
Robert Bryson,
William Bryson,
Daniel Andrew,
David Stevenson,
William Cathcart,
William Crosby,
Benjamin Ainsworth,
Patrick Bowen,
Adam Harper,
Lazarus Stewart,
Benjamin Wallace.

The above lists represent nearly all the taxable inhabitants residing in the territory now covered by Dauphin county one hundred and twenty-six years ago. They were the fathers of our county—the men who climbed among the hills with their axes to cut away room for cabins sacred to family prayer and domestic duties; to sow for the good future to come; whose children foddered their cattle in the snows, and built stone fence while the corn was sprouting in the hills; where the good housewive made coats, cooked the meals, and in case of necessity, handled the rifle in defence of her fireside; these are the men and women out of whom "we draw our royal lineage."

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

With the exception of occasional personal or individual disputes, a friendly feeling had existed between the Indians and the inhabitants of Pennsylvania for a period of nearly seventy years. In 1753, however, a different spirit manifested itself in the conduct of some of the Indians in the western part of the colony. They united themselves with the French against the English, many of whom, at the instigation of their new allies, they murdered most cruelly. The inhabitants of the frontiers were in a panic, for the Indians, true to their character, when enemies, struck wherever an opportunity presented itself, sparing neither sex nor age.

The settlers in the region now comprising this county, partook in the prevailing alarm, and sent the following petition to Governor Hamilton:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the townships of Paxton, Derry and Hanover, Lancaster county, humbly sheweth, that your petitioners being settled on and near the river Susquehanna, apprehend themselves in great danger from the French and French Indians, as it is in their power several times in the year to transport themselves, with amunition, artillery and every necessary, down the said river—and their conduct of late to the neighboring provinces, increases our dread of a speedy visit from them, as we are as near and convenient as the provinces already attacked, and are less capable of defending ourselves, as we are unprovided with arms and amunition, and unable to purchase them. A great number are warm and active in these parts for the defence of themselves and country, were they enabled so to do,

(although not such a number as would be able to withstand the enemy). We, your petitioners, therefore humbly pray, that your Honor would take our distressed condition into consideration, and make such provision for us as may prevent ourselves and families from being destroyed and ruined by such a cruel enemy; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated July 22, 1754.

Thomas Forster,	Samuel Hunter,	John Hume,
James Armstrong,	Thomas Mays,	John Craig,
John Harris,	James Coler,	Thomas M'Clure,
Thomas Simpson,	Henry Renicks,	William M'Clure,
Samuel Simpson,	Rich. M'Clure,	John Rodgers,
John Carson,	Thomas Dugan,	James Peterson,
David Shields,	John Johnson,	John Young,
William M'Mullen,	Peter Fleming,	Ez. Sankey,
John Coit,	Thomas Sturgeon,	John Forster,
William Armstrong,	Matthew Taylor,	Mitchell Graham,
James Armstrong,	Jeremiah Sturgeon,	James Toalen,
William Bell,	Thomas King,	James Galbreath,
John Daugherty,	Robert Smith,	James Campbel,
James Atkins,	Adam Reed,	Robert Boyd,
Andrew Cochran,	John Crawford,	James Chambers,
James Reed,	Thomas Crawford,	Robert Armstrong,
Thomas Rutherford,	John M'Clure,	John Campbell,
T. M'Carter,	Thomas Hume,	Hugh Black,
William Steel,	Thomas Steene,	Thomas Black.

This petition was read in Council 6th August, 1754.

Shortly after the defeat of Gen. Braddock, July 9, 1755, the French and their Indian allies, encouraged by their success, pushed their incursions into York, Cumberland, the northern part of Lancaster (now Dauphin), Berks and Northampton counties, and the massacres which followed were horrible beyond description. King Shinges, as he was called, and Captain Jacobs were supposed to have been the principal instigators of them, and a reward of seven hundred dollars was offered for their heads. It was at this period, that the dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent from the frontiers to

Philadelphia, and hauled about the streets, to inflame the people against the Indians, and also against the Quakers, to whose mild forbearance was attributed a laxity in sending out troops. The mob surrounded the House of Assembly, having placed the dead bodies at its entrance, and demanded immediate succor. At this time the above reward was offered.

The condition of affairs in the interior and western part of the Province are thus described by Gov. Robert Morris in his message of July 24, 1755, to the Assembly, in relation to Braddock's defeat:

"This unfortunate and unexpected change in our affairs deeply affects every one of his majesty's colonies, but none of them in so sensible a manner as this province; while having no militia, is thereby left exposed to the cruel incursion of the French and barbarous Indians, who delight in shedding human blood, and who make no distinction as to age or sex—as to those that are armed against them, or such as they can surprise in their peaceful habitations—all are alike the objects of their cruelty—slaughtering the tender infant, and frightened mother, with equal joy and fierceness. To such enemies, spurred by the native cruelty of their tempers, encouraged by their late success, and having now no army to fear, are the inhabitants of this province exposed; and by such must we now expect to be overrun, if we do not immediately prepare for our own defence; nor ought we to content ourselves with this, but resolve to drive to, and confine the French to their own just limits."

On the 23d of October, 1755, forty-six of the inhabitants about Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg) went to Shamokin, to enquire of the Indians there who they were, who had so cruelly fallen upon and ruined the settlement on Mahahony creek. On their return from Shamokin, they were fired upon by some Indians who lay in ambush,

and four were killed, four drowned, and the rest put to flight.

The following is the official report of this expedition:

"I, and Thomas Forster, Esq., Mrs. Harris, and Mr. M'Kee, with upwards of forty men, went up the 2d inst., (October, 1755,) to Captain M'Kee, at New Providence, in order to bury the dead, lately murdered on Mahahony creek; but understanding the corpse were buried, we then determined to return immediately home. But being urged by John Sekalamy, and the Old Belt, to go up to see the Indians at Shamokin, and know their minds, we went on the 24th, and staid there all night—and in the night I heard some Delawares talking—about twelve in number—to this purpose: "What are the English come here for?" Says another: "To kill us, I suppose; can we then send off some of our nimble young men to give our friends notice that can soon be here?" They soon after sang the war song, and four Indians went off in two canoes, well armed—the one canoe went down the river, and the other across.

"On the morning of the 25th, we took our leave of the Indians, and set off homewards, and were advised to go down the east side of the river, but fearing that a snare might be laid on that side, we marched off peaceably on the west side, having behaved in the most civil and friendly manner towards them while with them; and when we came to the mouth of the Mahahony creek, we were fired on by a good number of Indians that lay among the bushes; on which we were obliged to retreat, with the loss of several men; the particular number I cannot exactly mention; but I am positive that I saw four fall, and one man struck with a tomahawk on the head in his flight across the river. As I understand the Delaware tongue, I heard several of the Indians that were engaged against us, speak a good many words in that tongue during the action.

"Adam Terrance."

"The above declaration was attested by the author's voluntary qualification, no magistrate being present, at Paxton, this 26th October, 1755, before us:

John Elder,	Thomas McArthur,
Michael Graham,	Alex. McClure,
Michael Teaff,	William Harris,
Thomas Black,	Samuel Lenes,
Samuel Pearson,	William McClure.

"N. B.. Of all our people that were in the action, there are but nine that are yet returned."

Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter and a prominent man in the province, thus writes to James Read, Esq., of Reading, about this period:

"Heidleberg, October 26, at 11 o'clock Sunday night, 1755.

"*Loving Friend:*

"About an hour ago I received the news of the enemy having crossed the Susquehanna, and killed a great many people, from Thomas McKee's down to Hunter's Mill.

"Mr. Elder, the minister of Paxton, wrote to another Presbyterian minister, in the neighborhood of Adam Reed, Esq., that the people were then in a meeting, and immediately desired to get themselves in readiness to oppose the enemy, and lend assistance to their neighbors. Mr. Reed sent down to Tulpehocken, and two men, one that came from Mr. Reed's, are just now gone, that brought in the melancholy news. I have sent out to alarm the townships in this neighborhood, and to meet me early in the morning, at Peter Spicker's, to consult together what to do, and to make preparations to stand the enemy, with the assistance of the Most High.

"I wrote you this that you may have time to consult with Mr. Seely, and other well-wishers of the people, in order to defend our lives and others. For God's sake let us stand together, and do what we can, and trust to the hand of Providence. Perhaps we must, in this neighbor-

hood, come to Reading; but I will send armed men to Susquehanna, or as far as they can go for intelligence.

"Pray, let Sammy have a copy of this, or this draft for his Honor, the Governor. I have sent him, about three hours ago, express to Philadelphia, and he lodges at my son Peter's. Despatch him as early as you can. I pray, beware of confusion; be calm, you and Mr. Seely, and act the part of fathers of the people. I know you are both able; but excuse me for giving you this caution—time requires it. I am, dear sir,

"Your very good friend and humble servant,

"CONRAD WEISER."

The near approach of the enemy created the utmost consternation among the outer settlements. The only safety was to flee and leave all to the enemy. They had in vain looked for effectual relief from the Colonial government. Homes that had been occupied; barns filled with the fruits of a rich and plenteous harvest; newly sowed fields, standing corn, and cattle, sheep, etc., were all abandoned by the hardy and industrious frontier settlers, in order to save themselves from being cut off by the barbarous enemy. Even John Harris and his family were threatened with death, as stated by Mr. Harris himself in the following letter:

"PAXTON, October 29, 1755.

"*Sir:*

"We expect the enemy upon us every day, and the inhabitants are abandoning their plantations, being greatly discouraged at the approach of such a number of cruel savages, and no present sign of assistance. I had a certain account of fifteen hundred French and Indians being on the march against us and Virginia, and now close upon our borders, their scouts scalping our families on our frontiers daily. Andrew Montour, and others at Shamokin, desired me to take care, that there was a party of

forty Indians, out many days, and intended to burn my house and destroy myself and family. I have this day cut loop-holes in my house, and am determined to hold out to the last extremity, if I can get some men to stand by me. But few can be had at present, as every one is in fear of his own family being cut off every hour. Great part of the Susquehanna Indians are no doubt actually in the French interest, and I am informed that a French officer is expected at Shamokin this week, with a party of Delawares and Shawanese, no doubt to take possession of our river. We should raise men immediately to build a fort up the river to take possession, and to induce some Indians to join us. We ought also to insist on the Indians to declare for or against us, and as soon as we are prepared for them we should bid up their scalps, and keep our woods full of our people upon the scout, else they will ruin our province, for they are a dreadful enemy. I have sent out two Indian spies to Shamokin; they are Mohawks.

"Sir, yours, &c.,

"JOHN HARRIS.

"*Edward Shippen, Esq.*"

In the latter part of October, 1755, the enemy again appeared in the neighborhood of Shamokin, and in November of that year they committed several murders upon the whites under circumstances of great cruelty and barbarity. Not only the settlers on the immediate frontier, but those residing far towards the interior, were kept in constant alarm, as will be seen by the following address, or appeal, to the inhabitants of the province, issued from the present site of Harrisburg:

"PAXTON, October 31, 1755.

[From John Harris, at 12 P. M.]

"*To all His Majesty's subjects in the Province of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere:*

"Whereas, Andrew Montour, Belt of Wampum, two Mohawks, and other Indians, came down this day from

Shamokin, who say the whole body of Indians, or the greatest part of them in the French interest, is actually encamped on this side of George Gabriel's [about thirty miles north of Harrisburg, on the west side of the river], near Susquehanna, and we may expect an attack within three days at farthest; and a French fort to be begun at Shamokin in ten days hence. Tho' this be the Indian report, we, the subscribers, do give it as our advice, to repair immediately to the frontiers with all our forces, to intercept their passage into our country, and to be prepared in the best manner possible for the worst events.

"Witness our hands:

James Galbreath,	James Pollock,
John Allison,	James Anderson,
Barney Hughes,	William Work,
Robert Wallace,	Patrick Henry.
John Harris,	

"P. S.—They positively affirm that the above named Indians discovered a party of the enemy at Thomas McKee's upper place on the 30th of October last.

"Mona-ca-too-tha, The Belt, and other Indians here, insist upon Mr. Weiser's coming immediately to John Harris' with his men, and to counsel with the Indians.

"Before me.

"James Galbreath."

Fortunately, the reports conveyed in Mr. Harris' letter, as well as in the above address, proved to be premature, the enemy confining his depredations to the regions of the Susquehanna, about Shamokin, and the Great or Big Cove, in the western part of Cumberland county, a detailed account of which would not come within our province to write.

It was not until the middle of the following year that the Indians, incited, and in some instances officered, by their allies, the French, extended their incursions into the interior of the colony, and imagination fails to conceive

the peril and distress of the settlers of Paxton, Hanover, and other townships then in Lancaster (now Dauphin and Lebanon counties). Some idea, however, may be formed of their condition from the subjoined letters.

"DERRY TOWNSHIP, 9th August, 1756.

"*Dear Sir:*

"There is nothing but bad news every day. Last week there were two soldiers killed and one wounded about two miles from Manady fort; and two of the guards that escorted the batteaus were killed; and we may expect nothing else daily, if no stop be put to these savages. We shall all be broken in upon in these parts. The people are going off daily, leaving almost their all behind them; and as for my part, I think a little time will lay the country waste by flight, so that the enemy will have nothing to do but take what we have worked for.

"Sir, your most humble servant,

"JAMES GALBREATH.

"*Ed. Shippen, Esq.*"

"DERRY TOWNSHIP, 10th August, 1756.

"*Honored Sir:*

There is nothing here, almost every day, but murder by the Indians in some parts or other. About five miles above me, at Manada Gap, there were two of the Province soldiers killed and one wounded. There were but three Indians, and they came in among ten of our men and committed the murder and went off safe. The name, or sight of an Indian, makes almost all in these parts tremble—their barbarity is so cruel where they are masters; for, by all appearance, the devil communicates, God permits, and the French pay, and by that the back parts, by all appearance, will be laid waste by flight, with those who are gone and going; more especially Cumberland county.

"Pardon my freedom in this wherein I have done amiss.

"Sir, your most humble servant,

"JAMES GALBREATH."

The above murders are corroborated by the following:

"HANOVER, August 7, 1756.

"*Sir:*

"Yesterday Jacob Ellis, a soldier of Capt. Smith's, at Brown's, about two miles and a half over the first mountain, just within the Gap, having some wheat growing at that place, prevailed with his officers for some of the men to help him to cut some of the grain; accordingly ten of them went, set guards and fell to work. At about ten o'clock they had reaped down, and went to the head to begin again; and, before they had all well begun, three Indians, having crept up to the fence, just behind them, fired upon them and killed the Corporal, and another who was standing with a gun in one hand and a bottle in the other, was wounded; his left arm is broken in two places, so that his gun fell, he being a little more down the field than the rest. Those who were reaping, had their fire-arms about half way down the field, standing at a large tree. As soon as the Indians had fired, and without loading their guns, they leaped over the fence right in amongst the reapers—one of them had left his gun on the outside of the field—they all ran promiscuously, while the Indians were making a terrible haloo, and looked more like the devil than Indians. The soldiers made for their fire-arms, and as three of them stood behind the tree with their arms, the Indian that came wanting his gun, came within a few yards of them and took up the wounded soldier's gun, and would have killed another, had not one perceived him, fired at him, so that he dropped the gun. The Indians fled, and in going off, two soldiers standing about a rod apart, an Indian ran through between them, they both fired at him, yet he es-

caped. When the Indians were over the fence, a soldier fired at one of them, upon which he stooped a little—the three Indians escaped. Immediately after leaving the field, they fired one gun and gave a haloo. The soldiers hid the one that was killed, went home to the fort, found James Brown who lives in the fort, and one of the soldiers missing.

"The Lieutenant accompanied by some more, went out and brought in the dead man; but still Brown was missing. Notice was given on that night; I went up next morning with some hands. Capt. Smith had sent up more men from the other fort; these went out next morning; against I got there, word was come in that they had found James Brown, killed and scalped. I went over with them to bring him home. He was killed with the last shot, about twenty rods from the field—his gun, his shoes and jacket carried off. The soldiers who found him said, that they tracked the three Indians to the second mountain, and they found one of the Indians' guns a short distance from Brown's corpse, as it had been not worth much. They showed me the place where the Indians fired through the fence, and it was just eleven yards from the place where the dead man lay. The rising ground above the field, was clear of standing timber and the grubs low, so that they had kept a look out.

"The above account you may depend on. We have almost lost all hopes of everything, but to move off and lose our crops that we have cut with so much difficulty.

"I am your Honor's servant,

"Adam Reed.

"*To Edward Shippen, Esq., at Lancaster.*"

Some time in the latter part of October, the Indians again visited Hanover township, where they murdered, under circumstances of much cruelty, several families, among whom was one Andrew Berryhill. On the 22d of October, they killed John Craig and his wife, scalped

them both, burned several houses, and carried off Samuel Ainsworth, a lad about thirteen years old. The next day they scalped a German, whose name has not been given.

From entries made in their duplicates by the tax collectors of East Hanover and West Hanover townships for the year 1756, it is shown that the following settlers had fled from their houses in that year. The whole duplicate contains the names of about one hundred taxables. The names of those who deserted their "clearings," in East Hanover, now principally in Lebanon county, have come down to us, as follows:

Andrew Karsnits,
John Gilliland,
John M'Culloch,
Walter M'Farland,
Robert Kirkwood,
William Robeson,
Valentine Staffolbeim,
Andrew Clenan,
Rudolph Fry,
Peter Walmer,
John M'Culloch,
James Rafter,
Moses Vance,
John Bruner,
Frederick Noah,
Jacob Moser,
Philip Maurer,
Barnhart Bashore,
Jacob Bashore,
Matthias Bashore,
William M'Culloch,
Philip Colp,
Casper Yost,
Conrad Cleck,
Christian Albert,
Daniel Moser,
John M'Clure,
John Anderson,
Thomas Shirley,
James Graham,
Barnet M'Nett,
Andrew Brown,
William Brown,
Andrew M'Mahon,
Thomas Hume,
Thomas Strean,
John Hume,
Peter Wolf,
Henry Kuntz,
William Watson,
John Stewart,
John Porterfield,
David Strean,
John Strean,
Andrew M'Grath,
James M'Curry,
Conrad Rice,
Alexander Swan,
John Green.

In West Hanover, all of which is in the present limits of this county, we have a list of those driven from their farms, containing the following, which is as complete as possible:

John Gordon,
Richard Johnston,
Alexander Barnet,
James M'Caver,
Robert Porterfield,
Philip Robeson,
John Hill,
Thomas Bell,
Thomas Maguire,
William M'Cord,
Robert Huston,
Benjamin Wallace,
William Bennett,
Bartholomew Harris,
John Swan,
James Bannon,
William M'Clure,
Thomas M'Clure,
John Henry,
James Riddle,
Widow Cooper,
David Ferguson,
Widow DeArmond,
James Wilson,
Samuel Barnett,
James Brown,
Widow M'Gowen,
Samuel Brown,
Thomas Hill,
James Johnston, (killed.)

Adam Reed, under date of Hanover, October 14, 1756, thus addresses Edward Shippen and others, on the situation of affairs in his neighborhood:

"*Friends and Fellow Subjects:*

"I send you in a few lines, the melancholy condition of the frontiers of this county. Last Tuesday, the 12th inst., ten Indians came to Noah Frederick while ploughing, killed and scalped him, and carried away three of his children that were with him—the oldest but nine years old—and plundered his house, and carried away everything that suited their purpose; such as clothes, bread, butter, a saddle, and a good rifle gun, &c., it being but two short miles to Capt. Smith's fort at Swatara Gap, and a little better than two miles from my house.

"Last Saturday evening an Indian came to the house of Philip Robeson, carrying a green bush before him—said Robeson's son, being on the corner of his fort, watching others that were dressing flesh by him; the Indian perceiving that he was observed, fled; the watchman fired, but missed him; this being about three-fourths of a mile from Manady Fort;—and yesterday morning, two miles from Smith's Fort at Swatara, Mt. Bethel township, as Jacob Farnwell was going from the house of Jacob Meylin to his own, was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped with his life;—and a little after, in said township, as Frederick Hewly and Peter Sample were carrying away their goods in wagons, were met by a parcel of Indians and all killed, lying dead in one place, and one man at a little distance. But what more has been done, has not come to my ears—only that the Indians were continuing their murders.

"The frontiers [people] are employed in nothing else than carrying off their effects, so that some miles are now waste. We are willing, but not able, without help—you are able, if you be willing, (that is, including the lower parts of the county,) to give such assistance as

will enable us to recover our waste land. You may depend upon it, that, without assistance, we, in a few days, will be on the wrong side of you; for I am now on the frontier, and I fear that by to-morrow night I will be left two miles.

"Gentlemen: Consider what you will do, and don't be long about it; and don't let the world say that we died as fools died! Our hands are not tied, but let us exert ourselves and do something for the honor of our country and the preservation of our fellow subjects. I hope you will communicate our grievances to the lower part of our county, for surely they will send us help, if they understood our grievances.

"I would have gone down myself, but dare not; my family is in such danger. I expect an answer by the bearer, if possible.

"I am, gentlemen,
"Your very humble servant,
"ADAM REED.

"*Edward Shippen and others.*

"P. S.—Before sending this away, I would mention, I have just received information that there are seven killed and five children scalped alive, but have not the account of their names."

May 16, 1757. Eleven persons killed at Paxton by the Indians.

August 19, 1757. Fourteen people killed and taken from Mr. Finley's congregation, and one man killed near Harris Ferry, (now Harrisburg). At this period negotiations for peace commenced with the powerful chieftain of the Delaware and Shawanese tribes, when the barbarities of the Susquehanna Indians somewhat abated. But the French, and western Indians, still roamed in small parties over the country, committing many depredations.

The following extracts are from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of 1757:

"We hear from Lancaster, that six persons were taken away by the Indians, from Lancaster county, on the 17th August."

"Since our last, we learn from Lancaster, that there was nothing but murdering and capturing among them by the Indians. That on the 17th of August, one Beatty was killed in Paxton—that the next day James Mackey was murdered in Hanover, and William and Joseph Barnett wounded. That on the same day were taken prisoners a son of James Mackey, a son of Joseph Barnett, Elizabeth Dickey and her child, and the wife of Samuel Young and her child, and that ninety-four men, women and children were seen flying from their places in one body, and a great many more in smaller parties. So that it was feared the settlements would be entirely forsaken."

"Our accounts in general from the frontiers, are most dismal; all agree that some of the inhabitants are killed or carried off—houses burned and cattle destroyed daily —and at the same time, they are afflicted with severe sickness and die fast. So that in many places, they are neither able to defend themselves when attacked, nor to run away."

A letter from Hanover township, dated October 1st, 1757, says that the neighborhood is almost without inhabitants, and on that day, and the day before, several creatures were killed by the enemy in Hanover.

On the 25th of November, Thomas Robeson and a son of Thomas Bell were killed and scalped by the Indians in Hanover township; but the Indians immediately went off after committing other murders.

The following letter was written to Governor Denny by the commandant at Fort Hunter, a few miles north of the present site of Harrisburg:

"FORT HUNTER, the 3d of October, 1757.

"*May it please Your Honor:*

"In my coming back from ranging the frontiers, on Saturday, the 3d inst., I heard that the day before, twelve Indians were seen not far from here. As it was late and not knowing their further strength, I thought to go at day-break next morning, with as many soldiers and battaux men as I could get; but in a short time heard a gun fired off, and running directly to the spot, found the dead body of one William Martin, who went into the woods to pick up chestnuts, were the Indians were lying in ambush. I ordered all the men to run into the woods, and we ranged until it got dark. The continued rain we have had, hindered me from following them. A number of the inhabitants had come here to assist in pursuing the Indians, but the weather prevented them. There were only three Indians seen by some persons who were sitting before Mr. Hunter's door, and they say all was done in less than four minutes. That same night I cautioned the inhabitants to be on their guard; and in the morning I ranged on this side of the mountain; but the next day, my men being few in number by reason of fourteen of them being sick, I could not be long from the garrison; and it seems to me, there is a great number of the enemy on this side of the river.

"The townships of Paxton and Derry have agreed to keep a guard some time in the frontier houses, from Manady to Susquehanna; and expect that your Honor will be pleased to reinforce this detachment.

"If these townships should break up the communication between Fort Augusta and the inhabitants, they would be greatly endangered.

"I am, with great respect, etc.,

"CHRISTIAN BUSSE."

We have advices, says the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, October 27, 1757, from Paxton:

"On the 17th inst., as four of the inhabitants near Hunter's Fort, were pulling their Indian corn, when two of them—Alexander Watt and John M'Kennet—were killed and scalped, their heads cut off; the other two scalped. That Captain Work of the Augusta regiment, coming down with some men from Fort Halifax, (the present site of the town of Halifax,) met the savages on Peter's mountain, about twenty of them, when they fired upon him at about forty yards distance; upon which his party returned the fire and put the enemy to flight, leaving behind them five horses, with what plunder they had got; and that one of the Indians was supposed to have been wounded by the blood that was seen in their tracks. None of Captain Work's men were hurt."

The treaty of peace and friendship between the English and Indians, at Easton in 1758, in some measure calmed the apprehensions of the people, and for a time the settlers of this region enjoyed a period of rest. But the English and French were still at war, and cruel murders still continued among the outer settlements down to the close of, and after, the war of 1762. The Shawanese, a ferocious southern tribe of Indians, had formed a secret confederacy with the tribes on the Ohio and its tributary waters, to attack simultaneously all the English posts and settlements on the frontiers. Their plan was deliberately and skillfully projected. The border settlements were to be invaded during harvest; the men, corn and cattle were to be destroyed, and by thus cutting off the supplies, the out-posts were to be reduced by famine. In accordance with this plan, the Indians fell suddenly upon the traders, whom they had invited among them.—Many of these they murdered, and plundered others of their effects, to a great value. The frontiers of Pennsylvania were again overrun by scalping parties, marking in their hostile incursions the way with blood and devas-

tation. The upper part of Cumberland county and parts of the present territory of Dauphin county, was overrun by savages in 1763, who set fire to houses, barns, corn, hay and everything that was combustible; and some of the inhabitants were surprised and murdered with the utmost cruelty and barbarity.

This well matured onslaught by the Indians, drove the whites to acts of desperation, which only find extenuation from the circumstances, that there were no limits to the atrocities of the savages. Wherever they went, murder and cruelty marked their path, and even professed friendly Indians had fallen under strong suspicions as being, to some extent, concerned in these foul murders.

Jonas Seely, Esq., writing from Reading, September 11, 1763, said: "We are all in a state of alarm. Indians have destroyed dwellings and murdered, with savage barbarity, their helpless occupants, even in the neighborhood of Reading. Where these Indians come from and are going, we know not. Send us an armed force to aid our rangers of Lancaster and Berks."

In another letter from the same gentleman, dated Reading, September, 1763, he writes: "It is a matter of wonder that Indians, living among us for numbers of years, should suddenly become grum friends, or most deadly enemies. Yet there is too much reason for suspicion. The rangers sent in word that these savages must consist of fifty, who travel in companies of from five to twenty, visiting Wyalusing, Wichetunk, Nain, Big Island, and Conestoga, under the mark of friendly Indians. Our people have become almost infuriated to madness. These Indians were not even suspected of treachery, such had been the general confidence in their

fidelity. The murders recently committed, are of the most aggravated description."

Similar suspicions of treachery among the professed friendly Indians, alluded to in the above letter, had long been prevalent among the settlers of Paxton and Donegal townships. It was strongly believed by them, that the perpetrators of many of the atrocious murders were harbored, if not encouraged and assisted, by a settlement of friendly Indians at Conestoga, now, as then, in Lancaster county. A deadly animosity was thus raised among the people of Paxton and adjoining townships, against all of Indian blood, and against the Quakers and Moravians—who were disposed to conciliate and protect the Indians—frequently, as the Paxton men thought, at the expense of the lives of the settlers.

This feeling among the settlers, finally led to the massacre of the Indians at Conestoga manor, on the night of the 14th of December, 1763. The accounts of this affair, and of similar murders of defenceless Indians in the prison at Lancaster, on the 27th of December of the same year, are so various and conflicting, that it is almost impossible to form an intelligent historic narrative of them. The act was most probably committed by the younger and more hot-blooded members of the Rev. Col. Elder's corps of rangers, led by Capt. Lazarus Stewart, a daring partisan, and a man of considerable influence and standing in the Paxton settlement. He soon afterwards joined the Connecticut men, and became very conspicuous in the civil wars of Wyoming. He was once taken prisoner there, and delivered to the Sheriff of York county for safe-keeping; but his rangers rescued him, and he suddenly appeared again with many of them at Wyoming. He was slain near Wilkesbarre, during the

Revolution, in the disastrous battle of 3d of July, 1778.

The following extracts are from a series of historical papers in the *Lancaster Intelligencer & Journal* of 1843, written by Redmond Conyngham, Esq.:

"Imagination cannot conceive the perils with which the settlement of Paxton was surrounded from 1754 to 1765. To portray each scene of horror would be impossible—the heart shrinks from the attempt. The settlers are goaded on to desperation; murder followed murder. The scouts brought in the intelligence that the murderers were traced to Conestoga. Rifles were loaded and horses were in readiness. They mounted; they called on their pastor to lead them. He was then in the 57th year of his age. Had you seen him then, you would have beheld a superior being. He had mounted, not to lead them on to the destruction of Conestoga, but to deter them from the attempt; he implored them to return; he urged them to reflect: "Pause, pause before you proceed!" It was in vain: "The blood of the murdered cries aloud for vengeance; we have waited long enough on Government; the murderers are within our reach, and they must not escape." Mr. Elder reminded them, that "the guilty and innocent could not be distinguished." "Innocent! can they be called innocent who foster murderers?" Mr. Elder rode up in front, and said: "As your pastor, I command you to relinquish your design." "Give way then," said Smith, "or your horse dies," presenting his rifle. To save his horse, to which he was much attached, Mr. Elder drew him aside, and the rangers were off on their fatal errand."

The following narrative was drawn up by Matthew Smith, one of the chief actors in the massacre:

"I was an early settler in Paxton, a member of the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Elder. I was one of the chief actors in the destruction of Conestoga, and in storming the work-house in Lancaster. I have been stigmatized as a murderer. No man, unless he were

living at that time in Paxton, could have an idea of the sufferings and anxieties of the people. For years the Indians had been on the most friendly terms; but some of the traders were bought by the French; these corrupted the Indians. The savages unexpectedly destroyed our dwellings and murdered the unsuspicious. When we visited the wigwams in the neighborhood, we found the Indians occupied in harmless sports, or domestic work. There appeared no evidence that they were in any way instrumental in the bloody acts perpetrated on the frontiers.

"Well do I remember the evening when —— —— stopped at my door; judge my surprise when I heard his tale: "Tom followed the Indians to the Big Island; from thence they went to Conestoga; as soon as we heard it, five of us, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, rode off for the village. I left my horse under their care, and cautiously crawled where I could get a view; I saw Indians armed; they were strangers; they outnumbered us by dozens. I returned without being discovered. We meet to-night at ———; we shall expect you with gun, knife and amunition." We met, and our party, under cover of the night, rode off for Conestoga. Our plan was well laid; the scout who had traced the Indians, was with us; the village was stormed and reduced to ashes. The moment we were perceived an Indian fired at us, and rushed forward, brandishing his tomahawk. Tom cried, "mark him," and he fell by more than one ball. ——— ran up and cried: "It is the villain who murdered my mother." This speech roused to vengeance, and Conestoga lay harmless before us. Our worst fears had been realized; these Indians, who had been housed and fed as the pets of the Province, were now proved to be our secret foes; necessity compelled us to do as we did. We mounted our horses and returned. Soon we were informed, that a number of Indians were in the workhouse at Lancaster. ——— was sent to Lancaster, to get all the news he could. He reported that one of the Indians concerned in recent murders was there in safety.

Also, that they talked of rebuilding Conestoga, and placing these Indians in the new buildings.

"A few of us met to deliberate; Stewart proposed to go to Lancaster, storm their castle, and carry off the assassin. It was agreed to; the whole plan was arranged. Our clergyman did not approve of our proceeding further. He thought everything was accomplished by the destruction of Conestoga, and advised us to try what we could do with the Governor and Council. I, with the rest, was opposed to the measure proposed by our good pastor. It was painful to us to act in opposition to his will, but the Indian in Lancaster was known to have murdered the parent of ———, one of our party.

"The plan was made: three were chosen to break in the doors; five to keep the keepers, &c., from meddling; Captain Stewart to remain outside with about twelve men, to protect those within, to prevent surprise and keep charge of the horses. The three were to secure the Indian, tie him with strong cords, and deliver him to Stewart. If the three were resisted, a shot was to be fired as a signal. I was one of them who entered; you know the rest; we fired; the Indians were left without life; and we rode hastily from Lancaster.

"This gave quiet to the frontiers, for no murder of our defenceless inhabitants has since happened."

Matthew Smith, the writer of the above, after the revolution, in which he performed excellent service and rose to high rank in military and civil life, removed to Milton, Northumberland county.

A letter of the Rev. Mr. Elder to Governor Penn, January 27, 1764, states:

"The storm which had been so long gathering, has at length exploded. Had Government removed the Indians from Conestoga, which had frequently been urged without success, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do, was done; I expostulated; but life

and reason were set at defiance. And yet, the men, in private life, are virtuous and respectable; not cruel, but mild and merciful.

"The time will arrive, when each palliating circumstance will be calmly weighed. This deed, magnified into the blackest of crimes, should be considered as one of those youthful ebulitions of wrath caused by momentary excitement, to which human infirmity is subjected."

In connection with this subject an extract from a remonstrance presented to Governor John Penn, from the inhabitants of Lancaster county, is quoted:

"We consider it a grievance, that we are restrained from electing more than ten representatives in the frontier counties—Lancaster four, York two, Cumberland two, Berks one, Northampton one—while the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Chester and Bucks, elect 26. A bill is now about to be passed into a law, that any person accused of taking away the life of an Indian, shall not be tried in the county where the deed was committed, but in the city of Philadelphia. We can hardly believe that the Legislature would be guilty of such injustice as to pass this bill, and deprive the people of one of their most valuable rights. We protest against the passage of such a law, as depriving us of a sacred privilege.

"We complain, that the Governor laid before the General Assembly *letters without signatures*, giving exaggerated and false accounts of the destruction of the Indians at Conestoga, and at Lancaster. That *he* paid but little attention to the communications received from our representatives and Mr. Shippen; that certain persons in Philadelphia are endeavoring to rouse the fury of the people against the magistrates, the principal inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, and the Presbyterians of Paxton and Donegal, by gross misrepresentations of facts; that we are not allowed a hearing at the bar of the House, or by the Governor; that our rangers have

never experienced any favors from Government, either by remuneration of their services, or by any act of kindness; that although there is every reason to believe, that the Indians who struck the blow at the Great Cove, received their arms and amunition from the Bethlehem Indians, Government protects the murderers at Philadelphia; that six of the Indians now in Philadelphia, known to have been concerned in recent murders, and demanded by us, that they may be tried in Northampton county, are still at liberty; that Renatus, an Indian who was legally arrested and committed on the charge of murder, is under the protection of government in Bucks county, when he was to be brought to trial in the county of Northampton, or the county of Cumberland. Shall these things be?

See p. 239

"MATTHEW SMITH,
"JAMES GIBSON."

The following document, printed at the time, is interesting in this connection:

"DECLARATION. LET ALL HEAR!"

"Were the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton protected by Government? Did not John Harris, of Paxton, ask advice of Col. Croghan, and did not the Colonel advise him to raise a company of scouters, and was not this confirmed by Benjamin Franklin? And yet, when Harris asked the Assembly to pay the scouting party, he was told that 'he might pay them himself.' Did not the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, the frontier settlements, keep up rangers to watch the motions of the Indians; and when a murder was committed by an Indian, a runner with the intelligence was sent to each scouting party, that the murderer or murderers might be punished? Did we not brave the summer's heat and the winter's cold, and the savage tomahawk, while the

inhabitants of Philadelphia, Philadelphia county, Bucks and Chester 'ate, drank and were merry.'

"If a white man kill an Indian, it is a murder far exceeding any crime upon record; he must not be tried in the county where he lives, or where the offence was committed, but in Philadelphia, that he may be tried, convicted, sentenced and hung without delay. If an Indian kill a white man, it was the act of an ignorant heathen, perhaps in liquor; alas, poor innocent!—he is sent to the friendly Indians, that he may be made a *Christian.* Is it not a notorious fact, that an Indian who treacherously murdered a family in Northampton county, was given up to the magistrates, that *he* might have a regular trial; and was not this Indian conveyed into Bucks county, and is *he* not provided with every necessary, and kept secured from punishment by Israel Pemberton? Have we not repeatedly represented that Conestoga was a harbor for prowling savages, and that we were at a loss to tell friend or foe, and all we asked was the removal of the Christian Indians? Was not this promised by Governor Penn, and yet delayed? Have we forgotten Renatus, that Christian Indian? A murder of more than savage barbarity was committed on the Susquehanna; the murderer was traced by the scouts to Conestoga; he was demanded, but the Indians assumed a warlike attitude, tomahawks were raised, and the fire-arms glistened in the sun; shots were fired upon the scouts, who went back for additional force. They returned, and you know the event—Conestoga was reduced to ashes. But the murderer escaped. The friendly and unfriendly were placed in the workhouse at Lancaster. What could secure them from the vengeance of an exasperated people? The doors were forced, and the hapless Indians perished. Were we tamely to look on and see our brethren murdered, and see our fairest prospects blasted, while the inhabitants of Philadelphia, Philadelphia county, Bucks and Chester, slept and reaped their grain in safety?

"These hands never shed human blood. Why am I singled out as an object of persecution? Why are the

bloodhounds let loose upon me? Let him who wished to take my life—let him come and take it. I shall not fly. All I ask is, that the men accused of murder be tried in Lancaster county. All I ask is a trial in my own county. If these requests are refused, then not a hair of those men's heads shall be molested. Whilst I have life, you shall not either have me, or them, on any other terms. It is true, I submitted to the sheriff of York county, but you know too well that I was to be conveyed to Philadelphia like a wild felon—manacled—to die a felon's death. I would have scorned to fly from York. I could not bear that my name should be marked by ignomy. What I have done, was done for the security of hundreds of settlers on the frontiers. The blood of a thousand of my fellow-creatures called for vengeance. I shed no Indian's blood. As a ranger I sought the post of danger, and now you ask my life. Let me be tried where prejudice has not prejudged my case. Let my brave rangers, who have stemmed the blast nobly and never flinched—let them have an equitable trial; they were my friends in the hour of danger—to desert them now, were cowardice. What remains, is to leave our cause with our God, and our guns.

"Lazarus Stewart."

When the news of the transactions at Conestoga and Lancaster reached Philadelphia, the authorities removed the savages confined on Province Island, to the barracks in that city for greater safety. This was deemed necessary from the fact that large delegations of the frontier inhabitants, who determined that the Assembly should redress their grievances, were marching on Philadelphia, and whose hatred for the Indians was intense. This demonstration produced much alarm, in the city, as all sorts of rumors were afloat as to the objects of the settlers. The Governor fled to the house of Dr. Franklin, and unnecessary military measures were taken to repel

the so-called insurgents. Finding that the excitement was great, upon consultation among themselves, the majority of the Paxtonians concluded to return to their homes in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, leaving Smith and Gibson to represent them in the real object of the march on Philadelphia—a redress of grievances.

At various periods between 1752 and 1760 the Provincial Government erected a line of forts between the Delaware river and the Potomac. Of these Fort Hunter, Fort Manada, Fort Brown, and Fort Halifax, were in the territory which subsequently became the county of Dauphin.

Fort Hunter, which seems to have been of considerable importance, was situated at the mouth of Fishing creek, about five miles north of Harrisburg. The spot was originally settled by the Chambers, but is now well known as "McAllisters."

The precise locality of this fort is not known. According to a letter of Edward Shippen, Esq., dated April 19, 1756, it stood five or six hundred feet from Hunter's house. It was surrounded by an entrenchment, which, however, seems to have been leveled in 1763. Rev. John Elder, who was also a colonel, writing to Gov. Hamilton, says: "I have always kept a small party of men stationed at Hunter's, still expecting that they would have been replaced by 17 or 20 of the Augusta troops, as your honor was pleased once to mention; and if that post is destined to be maintained, as the entrenchment thrown up there in the beginning of the late troubles, is now level with the ground, it will be absolutely necessary to have a small stockade erected there to cover the men, which may be done at an inconsiderable expense."

According to the Commissary General's returns, in November, 1756, the state of the garrison at Fort Hunter was as follows: "2 sergeants, 34 privates; ammunition—4 pounds of powder, 28 pounds of lead; provisions—1,000 weight of flour, 2,000 pounds of beef; 2 men's time up."

In August, 1757, in a petition to the Provincial Council the inhabitants of Paxton set forth "that the evacuation of Fort Hunter is of great disadvantage to them; that Fort Halifax is not necessary to secure the communication with Fort Augusta, and is not so proper a station for the batteaux parties as Fort Hunter; pray the Governor would be pleased to fix a sufficient number of men at Hunter's, under the command of an active officer, with strict orders to range the frontiers daily."

The Rev. John Elder backed this petition with the following letter to Richard Peters, Secretary of Council:

"PAXTON, 30th July, 1757.

"*Sir:*

"As we of this township have petitioned the Governor for a removal of the garrison from Halifax to Hunter's, I beg the favor of you to use your interest with his honor in our behalf. The defence of Halifax is of no advantage; but a garrison at Hunter's under the command of an active officer, will be of great service; it will render the carriage of provisions and ammunition for the use of Augusta more easy and less expensive; and by encouraging the inhabitants to continue in their places, will prevent the weakening of the frontier settlements. We have only hinted at these things in the petition, which you will please to enlarge on in conversation with the Governor, and urge in such a manner as you think proper. 'Tis well known that representatives from the back inhabitants have but little weight with the gen-

tlemen in power, they looking on us either as incapable of forming just notions of things, or as biased by selfish views. However, I am satisfied that you, sir, have more favorable conceptions of us; and that from the knowledge you have of the situation of the places mentioned in our petition, you will readily agree with us and use your best offices with the Governor to prevail with him to grant it; and you will very much oblige

"Sir, your most obedient
And humble Servant,
"JOHN ELDER."

Pending the consideration of this question in the Council, Commissary Young was called before that body. He stated "that Fort Halifax is a very bad situation, being built between two ranges of hills, and nobody living near it, none could be protected by it; that it is no station for batteaux parties, having no command of the channel, which runs close on the western shore, and is beside covered with a large island between the channel and the fort, so that numbers of the enemy may even in day time run down the river without being seen by that garrison." He further said that though the fort or block house at Hunter's was not tenable, being hastily erected and not finished, yet the situation was the best upon the river for every service, as well as for the protection of the frontiers.

The Indians made several invasions near to Fort Hunter, and as we have already mentioned, killed a man in 1757. Bartram Galbraith says in a letter, dated Hunter's Fort, October 1, 1757: "Notwithstanding the happy condition we thought this place in, on Capt. Busse's being stationed here, we have had a man killed within twenty rods of Hunter's barn. We all turned out, but night coming on soon, we could not make any pursuit."

When Col. James Burd visited Fort Hunter in February, 1758, he says "he found Capt. Patterson and Levis here with eighty men. The captain informed me that they had not above three loads of ammunition to a man. I ordered Mr. Barney Hughes to send up here a barrel of powder and lead answerable. In the meantime borrowed of Thomas Gallagher four pounds of powder and one hundred pounds of lead. I ordered a review of the garrison to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

We continue from Col. Burd's journal:

"Tuesday, 19. Had a review this morning of Capt. Patterson's company, and found them complete—fifty-three men, forty-four province arms, and forty-four cartouch boxes—no powder nor lead. I divided one-half pint of powder, and lead in proportion, to a man. I found in this fort four months' provisions for the garrison.

"Captain Davis with his party of fifty-five men, was out of ammunition. I divided one-half pint of powder and lead in proportion to them. Capt. Davis has got twelve hundred weight of flour for the batteaux. Sundry of the batteaux are leaking and must be left behind. Capt. Patterson cannot scout at present for want of officers. I ordered him to apply to the country to assist him to stockade the fort agreeable to their promise to his honor, the Governor. There are three men sick here."

Fort Hunter, or Hunter's mill, like Harris Ferry, was a great shipping point for provisions and military stores up and down the Susquehanna. As early as 1749, when Joseph Chambers resided there, the place was of some consequence. The Colonial Records mention several formal "talks" with the Indians at Hunter's Fort.

Fort Halifax was built at the mouth of Armstrong's creek, about half a mile above the present town of Hali-

fax. There is nothing now to mark the place, except in a slight elevation of the ground and a well known to have belonged to the fort. The fort was built in 1756 by Col. Wm. Clapham. In a letter to Gov. Morris, dated June 20, 1756, Col. Clapham says: "The progress already made in this fort renders it impracticable for me to comply with the commissioner's desire to contract it, at which I was surprised, as I expected every day orders to enlarge it, it being yet, in my opinion, too small. I shall have an officer and thirty men with orders to finish it when I march from hence." In a postscript the colonel adds: "The fort at this place is without a name till your honor is pleased to confer one."

Gov. Morris replied to this letter, as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1756.

"The fort at Armstrong—I would have it called 'Fort Halifax'."

Col. Clapham was under orders to proceed to Shamokin, and previous to embarking for that post, he wrote to Governor Morris, under date of July 1, 1756, as follows: "I shall leave a seargeant's party at Harris, consisting of twelve men, twenty-four at Hunter's Fort, twenty-four at M'Kee's store (twenty-five miles above Fort Hunter), each under the command of an ensign; and Captain Miles, with thirty men, at Fort Halifax, with the inclosed instructions, as I have removed all the stores from Harris Ferry and M'Kee's to this place."

The instructions to Captain Miles, above mentioned, were as follows:

"FORT HALIFAX, July 1, 1756.

"*Sir:*

"You are to command a party of thirty men at Fort Halifax, which you are to finish with all possible expedi-

tion, observing not to suffer your party to straggle in small numbers into the woods, or to go any great distance from the fort, unless detached as an escort, or in case of special orders for that purpose. You are to build barracks within the fort for your men, and also a store house, thirty feet by twelve, in which you are carefully to lodge all provisions, stores, &c., belonging to the province. If the boards purchased for that purpose are not sufficient to finish the banquette, and execute the other designs herein recommended, your men are to be employed in sawing more out of the pine logs now lying near the fort. You are to keep a constant guard, and relieve regularly, to have continual one sentry in each bastion, and in case of attack, to retreat to the fort, and defend it to the last extremity.

"If anything extraordinary occurs, you are immediately to dispatch notice thereof to his Honor, the Governor, and to signify the same to me, if any relief or instructions may be necessary.

"WILLIAM CLAPHAM."

Besides these regular provincial forts, there were several others, built by the settlers themselves. Such were Forts Manady (near the present Manada Furnace) and Brown (near Adam Reed's, at the "big bend" of Swatara). Some of the more substantial dwelling houses of the settlers were also converted into block-houses, and, in times of danger, became rallying points for the people. The Colonial Records mention several of those as existing in Hanover and Paxton townships.

In a letter, dated October 29, 1755, John Harris writes: "I have this day cut loop-holes in my house, and am determined to hold out to the last extremity, if I can get some men to stand by me." He subsequently strengthened his defences by erecting a stockade, which is mentioned by Edward Shippen in a letter to Governor Morris, under date of April 19, 1756.—"John Harris has

built an excellent stockade around his house, which is the only place of security that way for the provisions of the army, he having much good cellar room; and as he has but six or seven men to guard it, if the Government would order six more men there to strengthen it, it would, in my opinion, be of great use to the cause."

THE COUNTY DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The first murmurings of British exaction from Boston excited our population to action, and in nearly every settlement of Lancaster county, meetings of sympathy were held, and strong resolves adopted, responsive to the Boston complainings. The tax on tea and the stamp duties were trifles. The people of this county knew nothing of them, and probably cared no more. The principle of the movement was deeper—more fundamental: the love of self-government; "the glorious privilege of being independent." The excitement was general throughout the county. Individuals opposed it, and from different, though equally pure, motives. Some supposed resistance to the laws to be hopeless at that time, and advised to wait for more strength and resources; others were influenced by religious considerations, just as pure and as potent as had influenced their fathers aforetime. But the county was nearly unanimous in its resistance to British claims, and saw in them the commencement of a colonial servitude, degrading, and threatening the future progress of the country in its destined path to wealth and glory.

The remote position of the county from the scenes of strife, and the march of armies, preclude the writer from describing battle-fields, victories won, or villages sacked, anywhere within its limits. We have no means of determining the amount of force in men or money furnished by the county in aid of the war. From the tone of the votes and resolves passed at the various meetings, and

from the number of officers and men, continental and militia, who joined the army, we may venture the assertion, that no county in the State, of no greater population than this, gave more efficient aid in various ways, or manifested by its acts more devoted patriotism.

At an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster county, (since Dauphin,) held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Col. Timothy Green, chairman, to express their sentiments on the state of affairs, it was unanimously resolved,

"1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2d. That it is the bounden duty of the people to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3d. That in a closer union of the Colonies lies the safeguard of the people.

"4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

"5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require."

The committee consisted of Col. Timothy Green, James Carothers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Copenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, and John Rogers.

These individuals were all prominent men in Hanover township, and with the exception of Captain Copenheffer, they were Scotch-Irish. James Carothers served under Col. Armstrong at Kittatinny, and was wounded. His family emigrated to the west. The descendants of Josiah Espy yet reside in the county. Clark, Stewart and Barnett, it is thought, removed shortly after to the Buffalo valley, and took a prominent part in the struggle for Independence.

We have this minute of another meeting:

"July 25, 1776. This is to certify that we, the associators of Derry township, in Lancaster county, province of Pennsylvania, in the Fourth Battalion, commanded by James Burd, Colonel, do bind ourselves in all the rules and regulations made by the honorable Congress for the militia of this Commonwealth.

Derry township, July 25, 1776. We, the undersigned, are willing to serve in the Fourth Battalion, commanded by Col. James Burd, agreeable to order of Congress, and agree to serve until the first day of November, 1776, in the land service of the country in favor of the flag of liberty.

Frederick Hummel,	Samuel Ramsey,
Alexander Montgomery,	Peter Grove,
David Hummel,	Mathias Hoover,
Philip Blessing,	John M'Farlane,
Philip Fishburn,	George Lauer,
Henry Miller,	Thomas Rowland.
Nicholas Zimmerman,	

Frederick Hummel was afterwards captain of this company.

Contributions in support of the war were not confined to the payment of heavy taxes, but voluntary aid came from associations and individuals in every quarter.

John Harris, the first settler, and father of the founder of Harrisburg, was one of those who when independence was agitated thought the Declaration premature. He feared that the Colonies were unequal to the task of combating with Great Britain. But when Independence was formally declared, he read the Declaration from a Philadelphia newspaper to his wife in the presence of their son. When he had concluded it, he remarked: "The act is now done, and we must now take sides either for or against the country. The war in which we are

about to engage cannot be carried on without money. Now we have £3,000 in the house, and if you are agreed I will take the money to Philadelphia and put it into the public treasury to carry on the war. If we succeed in obtaining our independence we may lose the money—as the government may not be able to pay it back—but we will get our land." She consented, and he carried the money to Philadelphia and deposited it in the treasury, taking certificates in return. After the war he sold these certificates for 17s. 6d. in the pound. After the debt was funded, certificates rose to 25s. in the pound.

A number of additional facts bearing testimony to the patriotism of our citizens during the revolution will be found, in Dr. Egle's Historical Sketch, in the Appendix.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

We commence our sketch of the formation of the county with a general history of the townships within that portion of the county of Lancaster, which was subsequently set off to Dauphin, as well as the territory taken from the latter to form the county of Lebanon; the data, which is derived from a valuable work, now quite rare, prepared by Joseph Miller, Esq., formerly clerk to the County Commissioners, under whose authority it was published.

The Legislature of the Province of Pennsylvania, by an act passed May 10, 1729, erected the county of Lancaster with very extensive limits, not necessary to describe here further than to say, they embraced the present territory of Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon and part of Berks counties.

Among the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Lancaster county, are the following entries:

"Boundaries of the townships in Lancaster county, as they were settled and agreed upon by the magistrates and inhabitants of the said county, the 9th day of June, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the first Tuesday in August ensuing, Anno Domini 1729."

Then follow the names and boundaries of a number of townships, covering the territory of the county from its southern lines to the Kittatinny mountain, among which occur the names of Derry, Peshtank and Lebanon townships, which afterwards became Dauphin county, which are severally described as follows:

"DERRY, 1729.

"'The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of Conewago creek, thence up Susquehanna to the mouth of Swatara, thence up Swatara to the mouth of Quitopohollo, thence south on a direct line to Conowago, and thence down the same to the beginning.'

"The eastern boundary of this township as originally adopted, seems to be involved in some uncertainty; to pursue the letter of the foregoing order, to run *south on a direct line* from the mouth of the Quittopohilla creek to Conowago creek, would strike the latter something like seven miles lower down than the point which, from everything which can now be discovered, seems to have been originally adopted as the southeast corner of Derry township—that, instead of running the eastern line of the township south on a direct line, as the record calls for, the Quittopohilla creek, Killinger's run, and a line southeast from the head of that run to strike the Conowago creek, seems most probable, if not entirely certain. This is inferred from the following facts: *First*—All the territory which lay between the Susquehanna river and the eastern boundary of Lebanon township, and between the Conowago creek and the mountain, was at the same time divided into three townships, viz: Peshtank, Derry and Lebanon. To adhere to a line directly south from the mouth of the Quittopohilla, would have left the territory of Derry township very limited as compared with that of the other two townships. By adopting the Quittopohilla, &c., as the eastern boundary of Derry, that township was still less than either of the other two; but of course, bore a better proportion to them. *Second*—In the year 1768 the inhabitants of Derry township applied to the Court for a division of the township, on the grounds that its boundaries were "*very large and extensive*," and asking that the division line might be a certain road "leading from Conowago creek, by the widow Hall's, to the Swatara creek at Felix Landis', senior." This prayer was granted by the Court, and that road adopted as the di-

viding line, and the eastern division directed to be called *Londonderry township.* Now, if in the year 1768 a line directly south from the mouth of the Quittopohilla to the Conewago creek was considered as the eastern boundary of Derry township, a division of it by the road before mentioned would have been most objectionable, as it would have left Londonderry township but a mere slip of territory, for some distance not a mile wide. And *lastly*—If the Quittopohilla creek, &c., was not considered in 1768 as the originally adopted eastern boundary of Derry township, how or when was the township of Londonderry brought up to that line? There is no record or authority found, creating the township of Londonderry other than by the division of Derry in 1768 before mentioned, nor any afterwards extending the limits of the former eastward, and yet it is certain that Londonderry extended eastward to the Quittopohilla and Killinger run line in 1799, when on the occasion of a division of Lebanon township, Londonderry was called for on that line as may be seen on reference to Annville township. Upon these grounds the conclusion, that the Quittopohilla creek, Killinger's run and a line southeast from the head of that run to the Conewago creek, was the originally adopted eastern boundary of Derry township, seems to be warranted; notwithstanding it must be admitted that that line does not appear to be in strict accordance with the foregoing record.

"PESHTANK TOWNSHIP, 1729.

"'The township of Peshtank, beginning at the mouth of the Swatara, thence up the river to Kohtohtoning hill above Peter Allen's, thence eastward by the south side of the said hill to the meridian of Quotopohollo mouth, thence on a south course to the mouth of the same at Swatara, and down Swatara to the beginning.'

"LEBANON TOWNSHIP, 1729.

"'Lebanon township, beginning under the aforesaid hill at the northeast corner of Peshtank, thence by the

said hill easterly to the meridian of the west line of Tolpohocken Manor, thence southerly and by the said line to the hills bounding Warwick township, thence by the said hills and township westerly to the corner of Derry on Conowago, thence northerly by Derry and Peshtank to the place of beginning.'

"Assuming the 'Kohtohtoning hill,' mentioned in the above records, to be the lower or southmost of the range of mountains, the three townships of Derry, Peshtank and Lebanon, at their organization in 1729, embraced all the territory south of that mountain, which subsequently became part of Dauphin county, except that portion of Heidelburg township, which was thrown into Dauphin on the division of Dauphin from Lancaster county. The northeast corner of Lebanon township, as described above, was afterwards cut off by the division line between Berks and Lancaster counties. The Lebanon township record above given calls for the Kohtohtoning hill, from the northeast corner of Peshtank to the meridian of the west line of the Tolpohocken manor; that point at the hill has been assumed to correspond with the east line of Lebanon township, as given on Smith's map, and is found by examination of drafts in the Surveyor General's office to correspond in position and course with the west line of Tulpohocken manor.

"HANOVER TOWNSHIP, 1739.

"At February Sessions, 1736–7, a petition was presented to the court of Lancaster county, stating that many of the *inhabitants of Derry township, living on the northwest side of the Swatara creek*, labored under inconveniences by reason of the largeness of the township, and asking to be divided from the other part thereof, and that their bounds might be as follows: 'To be divided on the west from Peshtank by Beaver creek, from its mouth to the mountain; from Lebanon on the east and Derry on the south, by Swatara creek from Beaver creek mouth to the forks, and thence by the north branch thereof to the mountain,' which was allowed by the court

and ordered to be recorded, and that the said township be called 'Hanover.' The boundaries of this township are all natural and therefore cannot easily be mistaken; but there is an evident mistake in stating the petitioners to be inhabitants of Derry township, residing northwest of the Swatara creek, and that their prayer was for a division of Derry township. A glance at the boundaries of Derry will show that there was no part of that township on the northwest side of Swatara creek, and the division lines asked for and granted did not touch upon the territory at all. The mistake is not of any practical importance, but seems evident that the petition was from inhabitants of Peshtank, and for a division of that township. Hanover as thus laid off, embraced parts of what was before Peshtank and Lebanon townships.

"BETHEL TOWNSHIP, 1739.

"The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county in May, 1739, on the application of inhabitants of Lebanon township, setting forth that they labored under several disadvantages by the largeness of the township, and praying the same may be divided into two townships, and one of them be called Bethel; 'Ordered by the Court that the division line begin at Swatara creek, at a stony ridge about half a mile below John Tittler's and continuing along the said ridge easterly to Tulpohocken township, to the north of Tobias Pickle's, so as in its course to leave John Benagle, Adam Steel, Thomas Ewersly and Mathias Tice to the southward of the said line; that the northermost division be called the township of Bethel, and the southern division continue the name of Lebanon.' This division was made by a single line run across the township of Lebanon from the Swatara creek to the original east line of that township, consequently that portion of the territory which was afterwards cut off by the Berks county line, was a part of Bethel township from this division in 1739 until the Berks county line was run, which was in the year 1752.

"BERKS COUNTY, 1752.

"The Legislature of the Province, by an act passed March 11, 1752, erected the county of Berks, separating the new county on the southwest from Lancaster by the line which subsequently continued to be the dividing line between Dauphin and Berks counties, and the same which at present divides Lebanon from Berks, and Dauphin from Schuylkill counties. This line, as before stated, cut off a portion of Bethel township, and will be referred to hereafter in relation to the boundaries of townships.

"At the time the county of Berks was erected, the townships of Warwick, Heidleburg and Cocalico had existence in Lancaster county: they either adjoined the south and east sides of Lebanon township, or were located in that neighborhood. At February sessions, 1757, the inhabitants of the township of Heidleburg petitioned the court, stating their difficulties arising out of the largeness of their township, and that there was a considerable body of land laying between the townships of Heidleburg, Lebanon, Warwick and Cocalico, that had not before then been erected into or annexed to any township, and praying for a reconstruction of said townships: upon which the court ordered and designated the boundaries of several townships, among which was Heidleburg, as follows:

"HEIDLEBURG TOWNSHIP, 1757.

"'Beginning at the south side of Joseph Cratzer's land, bounding upon Lebanon and extending by the same northerly to Bethel township; thence easterly along Bethel to Tulpohocken township, in Berks county; thence by the same to Cocalico township, to Valentine Feeman's; thence by the same and by Elizabeth township to the place of beginning.' This gives the boundaries of Heidleburg township as they were when Dauphin county was subsequently taken from Lancaster, and the they remained so long as Heidleburg township stream portion of Dauphin county. ra creek

"UPPER PAXTON TOWNSHIP, 1767.

"At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Lancaster in August, 1767, a petition was presented from inhabitants of Lower Paxton township, stating that some time ago Upper Paxton, above the Narrows, was a separate township from Lower Paxton, and had their annual officers; James Murry and William Clark served as constables in said Paxton above the Narrows, and they had their own inspectors, &c.; and learning that the inhabitants of Upper Paxton, above the Narrows, had petitioned the court for a road from the Narrows to James Reed's, and obtained an order for a view of the same as in Lower Paxton, which alarmed the petitioners, and they therefore prayed the court to grant them relief by confirming a division line of said townships. Whereupon the court 'ordered that the partition line between Upper and Lower Paxton be made from the mouth of Fishing creek, where it empties into Susquehanna, and from thence along the top of Kittatenia mountain, *next to Lower Paxton*, to Beaver creek.'

"There does not appear to be any record of the court previous to the date of the above, establishing, or in any way recognizing the existence of Upper Paxton township. The minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which usually exhibit the townships and the names of the constables for each at the commencement of each session, does not notice either the name of Upper Paxton township, or any constable as from such township, until after the date of the order of 1767; that order is the only record found creating this township at all, and as it has in that order no northern limit assigned, it may be taken that from August, 1767, Upper Paxton embraced at least all the territory subsequently assigned to Dauphin county, from ea[illegible] lower mountain to the Mahantongo creek, subject, the[illegible]ever, to a debatable question whether Hanover count[illegible]hip extended northward by the second mountain; a sion in [illegible] which is noticed more at large under the head was in th[illegible], East and West.'

"LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, 1768.

"February Sessions, 1768.—'The court, taking into consideration a petition preferred to them by the inhabitants of Derry township, setting forth that the bounds of the said township were very extensive and large, and the inhabitants thereof labored under several inconveniences by reason thereof, and praying the said court to divide the said township into two parts, according to a boundary line agreed upon by the said inhabitants, to wit:

"'Along a certain road leading from Conewago creek, by the widow Hall's; thence to Felix Landis, senior, at Swatara creek, which said road is to fall into the east part of the said township, and that the said part be known by the name of Londonderry, and that the west part of said township retain the name of Derry. It is considered and ordered by the court that the said township be divided agreeable to the prayer of said petition, and that the said part to the east be known by the name of Londonderry, and the west end be known by the name of Derry, which said division line is hereby confirmed to be and remain firm and stable forever, and as such to be entered of record.' The reasons for adopting the Quittopohilla creek, &c., as the eastern boundary, are stated under the head of Derry township, and need not be repeated here. For subsequent alterations in the lines of this township, see 'Derry and Londonderry Re-formed.'

"DIVISION OF HANOVER INTO EAST AND WEST HANOVER, 1785.

"February Sessions, 1785.—'The court, taking into consideration the limits of the township of Hanover and great difficulties of the several officers therein in discharging their respective duties, on due consideration and advisement, do direct a division thereof by a small stream of water running through the same, which is called the West Branch of Priest's run, and rises on the lands of Philip Rank, and from thence by the said stream or run of water until it empties itself into Swatara creek

at Michael Brown's mill; and do further denominate that division which is next to Jonestown, by the name of East Hanover, and the other division thereof by the name of West Hanover.' The stream of water called Priest's run in the foregoing record, is not found by that name on Mr. Smith's map, nor is any one now living in that section of the county who knows of a stream by that name; but from the best information which has been obtained, that marked on Smith's map and now generally known as Raccoon creek, was the dividing line between East and West Hanover townships down to the year 1813, when Lebanon county was taken from Dauphin, the northwest line of which runs in the neighborhood of Raccoon creek, and, indeed, the head of that creek is made one of the points of that line, and the running of that line so near the dividing line of East and West Hanover townships, made it of but little practical importance where the separating line of the two townships was; it may, however, be assumed with reasonable certainty that Raccoon creek was the line.

"There is another question which it seems proper, and in place here to refer to, it is as to the true boundary on the north of East and West Hanover townships; in point of what may be called practice, it seems those townships were held to extend to the second mountain at least from an early day; if the records are consulted it by no means is certain that the practice was in accordance with them, or that there was any authority until a later day, for supposing those townships extended beyond the first mountain, other than long usage. When the township of Peshtank was erected, in 1729, it extended from Swatara creek to Kohtohtoning hill, above Peter Allen's; where Peter Allen's was, or whether the first mountain of the range was the only one known by the name of Kohtohtoning, it is now impossible to know; the probability is that start from below and running up the river, if it had been intended to pass the first mountain and adopt the second, it would have been so stated; this, however, is but conjecture. The next matter of record

bearing on the question, occurs when Hanover township was erected in 1737: Beaver creek from its mouth to the mountain, was made the dividing line between Hanover and Peshtank; Beaver creek had its source at the southern base of the first mountain, and the division line was extended no farther. It should have been stated before, when referring to the boundaries of Peshtank, that when the Kothtohtoning hill was reached, the line run eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of the mouth of Quittopohilla creek. Again, in the year 1767, the court ordered the division line between Upper and Lower Paxton townships to be made from the mouth of Fishing creek; thence along the top of Kittatinia mountain, *next to Lower Paxton*, to Beaver creek. Hanover township was divided into East and West in the year 1785; the dividing line was a run, having its source on the south side of the first mountain. In this case, like that of the division of Peshtank and Hanover, the record provides no line extending beyond the first mountain. The practice of treating the territory between the first and second mountains as within the Hanovers, probably originated soon after the organization of Dauphin county, in the year 1785. The question whether East Hanover township extended beyond the first mountain in the year 1796, occurred in the trial of the case of Gloninger vs. Goddard, in the Common Pleas of Lebanon county, and which is reported in 5th Watts, 221. The understanding and practice before mentioned was fully proved on that trial; in the Supreme Court, however, although it was not thought necessary to the question, the Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court clearly intimated that the records showed the first mountain to be the true boundary. This question and these matters relating to it are here merely referred to as a part of the history of township boundaries, and not to be understood as suggesting any existing difficulty; incidently the second mountain has become the record line of West Hanover, as may be seen on reference to the records establishing

Rush township, in 1820, and the division of West Hanover township in 1842.

"DAUPHIN COUNTY.

"By an act of Assembly passed on the 4th March, 1785, Dauphin county was erected, the entire territory of which was taken from the county of Lancaster, according to the following boundaries, viz: 'Beginning on the west side of the river Susquehanna, opposite to the mouth of the Conewago creek; thence up the middle of the said creek to Moore's mill; and from thence to the head of said creek; and from thence by a direct line to the southeast corner of Heidleburg township, where it strikes the Berks county line; thence northwest, by the line of Berks county, to the Mahantango creek; thence by the same, by the line of Northumberland county and crossing the river Susquehanna, to the line of Cumberland county; thence down the Susquehanna, on the west side thereof, by the line of Cumberland county and that part of the line of York county, to the place of beginning, on the west side of the river Susquehanna.' These boundaries embrace the whole bed of the Susquehanna river, to low water mark on the western shore, and it seems to have followed as a consequence, that all township lines previously butting on the river, were extended to the western shore."

The county derives its name from the *dauphin* of France, (the eldest son of the King,) as a token of regard for the assistance rendered by his father, Louis XVI., to the Americans during the Revolution.

"MIDDLE PAXTON TOWNSHIP, 1787.

"At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held in Dauphin county in the month of August, 1787, an order was issued to commissioners to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of dividing Upper Paxton township, who reported a dividing line, 'Commencing at the river

Susquehanna, at the mouth of a run emptying into the said river and running from Jacob Strickler's spring, and thence along the different courses of the said run to the place where the said spring extracts out of the earth, and from thence by a direct line to the dividing ridge; thence along the said ridge to the extremity thereof, to the line of Berks county.'

"The court directed the township to be divided, agreeably to this report, from the said line to the upper boundary of Lower Paxton, to be called Middle Paxton.

"HARRISBURG BOROUGH, 1791.

"The town of Harrisburg was incorporated and made a borough by an act of Assembly passed on the 13th of April, 1791, with the following boundaries, viz:

"'Beginning at low water mark on the eastern shore of the Susquehanna river; thence by the pine apple tree north 60¼ degrees, east 79 perches, to an ash tree on the west bank of Paxton creek; thence by the several courses thereof 323 perches to a white hickory in William Maclay line; thence by the same south 67¾ degrees, west 212, to a marked chestnut oak, on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna; thence by the same course to low water mark; and from thence by the low water mark to the place of beginning.'

"This act of 1791 was repealed by the act passed February 1, 1808, but the first section of the latter act provided that the boundaries of Harrisburg should continue as fixed by the act of 1791. By the 17th section of an act of Assembly passed April 16, 1838, it is provided that from and after the passage of the act 'the northwestern boundary line of the borough of Harrisburg, as incorporated by the act of 13 April, 1791, shall be extended and enlarged, as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at the southwest corner of the present boundary line on Susquehanna river; thence extending along the same, at low water mark, to the upper corner and line of the land of the late William Maclay on said

river, in Susquehanna township, and thence by a parallel line to Paxton creek; thence along said stream to the northwest corner of the present boundary line of the said borough of Harrisburg, so as to include the whole village or town of Maclaysburg within the limits of the aforesaid borough of Harrisburg.'

"The position of the new line from the river to Paxton creek was established in 1847, in proceedings, to determine that line of Susquehanna township which is given under the head of that township."

Further reference to Harrisburg will be found in our description of the towns in the county.

"ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP, 1799.

"An order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county was issued at June Sessions, 1799, to commissioners to examine and report a line dividing the township of Lebanon, as nearly as might be for the convenience of the people, into two equal parts. To this order the said commission reported the following line of division, to wit:

"'Beginning at the line between Bethel township and Lebanon township; thence by lands of Jacob Boltz, John Miller, Adam Heylman, John Heylman, junior, John Heylman, Michael Krider, Christian Long, Abraham Long, Herman Long, Peter Forney, John Gingrich, Martin Carmony, Jacob Hegea, John Heiss, Michael Urich, Christian Bachman, and Robert Coleman, Esquire, south four degrees, east 2,520 perches, to a marked black oak, at the line between Londonderry township and the township of Lebanon aforesaid.'

"This report was confirmed by the Court at September Sessions, 1799, and it was ordered that it be thereafter designated upon the records of the court by the name of Annville township.

"SWATARA TOWNSHIP, 1799.

"The court, at their September sessions, in the year 1799, issued an order to commissioners to view Lower Paxton township, and report to the next sessions, a line dividing said township as nearly as might be for the convenience of the people, into two equal parts; to which order the commissioners made return, that they had made a division of the said township by a line

"'Beginning at the Paxton creek, where the breast of Landis' mill dam formerly stood; thence south 85 degrees, east 192 perches, to a hickory in the land of John Neisley; thence south 76 degrees, east 375 perches, to a black oak in the land of Joshua Elder, Esq.; thence south 80 degrees, east 135½ perches, to the fence of the glieb land belonging to the Paxton meeting house; thence south 85 degrees, east 667 perches, to a chestnut tree in Christian Page's field; thence 340 perches to Michael Cassel's bake oven; thence 200 perches to the house of George Reese; thence 262 perches to a marked hickory on the bank of Beaver creek, on land of Jacob Siders.'

"This report was confirmed by the court, and it was ordered that it be entered of record, and that the southern division be designated upon the records of the court by the name of Swatara township. The foregoing shows the divsion line between Lower Paxton and Swatara townships in the year 1799; subsequently Lower Paxton township was again divided and Susquehanna township taken from it by a line from the mountain to somewhere near the centre of the line of Swatara, giving the southern section of the division to Susquehanna; thus making the before described Swatara line in part the dividing line between Susquehanna and Swatara townships. In the year 1842 the court issued an order to commissioners to view, *ascertain and establish and lay out* a line of division between Susquehanna and Swatara townships from the bridge over Paxton creek at the junction of

Market and Chestnut streets, in the line of the borough of Harrisburg, to the corner between the townships of Swatara, Susquehanna and Lower Paxton. The commissioners reported the following line, to wit:

"'Beginning at the corner between the said townships of Swatara, Susquehanna and Lower Paxton where the eastern branch of Keenbertz' mill dam crosses the same, and where a public road from said mill crosses said branch; thence down said branch and mill dam, along the west side thereof by the several courses, $39\frac{6}{10}$ perches to the forks of said dam; thence by the western fork of said dam and branch, and along the north side thereof, by their several courses, 68 perches to a point where said branch is crossed by a road leading to Keenbertz' mill, and opposite the mouth of a run entering said branch from the southwest; thence crossing said branch and up said run and ravine along which it flows by their several courses, $94\frac{7}{10}$ perches to a hickory in or near the line of lands of F. Rudy; thence by said line north $88\frac{3}{4}$ degrees, west 93 perches, to the forks of a stream rising near a stone corner between lands of the heirs of Joshua Elder and Jacob Pancake, deceased, in said Rudy's line; thence down said stream, by the several courses thereof, 88 perches to its junction with Rutherford's run; thence down Rutherford's run two perches to the mouth of Hileman's run; thence up Hileman's run, by the several courses thereof, 119 perches to the line of James Herrington, where a road crosses said run; thence by the line of Herrington's land, south $67\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, west 109 perches, to where said line strikes the head waters of a run which leads across the Downingtown and Ephrata turnpike road; thence down said run, by the several courses thereof, 153 perches to the middle of said turnpike and a bridge across said run; thence along the middle of said turnpike road to the middle of the bridge over Paxton creek aforesaid, by the following courses and distances: north 74 degrees, west 68 perches, to an angle; north $74\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, west 213 perches to an angle on Allison's hill; north 66 degrees, west $51\frac{2}{10}$ perches to the

junction of said turnpike with the Jonestown road, and south 78¼ degrees, west 8 perches to the middle of said bridge.'

"This report was confirmed by the court on the 18th of January, 1843. The line thus run, so far as it goes, varies materially from the line of 1799 before mentioned. The first division line of Swatara township may be found recorded in Ses. Doc., 1795, 1801, page 272; the second in Road Doc. A, page 273.

"HALIFAX TOWNSHIP, 1804.

"At December Sessions, 1803, the court issued an order to certain commissioners to view and lay out a new township out of parts of Upper and Middle Paxton townships, who reported the following boundaries of the new township, to wit:

"'Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite the end of Peter's mountain; thence along the top of Peter's mountain to the Berks and Dauphin county line; thence along said line to Wiconisco mountain; thence along the top of said mountain to the Susquehanna river and across said river, and thence to the place of beginning.'

"This report was confirmed by the court at their March sessions, A. D. 1804, and it was ordered that the new township be called Halifax. The mountain called 'Wiconisco' in the above report is the same usually called Berry's mountain.

"LYKENS TOWNSHIP, 1810.

"Upon the petition of inhabitants of Upper Paxton township, asking for a division of said township, the court issued an order at their January Sessions, 1810, to three commissioners to enquire into the propriety of granting said prayer, and to make a plot or draft of the township, &c. The commissioners reported in favor of a division of the township by the following line, to wit:

"'Beginning at a pine tree in the Halifax township line, on the summit of Berry's mountain, at Peter Richard's Gap; thence north 10 degrees, east along and near a public road, which leads from Halifax to Sunsbury through Hain's Gap, 460 perches to a post on the north side of Wiconisco creek, near the said road; thence north 80 perches to a pine; thence running along the public road aforesaid, north 5 degrees, west 470 perches to Buffington's church, leaving the said church on the westward; thence a course north 10 degrees west, leaving the dwelling of John Hopple westward 1150 perches to Mahantango creek,' &c., &c.

"The report then follows the lines around the two divisions of Upper Paxton as they were after taking off Halifax township (running the lines across the river.) It is therefore unnecessary to follow them further here, as the line given above shows the division of what was then Upper Paxton township. This report was confirmed by the court on the 3d of September, 1810, and it was ordered that the eastern division be called Lykens township.

"LEBANON COUNTY, 1813.

"By an act of Assembly, passed 16th February, 1813, Lebanon county was erected out of parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties—principally from the former—with the following boundaries to wit:

"'Beginning at the southeast corner of Dauphin county, where it intersects the Berks county line, about four miles from Newmanstown; thence through Lancaster county to a sand stone house, formerly occupied by George Wigman, and including the same, on the great road leading from Shafferstown to Elizabeth furnace; thence to a house formerly occupied by one Shroyer, deceased, and including the same, on the great road leading from Lebanon to Manheim; thence to Snyder's mill on Conewago creek, excluding the same; thence northerly to the house of one Henry, at the cross roads lead-

ing from Harrisburg to Reading, including the same; thence to Raccoon creek on the Blue or Kittatinny mountain; thence along the said mountain, on the top thereof, to the Berks county line; thence along said line to the place of beginning.'

"By an act passed 21st February, 1814, three commissioners were appointed to run and mark the boundary lines between the counties of Lebanon and Lancaster and Lebanon and Dauphin. Their report is on file in the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county; that part which relates to the line between Dauphin and Lebanon counties, is as follows, to wit:

"'Starting from Snyder's mill on the Conewago creek; thence north 14¾ degrees, west seven miles and 132 perches, to Andrew Henry's, including the same; thence north 15¼ degrees, west eight miles and 239 perches, to the source of Raccoon creek; thence on the same course 32 perches to the summit of the first or Blue mountain; thence along the same north 64 degrees, east 13 miles and three-fourths of a mile to the Berks county line.'

"On the 29th of March, 1821, another act of Assembly was passed, providing

"'That so much of the townships of East Hanover and Bethel, in the county of Dauphin, as lies north of the Blue or Kittatinny mountain, shall be and compose a part of the county of Lebanon.'

"And by a subsequent act commissioners were appointed to run these extended lines; and as appears by their report—which is recorded in Dauphin county, in Road Docket A, page 73—that the southwestern line of Lebanon county was extended from the top of the first to the top of the fourth mountain, a distance of 4 miles and 192 perches; and from thence along the top of the fourth mountain to the Berks county line. These divisions took from the county of Dauphin the entire townships Heidleburg, Bethel, Lebanon, Annville, East Hanover and a large portion of Londonderry and a small strip of West Hanover, west of Raccoon creek; that is,

supposing all the territory between the first and fourth mountains, taken under the act of March, 1821, belonged to East Hanover and Bethel townships, and no part of it to Middle Paxton township.

"SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP, 1815.

"An order was issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 30th of January, 1815, returnable on the 1st April succeeding, to three commissioners to enquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of inhabitants of Lower Paxton township, asking for a division of said township. The commissioners reported in favor of a division, and that they had run the dividing line as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at the top of the first bench of the mountain, north of the plantation of Andrew Stephens, at a hickory tree; thence south 17 degrees, east 1,856 perches to the intersection of the northern line of Swatara township, near the head of Joshua Elder's mill dam; in the course of which division line we passed about 50 perches west of John Beck's, about 20 perches east of Andrew Stephen's, close to the west end of Miller's mill on Paxton creek, about 50 yards west of George Hain's, about half-way between Shupp's and Parthemer's; thence about 50 yards east of Daniel Feree's; thence about 50 perches west of Martin Mayer's, thence west of Christian Eby's about 40 yards; thence east of John Carson's, about 20 perches to the intersection of Swatara line, about 60 perches further on.'

"This report was confirmed by the court on the 1st May, 1815, and it was ordered that the western division be called Susquehanna township. For a subsequent alteration of the south lines of this township see Swatara township—the mill dam there called Kimbortz, is the same which is called Elder's above. See Road Docket 1809–15, page 431. The township of Susquehanna was and yet is bounded in part by the borough of Harrisburg, the limits of which were extended to the northwest by the

act of 16th April, 1838. In August, 1847, the court appointed commissioners to ascertain the new line of this township, dividing it from the borough of Harrisburg, who reported the following, to wit:

"'Beginning at a point at the river Susquehanna near the house of George Hammond; thence a straight line north 64 degrees, east to a post at the Paxton creek, near a willow tree, 259 perches.'

"This report was confirmed by the court on the 24th January, 1848.

"MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP, 1819.

"At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held the 22d day of October, 1818, an order was issued to three commissioners to inquire into the propriety of dividing the townships of Upper Paxton and Lykens, then embracing the whole of Lykens valley, into three townships, as had been petitioned for by the inhabitants of said valley. The commissioners reported that they were of opinion that the two aforesaid townships ought to be divided into three, and that they had accordingly run and marked the lines of division as follows, to wit:

"'The *First* township beginning at Mahantango creek, a short distance below Miller's Fording, on the old Sunsbury road; thence down the same to the river, and across said river to the mouth of West Mahantango creek; thence down the western shore of Susquehanna to a point opposite to Berry's mountain; thence by Halifax township across said river, and along the summit of said mountain 5 miles, 200 perches to a chestnut oak tree; thence north 7½, west 6 miles 80 perches to the beginning, which we have called Upper Paxton township. The *Second* we have called Berry township, beginning at the chestnut oak aforesaid; thence by the summit of Berry's mountain aforesaid 4 miles 260 perches, to a small chestnut oak; thence north 6, west 7 miles (through Hain's Gap,) to Mahantango creek aforesaid; thence down the same to the point aforesaid, near Miller's fording; thence

by the line of Upper Paxton aforesaid, (reversed,) south 7½ degrees, east 6 miles 80 perches, to the beginning. The *Third* beginning at the same chestnut oak aforesaid; thence along the summit of Berry's mountain aforesaid 10 miles to the line of Schuylkill county; thence by same 8¼ miles to Mahantango creek aforesaid; thence down the same to Berry township aforesaid; thence by the same south 6 degrees, east seven miles, to the beginning, 'and which we have called Lykens township.''

"This report was confirmed by the court, March 12, 1819, except so far as the new or centre division, which the court ordered to be called *Mifflin township.* See Ses. Doc. 1815–23, page 212.

"RUSH TOWNSHIP, 1820.

"On the 23d of October, 1819, the Court of Quarter Sessions issued an order to commissioners to enquire into the propriety of dividing the township of Middle Paxton, who reported in favor of a division and that they had run a dividing line as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning on a stone heap on the second mountain, the summit of which separates West Hanover from Middle Paxton township, at the distance 3½ miles from the northwest corner of West Hanover township, thence north 10 degrees west 3 miles 150 perches to a chestnut oak tree on the top of Peter's mountain and line of Halifax township.'

"This report was confirmed by the court March 14, 1820, and it was ordered that the new township be called *Rush township;* for record see Ses. Doc. 1815–23, page 282. The line above described continued to be the dividing line between Rush and Middle Paxton townships from 1820 to 1832; previous to 22d of November, 1831, a petition had been presented to the court, praying for an alteration of the dividing line between those two townships, and on that day the court issued an order to commissioners to enquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, who made report in favor of

altering the line, and that they had run the line as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at a chestnut oak on the top of Peters' mountain, the northwest corner of Rush township; thence a southwesterly course along the summit of said mountain, which separates Jackson and Halifax townships from Middle Paxton and Rush, 7 miles 25 perches to a marked hickory; thence passing on the line between John Williams and the widow Fortenback south 10 degrees east one mile and 185 perches to a chestnut oak on the summit of the third mountain; thence a northeasterly course along the top of the said mountain 7 miles, intersecting the west line of Rush township.'

"This report was confirmed by the court November 19th, 1832. See Road Doc. A, page 74.

"DERRY AND LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIPS AS RE-FORMED, 1826.

"Between the year 1813, when the erection of Lebanon county cut off a large portion of Londonderry township, and the year 1825 some proceedings were had in the Quarter Sessions to remodel the townships of Derry and Londonderry, none of which however seem to have received the final sanction of the court. At November Term, 1825, the court appointed three commissioners to enquire into the propriety of a division, who made report in favor of a division, by a line

"'Beginning at a black oak tree on the eastern bank of the Swatara creek, at the mouth of Strickler's run; thence a due east course 7 miles and 120 perches to the Lebanon county line, at the farm of Jacob Longnecker.'

"The court confirmed this report on the 21st of January, 1826, and gave to the northern section the name of Derry and to the southern division the name of Londonderry. See Road Docket A, page 13.

"JACKSON TOWNSHIP, 1828.

"On the 23d August, 1828, an order was issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions to three commissioners to view and report upon the propriety of dividing the township of Halifax according to the prayer of inhabitants of the east end of said township, asking for a division, and that the new township might be called Jackson, previously presented to said court. The commissioners reported, that in their opinions a division of said township was necessary and proper, and that they had run and marked a division line as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at a chestnut oak on the top of Peters' mountain, in Winn's Gap, on the line dividing Halifax and Middle Paxton townships; thence across Powell's and Armstrong's valleys, north 3½ degrees, west 6 miles and 280 perches to a hickory on the line between Upper Paxton and Halifax townships, on Berry's mountain, at a small curve in said mountain about three-quarters of a mile west of Woodside's Gap.'

"This report was confirmed by the court at November Sessions, 1828. See Road Docket A, page 37.

"LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP, 1840.

By a resolution of the Legislature passed March 18, 1840, Pam. Laws, page 710, it was provided that

"'That part of Swatara township, in the county of Dauphin south of straight lines forthwith to be run by the supervisor of said township, commencing at the west end of the bridge over Swatara creek at Nissley's mill, thence to the residence of *Daniel Smith*, thence to Christian Roop's, thence to *Samuel Neidig's*, thence to the river Susquehanna at the line dividing the farms of Christian Mumma and John Heagy, and thence immediately by the lower end of Shreiner's island to the York county line shall hereafter form a separate election district, and township to be called Lower Swatara.'

"And by the 27th section of an act of Assembly passed on the 13th June, 1840, it is further provided that

"'That part of Lower Swatara township, in the county of Dauphin, north of straight lines to be run by the supervisors of the townships of Swatara and Lower Swatara, commencing at the residence of *Daniel Smith*, thence to Peter Roop's, thence to Christian Good's fulling mill, and thence to the residence of *Samuel Neidig*, shall hereafter form part of Swatara township, &c., and that so much of the resolution passed 18 March, 1840, as is hereby altered is repealed.'

"WISCONISCO TOWNSHIP, 1840.

"The 90th section of an act of Assembly, passed July 2d, 1839, Pam. Laws, page 602, provides

"'That that part of Lykens township, in the county of Dauphin, north of lines to be run by the supervisors of said township: 'commencing at a bridge crossing the head of the widow Snyder's mill dam at the Mifflin township line, thence east to the hand board in the forks of road on the lands of Elder and Haldeman, thence a straight line to a house of Martin Rickert, now occupied by *Peter Rickert*, at the foot of the Short mountain, thence east along the foot of the mountain (north side) to the Schuylkill county line, shall hereafter form a separate township to be called Wisconisco.'

"By the 54th section of an act, passed April 14, 1840, Pam. Laws, page 342, it is provided that the name of *Peter Rickert* in the foregoing act shall be taken and construed to mean *Henry Rickert*, and that it shall be the duty of the supervisors to file the survey or plot of said lines run, in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the county of Dauphin. On the 26th June, 1840, the plot or draft of the lines run was filed as above directed and are as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at a point on the Mifflin township line, thence north 63½ degrees, east 296 perches to cross roads, thence due east 464 perches to a chestnut oak,

thence north 83 degrees, east 52 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 77 degrees, east 30 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 53 degrees, east 120 perches to a black oak, thence north 60 degrees, east 79 perches to a chestnut, thence north 65 degrees, east 61 perches to a poplar, thence north 80 degrees, east 450 perches to a white pine, thence north 75 degrees, east 82 perches to a white pine, thence north 70 degrees, east 280 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 67 degrees, east 186 perches to a chestnut, thence north 64 degrees, east 300 perches to a chestnut, thence north 67 degrees, east 310 perches to a white oak at the Schuylkill county line, making in all 8 miles, 150 perches.'

"SOUTH AND EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIPS OUT OF WEST HANOVER, 1842.

"The 64th section of an act of Assembly passed March 4th, 1842, provides that the township of West Hanover, in the county of Dauphin, shall, as then divided into three separate election districts, thereafter form three separate townships: the south district to be called 'South Hanover,' the east district to be called 'East Hanover,' and the west district 'West Hanover;' and that the then supervisors should file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, as the dividing lines of said townships, the survey and draft thereto annexed, of the election lines run of said West Hanover township, pursuant to law, by M. Robeson on the 17th day of September, 1838. On the 14th March, 1842, the survey and draft of M. Robeson was filed as above directed, and was recorded in Road Docket A, page 253, as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at the Swatara creek, half a mile south of the intersection of Bow run with said creek, at a chestnut oak on the land of John Fox; thence through land of Conrad Waggoner, Philip Stine, Abraham Hoover, Jacob Leasure, and John B. Morehead, to the present residence of J. B. Morehead, leaving the houses on all said

farms north, except Conrad Waggoner—whole distance, 2 miles and 20 perches—course bearing south 82 degrees west; thence from J. B. Morehead's through other land of said Morehead, Doc. William Simonton, Samuel M'Cord, William M'Cord, Jacob Keiffer, Samuel Shellenberger, George Bashore, William Bomgardner and Christian Walters, to Beaver creek, to a hickory, leaving all the houses on said farms north, except J. B. Morehead's present residence, one of Doc. William Simonton's tenant houses, now occupied by John Farling; Samuel M'Cord's and William M'Cord's—these five are south—course bearing the same, viz: south 82 degrees west, distance 2⅞ miles. Then beginning at the house of J. B. Morehead, (present residence;) thence through land of said Morehead and near land of Daniel Keim, through land of Doc. William Simonton, Alexander M'Fadden, Daniel Keiffer, Samuel Zimmerman, John Snodgrass, Simon Stout, Samuel Fleming, Mary M'Creight, Joseph Shoop, Benjamin Snodgrass, Emanuel Cassel, junior, (near Daniel and William Gross,) Joseph Allen, William Crum, (near Daniel Aungst,) E. and C. B. Grubb, George Rhoads, John Rhoads and E. and C. B. Grubb, to the top of the second mountain—the present boundary of West Hanover township—leaving all the houses on said farms west, except Daniel Keim, Simon Stout, Benjamin Snodgrass, Daniel and William Gross, Emanuel Cassel, junior, Daniel Aungst, E. and C. B. Grubb, George Rhoads and John Rhoads; course bearing north 14½ degrees west, distance 8 miles.'

"JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, 1842.

"In the year 1842, inhabitants of Jackson township petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for a division of said township: whereupon the said court, on the 23d April, 1842, issued an order to three commissioners to enquire into the propriety of granting the said prayer, who made report, that they considered a division of the said township necessary, and had run a dividing line as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at a white oak on the summit of the dividing ridge, at the Halifax township line, and between the farms of Abraham Kinportz and Lewis Culp; thence north 66 degrees east 250 perches to a post; thence north 42 degrees east 50 perches to a post; thence north 66 degrees east 340 perches to a post; thence north 71 degrees east 160 perches to a post; thence north 66 degrees east 80 perches to a post; thence north 69 degrees east 656 perches to a post; thence 18 degrees east 171 perches to a post; thence north 55 degrees east 28 perches to a post; thence north 39 degrees east 304 perches to a post; thence along Broad mountain north 13 degrees east 140 perches to a post; thence north 7 degrees west 520 perches to a pine in Deitrich's Gap, on the summit of Berry's mountain, being in length 8 miles and 140 perches.'

"This report was confirmed by the court on the 24th of November, 1842. In the year 1844 the inhabitants of Jackson petitioned the court, complaining of part of the division line as made in 1842, and praying for an alteration. Whereupon the court appointed other commissioners to view and report on the propriety of making such alteration. These commissioners reported in favor of alteration, and that they agreed upon and run the following line:

"'Beginning at a pine on lands of John Shoop, senior, corner of former partition line between said Jackson and Jefferson townships; thence north 68 degrees east 13¼ miles to the Schuylkill county line.'

"This report was confirmed by the court November 23d, 1844.

"WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, 1846.

"Upon the petition of inhabitants of Mifflin township, asking for a division of that township, the court on the 3d of September, 1845, issued an order to three commissioners to view and report on the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition; who reported that in their

opinions a division of said township was necessary, and that they had laid off the following portion of the same, to be called Washington, to wit:

"'Beginning at a post on the line dividing said township of Mifflin from Upper Paxton township, on the property belonging to Philip Lenker; thence a straight line bearing north 75½ degrees, east 1506 perches, or near 4¾ miles, to a post on the line dividing said township of Mifflin from Lykens township; thence by said line bearing south 7 degrees east and about 2¾ miles, to the top of Berry's mountain; thence along the north side of said mountain westward 4¾ miles to a stone heap; thence along the Upper Paxton township line north 7 degrees west 2¾ miles to the place of beginning.'

"This report was confirmed by the Court on the 23d day of January, 1846.

REED TOWNSHIP, 1849.

By an act of Assembly approved April 6, 1849, it is enacted that

"That portion of the qualified voters of Penn election district, Dauphin county, that reside in Middle Paxton township, shall hereafter vote at the regular place of holding elections for said township, and the balance of of the voters of said Penn election district shall hold their election at the new school house on Duncan's island, and shall be erected into a separate township and school district, to be called Reed township," etc.

The township is bounded on the north and northeast by Halifax township, on the west by the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers, and on the south and southeast by Middle Paxton township.

CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP, 1850.

This township was organized by an act of Assembly, approved April 2, 1850, which enacted

"That from and after the passage of this act all that part of the townships of Derry and Londonderry lying within the following boundaries, to wit:

"Beginning at the Conewago creek, the line of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, at the place where Brill's run empties into said creek, and from thence by a straight line running parallel with the line dividing the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon to a point that by running a straight line from said point at a right angle with the aforesaid parallel said straight line will intersect the said line of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon at a point not more than one-half of a mile north of the Mennonite meeting house, at or near said county line, and from thence along the line of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon to the line of the county of Lancaster, and from thence down said line to place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district and township, and shall be called Conewago," etc.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP, 1869.

Williams township was taken from Wiconisco town-township on the 7th of February, 1869, and the boundary lines are as follows:

"Beginning at a black oak on the Schuylkill county line east 46½ degrees, south 1,380 perches, thence south 81 degrees, west 1,400 perches along the highlands of Berry's mountain, thence due north 490 perches, thence north 60 degrees, east 415 perches to the place of beginning."

THE PATRIOTISM OF OUR PEOPLE.

The citizens of Dauphin county have always evinced a spirit of genuine patriotism, and have never been tardy in responding to the calls of our government for men and money in times of necessity. We have already alluded to the action of our people during the Revolutionary war. The same fervid patriotism animated the citizens of Dauphin county during the existence of the difficulties between the American government and the French Directory in 1797. At least two military companies from this county offered their services on that occasion to the general government.

During the "Whisky insurrection," in the western part of the State, an entire regiment was recruited in the county for service under the general government.

In 1812 thirteen full companies marched to the defence of Baltimore.

A company composed of nearly one hundred members, styled the Cameron Guards, in honor of Gen. Simon Cameron, were enrolled on the 20th of December, 1846, who joined the army and participated in many of the hard-fought battles during the war with Mexico.

During the great civil war, Harrisburg, as the capital of the State, was an important point in many respects. The first military camp in the United States, under the President's call, was located here, and named Camp Curtin, in honor of the then Chief Magistrate of the State. As such it became widely known. The first public meeting held after the firing upon Fort Sumter was held in

the court house, Gen. Simon Cameron presiding. The county of Dauphin quickly tendered men and money to the government, and in that bitter, deadly strife furnished its full quota of volunteers. Twice Harrisburg was the objective point of the Confederate troops; and at one time, June, 1863, the enemy's pickets were within two miles of the city. Active preparations were made for the defence of the capital of the State. The bluff of the river opposite the city was fortified and called Fort Washington; rifle pits were dug along the river to command the fording place in front of Harris Park, and every preparation made to give the enemy a warm reception. Fortunately the victory of the Union army at Gettysburg checked the further advance of the Confederates, and with it their last attempt to invade the North.

After the battles of Antietem and Gettysburg, many wounded soldiers of both armies were brought to Harrisburg, and school houses and church buildings were transformed into temporary hospitals. The charity of the citizens of Harrisburg, and of the entire county, in these trying hours was unbounded. A Soldier's Rest was erected near the railroad depots, by several prominent gentlemen, where the maimed and sick soldier on his way homeward found refreshments always ready. Thousands in this way were kindly ministered to.

Dauphin county lost about six hundred of her citizen soldiers; in every cemetery and graveyard within its limits lie their honored remains, while in the cemetery at Harrisburg the grass grows green alike over the graves of Union and of Confederate soldiers from far-off States. In all the struggles for liberty, for right, and for the integrity of the Union, Dauphin county has been in the van.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

It is scarcely within our province to become the ecclesiastical historian of the county; and yet the true character and condition of a people cannot well be understood without some study of their religious state.

Religious tolerance was almost paramount to all other aims and objects held in view by the early settlers of Dauphin county. Lutherans, Scotch-Irish, Quakers, Huguenots, etc., mingled together, and worshiped God as the common Father of all. The congregations were insulated, and shut out from the disturbing controversies which agitated some other portions of the colony. The pastors had sought the retired parishes here in the hills and valleys, without much pride of learning and without ambitious views. Their influence was paternal; the eloquence of their example was more potent than the eloquence of the pulpit. There was no affectation of seriousness in the assembly of parishioners—no mannerism of worship. The thought of nothing in fact, save what met their intelligence, and entered into them by that method. They were like men who had a digestion for strong meat, and had no conception that trifles more delicate could be of account as religious food. Nothing was dull that had matter in it—nothing long that had not exhausted the matter. True, there was a rigor in their piety, a want, perhaps, of gentle feeling; their Christian graces were of a cast-iron nature, answering with a hard, metallic ring. But they stood the rough wear of frontier life none the less durably, for the excessive hardness of their temperament, kept their families, and communed

none the less truly, though it may be less benignly, under the sense of deep religious feeling. If we at this day find something to modify, or soften, in their over-rigid notions of Christian living, it is yet something to know that what we are they have made us, and that when we have done better for the ages that come after us, we shall have a more certain right to blame their austerities. View them as we may, there is yet, and always will be, something magnificent in their stern, practical fidelity to their principles. We confess that we recall the honest, faithful days of the early settlers—days when men's lives went by their consciences as their clocks did by the sun—with a feeling of profound reverence. It is more than respectable—it is sublime. If we find a more liberal way, and think we are safe in it, or if we are actually so, we can never yet break loose from a willing respect to their inflexible, majestic, paternity of truth and godliness.

To avoid a needless repetition we refer the reader to a brief history of the rise and progress of the several religious denominations in the county, from the pen of Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., which will be found in the Appendix to this review.

EDUCATION.

The early settlers of Dauphin county were not unmindful of the advantages of education, and a number of schools were established for the benefit of their children. The schoolmaster in those days did not exactly go about fit out the children's minds with learning as the shoemaker often did to fit their feet with shoes, or the tailors to measure and cut for their bodies; but to come as near it as possible, he very often boarded round, and the wood for the common fire was supplied in a way equally primitive, viz: by a contribution of loads from the several families, according to their several quantities of childhood. The children were all clothed alike in homespun; and the only signs of aristocracy were, that some were clean and some a degree less so, some in fine white and striped linen and some in brown tow crash. The good fathers of some testified the opinion they had of their children by bringing fine round loads of hickory wood to warm them, while some others brought only scanty, scraggy, ill-looking heaps of green oak, white birch or hemlock. Indeed, about all the inequality among the children centered in the quality of the wood-pile. There was no complaint in those days of the want of ventilation; for the large, open fire-place held a considerable fraction of a cord of wood, and the windows took in just enough of air to supply the combustion. Beside, the larger lads were occasionally ventilated, by being sent out to cut wood enough to keep the fire in action. The seats were made of the outer slabs from the saw mill, supported by slant

legs driven into and a proper distance through auger holes, and planed smooth on the top by the rather tardy process of friction. But the spelling went on bravely, and the lads ciphered again and again, always till they got through Loss and Gain. The more advanced of the scholars, too, made light work of Lindley Murray, and went on to the parsing, finally of extracts from Shakespeare and Milton, till some of them began to think they had mastered their tough sentences, in a more consequential sense of the term than was exactly true.

As early as 1786, just one year after the erection of the county—the inhabitants of Harrisburg, in order to assist in bringing into effect the intentions of John Harris, who had granted the rents, issues and profits of his ferry across the river for the endowment of an English and German academy in that town, entered into the following agreement:

We, the subscribers, do each of us for ourselves promise to pay, or cause to be paid, to John Hoge, Moses Gilmor, Conrad Bombaugh and John Brooks, or their order upon demand, the sums annexed to each of our names respectively, to be applied by them in purchasing materials for and in building a school house in one corner of the public ground in the town of Harrisburg.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, with the sums annexed, this 20th day of April, 1786:

	£	s.	d.
John Harris	5	5	10
William Speigel	1	10	0
George Fridley	1	10	0
George Le Ru		7	6
Thomas Kelso, (a quantity of limestone)			
Michael Kapp		10	0
George Hoyer		7	6
Christian Kunkle		7	6
Clunie & Kean	1	10	0
Adam Kuertzer		10	0
John A. Hanna		10	10
Thomas Forster		10	0
Jonathan Hudson		10	0
Stephen Stevenson		15	0
Jacob Weaver		15	0
John Rietsworth		10	0
Alexander Barr		7	6
James Duncan		15	0
Samuel Grimes		15	0
Jacob Zollinger		5	0
Mathew Adams		7	6
George Allen		7	6
Robert Stevenson		7	6
Alex. and William Power	1	2	6
John Boyd		7	6
Alex. Porter		15	0
Robert Ramsey		10	0
John Hursha		15	0
George Devebaugh			
Joseph Lytle		5	0
George Reddick			
Richard Dixon		8	4
James M'Namara		15	0
Edward Burke		5	0
Peter Graybill		15	0
Buckler I. Smith		8	4
David M'Mullen		7	6
Levi Hollingsworth		7	6
Adam Hocker	1	2	6
John Hocker		15	0
Malcolm Boyce		15	0
Dennis Sweeney		7	6
William Brown		8	4
Andrew Stewart		7	6
Ephraim Hunter		5	0
Francis Le Ru		7	6
Richard King		8	4
Andrew Coulter		18	4
James Stewart		7	6
Alex. Graydon	1	10	0
Joseph Montgomery	3	00	0
David Jordan	1	00	0
John Hamilton	1	10	0
John Joseph Henry	1	2	9
Faughney C. Farrel	1	2	6
William Maclay		8	4
William M'Croskey		7	6
Samuel Berryhill			
Francis Furguson		10	0
John Norton	1	2	6
John M'Gafog			
Alex. Berryhill		7	6
Wm. Diven		8	4
Aaron Wright		7	6
Noah Chamberlin			
George Hoak			
Stewart Williams		7	6
John M'Chesney			
William Murray			
John Davis		10	0
Adam Boyd	1	10	0
John Galbraith			
Jacob Geiger			
Henry Fulton		11	3
Andrew Armstrong		10	0
William Philips		7	6
John Eppert		7	0
Henry Wingert			
John Hoge	1	00	0
Moses Gilmor	1	10	0
David Ritchie			
Walter Clark			
William Glass			
James Sayers			

NOTE.—The names to which no sums are attached paid either in material or labor.

The following additional subscribers are recorded in 1791, five years after the first subscription:

	£	s.	d.
John Luther		7	6
Anthony Sayfort		7	6
John Dentzel		7	6
David Harris		10	0
Stacy Potts		7	6
Geo. Fisher		7	6
Wm. Graydon		7	6
Robert Harris		7	6
David Vogelsong		7	6
Robert Barr		7	6
David Conner		7	6
Henry Benner		7	6
Eli Lewis		7	6

The first trustees of the academy were John A. Hanna, John Hamilton and John Kean. The trustees for 1791 were John A. Hanna, John Kean, John Dentzel, Stacy Potts and Adam Boyd. The following is the preamble of the constitution adopted by the subscribers to the academy fund:

"WHEREAS, The prosperity and happiness of the free and independent citizens of the United States in a great measure depends on the proper cultivation and improvement of the minds of the young and rising generations, whereby they may be qualified to perform their respective duties in civil society as well as the more important obligations of religion: *wherefore*, we, the citizens of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, in order to establish a seminary of useful learning have by voluntary contributions built a school house, hoping through the favor of Divine Providence, with the benevolent aid of the honorable Legislature of this Commonwealth, and the charitable donations of the well disposed, together with the diligent care and attention of the governors and teachers, it may become a respectable institution, renowned for the pious education of future generations; for which purpose we do ordain and establish the following rules for the constitution and government thereof."

Section 8 of the rules directed that the teachers shall from time to time be obliged to teach such number of charity scholars as shall be recommended by the trustees (not exceeding four) gratis, which the trustees and teachers shall keep secret.

October 4, 1791.—Samuel Barnes Davis was appointed teacher of the academy for three months; and at a meeting of the trustees on January 3, 1792, it was resolved "that Mr. Davis, the teacher, shall submit for the approbation of the trustees copies of all such extracts or speeches as he intends the children under his care shall speak or deliver at public exhibition."

October 22, 1795.—Mr. William Moderwell was appointed teacher of the Latin and Greek department of the academy, to commence this day.

November 21, 1795.—The trustees determined that the following books should be taught in the Latin and Greek department in the order in which they succeed each other:

Latin—Grammar, Vocabulary, Corderii, &c., Fables, Erasmus Delectæ, e Veteri, Selectæ e Profanis. Greek—Greek Grammar, Testament, Lucian, Xenophen, Homer, Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Horace, Cicero.

The early minutes of the academy, the original of which are in the possession of A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of Harrisburg, to whom we are indebted for the privilege of making our extracts, show that like all new and deserving enterprises the institution had its trials and difficulties, but by persevering energy these were finally overcome, and the academy to-day ranks as one of the best select educational establishments in the State.

From the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790 until 1809, no legislative provision of a general nature was made in reference to public schools. An act was then passed "for the gratuitous education of the poor." It required a report to be made by the assessors of the townships, wards and boroughs to the commissioners of the respective counties, of all children between the age of five and twelve years whose parents were unable to provide for their education: and that when the lists had been approved by the commissioners, that such parents should be notified thereof, and be permitted to send their children to the most convenient schools at the expense of the county. Notwithstanding the many defects of this law, it continued in force until it was repealed by that of 29th

March, 1824, which provided that every township should elect three "schoolmen" who should superintend the education of poor children within their respective townships, and "cause them to be instructed as other children are treated, the expense of tuition to be paid by the county." But each county might authorize the "schoolmen" to divide the township into school districts, and to establish schools at the expense of the township, to which all children belonging to the districts might be sent for three years, at any time between the ages of six and fourteen years. This law was applicable to the whole State, with the exception of certain school districts in the city and county of Philadelphia and city of Lancaster. It was repealed in 1826 and the act of 1809 revived.

Beside the general provisions for education throughout the State there were special ones enacted for certain localities. Thus in 1818 the city and county of Philadelphia were erected into a district, called the "First school district of Pennsylvania." By the act of April 1, 1822, the city and county of Lancaster were erected into the "Second school district," with privileges and duties similar to the first. By the act of 11th April, 1827, the same system was established at Harrisburg, and by act of 19th February, 1828, at Pittsburg.

The act establishing a public school in Harrisburg, authorized the commissioners of Dauphin county to make use of any part of the court house of said county which may be unoccupied, build, or procure a suitable building for the purpose of educating the children directed to be taught at the public expense; to engage a suitable teacher or teachers; and they were required to direct that all children educated at the public expense, who shall reside in the borough of Harrisburg, or within one

mile thereof, should attend the school, which was to be taught and conducted on the principle of Lancaster's system of education, in its most approved state. The commissioners were further empowered to admit children whose parents or guardians were in circumstances to pay for their tuition, and were at liberty to charge in each individual case any sum which may be agreed upon between the parties, which should be applied in all cases to the support of the school.

Under the provisions of the act of April 11, 1827, the commissioners of the county established a school on Lancaster's plan in Harrisburg in the latter part of that year, and erected the building now owned by the school board, on Walnut street, opposite Short, in the city of Harrisburg, for its accommodation. The school, however, does not seem to have been a success, as it was abolished by the act of 20th of May, 1834.

The present Common School system was established December 5, 1835, and from the report of the State School Superintendent for the year ending December 31, 1837, the following statistics show the progress of the system in the county, in two years' time:

Number of schools, 48; number of teachers, males, 45, females, 13; number of scholars, males, 1,541, females, 1,320; number of months kept open, 4 months and 20 days; moneys received: State appropriation, $2,037 34, from the county, $1,430 17, from the districts, $4,731 89; average salary of teachers, males, $20 80½, females, $19 16; cost of school house repairs, $1,575 29; other expenses, $530 53.

Small as are these figures, the result at the time was considered very favorable, and exceeded many counties with a much larger population than Dauphin. But it is

only when we compare the report of 1837 with the report of 1875 that the progress of education in Dauphin county is brought out in all its grand proportions.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for 1875, the whole number of schools in the county was 266½; average number of months taught, 6.59; number of teachers, males, 130, females, 102; average salaries, males per month, $40 42, females, $35 40; number of scholars, males, 5,511, females, 5,025; average number attending school, 7,299; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, $84,254 22; receipts: from State appropriation, $8,522; taxes and other sources, $111,504 28; total receipts, $120,026 36; expenditures, cost of school houses, building, repairing, etc., $32,521 08; teachers' wages, $58,333 71; fuel, etc., $17,447 15.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The primitive roads in the territory now forming the county were Indian trails, or paths, which the white traders followed with their pack-horses; these in time became the regular thoroughfares of the early settlers. The trails traversed the county eastward to Tulpohocken, thence to Easton; westward to Carlisle, Forts Louden (Bedford) and Fort Pitt (Pittsburg;) northward along the valley of the Susquehanna into New York State, and southward along the river into Maryland, beside short and rough ways for neighborhood use.

Seventy-five or eighty years ago it was not an uncommon sight to see as many as five hundred pack horses passing the ferry here westward, loaded with merchandise, salt, iron, etc. The iron was carried on horseback, being crooked over and around their bodies; barrels or kegs were hung on each side of these.

The pack horses were generally led in divisions of twelve or fifteen horses, carrying about two hundred weight each, going single file, and managed by two men, one going before as the leader, and the other in the rear, to see after the safety of the packs. Where the bridle road passed along declivities or over hills, the path was in some places washed out so deep that the packs or burdens came in contact with the ground or other impeding obstacles, and were frequently displaced. However, as the carriers usually traveled in companies, the packs were soon adjusted, and no great delay occasioned.

The pack horses were generally furnished with bells, which were kept from ringing during the day drive, but

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were loose at night, when the horses were set free and permitted to feed and brouse. The bells were intended as guides to direct to their whereabouts in the morning. When the wagons were first introduced, the carriers considered that mode of transportation an invasion of their rights. Their indignation was more excited, and they manifested greater rancor, than did the regular teamsters when the line of packets or railroad cars came into use about forty years afterwards.

As the settlements increased in the interior of the colony, the Susquehanna river became an important avenue of transportation, at first by means of canoes, then by keel-bottomed boats, or "broad-horns," as they were often called. Grains and other produce were the chief articles carried in those conveyances. Harris Ferry and Middletown were noted marts for the storage and sale of grain at this period. In 1790 there were over 150,000 bushels of wheat brought down the Susquehanna, and passed through Middletown, for the Philadelphia market.

About the year 1794 or '95 the first vessel in the shape of an ark, but of small dimensions, arrived at Harrisburg from Huntingdon on the Juniata. It passed the Conewago Falls in safety. About the same time that arks were introduced, the Conewago canal at York Haven, was commenced, and on its completion in 1797 or 1798 keel-bottom boats were passed through, which caused a great portion of the trade in grain to be diverted from Harrisburg and Middletown to Columbia. But in a few years afterwards boats ventured beyond the Conewago falls and thus reached tide-water, when the grain trade was measureably diverted from both Middletown and Columbia, concentrating at Port Deposit.

Upon the discovery of anthracite coal in the Wilkesbarre region, nearly the entire product of the mines was

shipped to eastern and southern markets in arks, by the Susquehanna river. The first anthracite coal ever consumed in Harrisburg was brought on an ark from Wilkesbarre, in 1812, and we may remark, *en passant*, that the cargo was at the time considered more than sufficient to supply the town for a year.

It was, however, the article of lumber that proved the greatest bulk of the tonnage carried down the Susquehanna. This trade commenced shortly after the Revolution and continued to increase rapidly up to the completion of the canal and railroad system of the State; although a very large proportion still continues to descend the stream annually.

The earliest official records of roads established by the authorities in this region are the following:

On November 4, 1735, the court of Lancaster county appointed Randle Chambers, Jacob Peat, James Silvers, Thomas Eastland, John Lawrence and Abraham Endless to lay out a road from Harris Ferry (Harrisburg) to Baltimore. These gentlemen made report Febuary 3, 1736, of their view of the road, which they said was "opposed by a considerable number of inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna in those parts," and praying for a review. The court then ordered that William Rennick, Richard Hough, James Armstrong, Thos. Mayes, Samuel Montgomery and Benj. Chambers view the road, and make such alterations in it as to them may seem necessary for the public good, and report their proceedings to next court. In May following they made a report stating that they had reviewed the easternmost part of the said road, and find it very crooked and hurtful to the inhabitants, &c., and therefore have altered the said road and marked

it in the manner following, (they then add the route.) The report was confirmed.

At a session of the Provincial Council, held in Philadelphia in January, 1735–36, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties, setting forth "the want of a high road in the remote parts of the said counties where the petitioners are seated, and that a very commodious one may be laid out from the tavern of John Harris, on Susquehanna, to fall in with the high road leading from Lancaster town, at or near the plantation of Edward Kennison, in the great valley in the county of Chester;" it was ordered that viewers be appointed who shall make a return of the same, together with a draught of the said road. Subsequently done and the highway opened to the Susquehanna.

The following roads were laid out and confirmed by the court during the first year of Dauphin county:

Harrisburg to Middletown, (called upper road,) November Sessions, 1785.

From Francis Wenrich's to the great road leading from Harrisburg to Hummelstown, August Sessions, 1785.

The road from Harrisburg to Jonestown was confirmed at August Sessions, 1787.

The age of turnpike roads commenced about the year 1800, and no portion of the country was more improved by them than Dauphin county. They changed the aspect of the country, and its current of business, and if they were not generally profitable to the stockholders, they have been invaluable to the people.

The following list, showing the length, cost per mile, and total cost of the several turnpikes running through the

county is compiled from the report of a legislative committee made in 1822.

1803.—Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg, 68 miles; individual subscriptions, $116,500; State subscriptions, $6,000; cost per mile, $3,750; original price of share, $100; finished in 1819.

1805.—Lancaster, Elizabeth and Middletown, 26 miles; individual subscriptions, $67,400; State subscription, $10,000; cost per mile, $4,506; original price of share, $100.

1815.—Middletown and Harrisburg, 9 miles; individual subscription, $21,000; State subscription, $14,000; cost per mile, $5,000; original price of share, $50.

1816.—Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg, 41 miles; original price of share, $50.

1816.—Harrisburg and Millerstown, contemplated length, 26 miles; individual subscription, $25,000; State subscription, $4,000.

1816.—Berks and Dauphin, 34 miles completed; individual subscription, $63,905; State subscription, $29,000; cost per mile, $3,800; original price of share, $50.

We add a list of turnpike companies that were incorporated and went into operation subsequent to 1822; they are taken from the same report.

March 27, 1827.—York Haven and Harrisburg Bridge.

February 16, 1828.—Peter's Mountain.

April 5, 1830.—Dauphin and Sunbury.

April 5, 1830.—Marietta, Bainbridge, Falmouth and Portsmouth.

March 13, 1831.—Hummelstown, Middletown and Portsmouth.

March 25, 1832.—Berry's Mountain.

The opening of turnpike roads originated new methods of conveyances, the most important of which were what are still locally termed "Conestoga wagons"—immense four-wheeled vehicles arched over with sail cloth coverings, and drawn by six powerful horses, each provided with a row of small bells, adjusted above the hame-heads of their harness. These in time monopolized the entire carrying trade between the city and country merchants; and beside the professional teamsters, nearly every well-to-do farmer in the country was more or less engaged in the business, the latter, however, generally carrying their own produce to the cities, and returned ladened with goods for the country merchant.

With the advent of turnpike roads also came improved facilities for passenger travel in the shape of stages or Troy coaches.

Matthias Slough and William Geer were each proprietors of a line of stages running between Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg, in the year 1797. They had formerly been in partnership. The stages of the former gentlemen "set out from the house of Capt. Andrew Lee, in Harrisburg," now the site of the Jones House. The fare on this line was from Harrisburg to Lancaster $2, from Lancaster to Carlisle $3, and from Lancaster to Shippensburg $4.

The stages of Mr. Geer "set out from the house of Wm. Feree in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward, and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder, northwest corner of Market and Front streets, in Harrisburg, every Wednesday morning, arriving at Shippensburg on the same evening. This line connected with stages, which started from the White Horse tavern, in Market

street, Philadelphia, every Monday and Friday. The same proprietor also ran a stage from Harrisburg every Wednesday, which arrived at Sunbury every Thursday, and returned every Saturday, "so that passengers from Sunbury destined for Lancaster and Philadelphia could proceed thence on Mondays."

Mr. William Coleman was the proprietor of a line of stages that started every Monday morning at 4 o'clock from the public house of Mr. George Zeigler, southwest corner Market Square, in Harrisburg, and arrived at Philadelphia by way of Reading, every Wednesday at noon.

In 1813 Mr. Nicholas Schwoyer ran a light stage twice a week from Harrisburg to the Conewago, where it was met by a line established by Mr. Jesse Shaeffer, which run to York. This stage left the Fountain Inn at Harrisburg every Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

These vehicles, though decided improvements over the previous mode of passenger conveyances, in time became to be regarded as too slow for the wants of the people, and the fast coach system was introduced. The vehicles were larger, the horses were more numerous and of better quality, and the relays were shortened. Wm. Calder, the father of the present William Calder, Esq., of Harrisburg, may be regarded as the progenitor of this system. He, in connection with several other wealthy gentlemen, not only established the first of these fast stage lines, but in time became the owner of all the lines running out of Harrisburg. The extent of this interest, as well as the influence it had on the trade of the country, may be estimated, when we state that in the palmiest days of the business no less than fifteen stages left this town daily. Three of these ran to Lancaster; two to

Reading; one on the Horse-shoe road to Philadelphia; two to Pittsburg via Chambersburg, and two to the same city on the northern route; one to Columbia; one to York; one to Northumberland; one to Pottsville and one to Gettysburg.

The opening of the Pennsylvania canal in 1831 brought additional prosperity to the county, by opening up new and cheaper transportation for freight and passengers. D. Leech & Co. were the first to run a line of packets on this new thoroughfare. Their boats carried freight as well as passengers, and run from Pittsburg to Middletown. The Pennsylvania canal at that time being finished only to the latter point. Here they connected with and took up the freight and passengers brought from Philadelphia by the Union canal. When the Pennsylvania canal was completed to Columbia, Messrs. Leech & Co. extended their line to that point, where it connected with the State railroad.

Two years afterwards Messrs. Wm. Calder, Sr., J. K. Moorehead, Silas Moore and Isaac Peters started the "Pioneer" line of packets, carrying passengers only. They were followed shortly after by Messrs. Slaymaker, Carson and others, who started the "Good Intent" line of packets. This latter line, however, lived only a short time, when they were bought out by the Pioneer and Leech lines. During the winter the "Pioneer" line ran stages.

In addition to these Messrs. Calder, Kapp and S. H. Lloyd ran lines of packets up the Susquehanna and North and West Branches.

Upon the completion of the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad in 1836, the passenger packets south and east of Harrisburg were withdrawn, and this town

thereafter became the eastern terminus of passenger-travel to Pittsburg which it retained up to the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad to that city. The lines on the North and West Branch and Susquehanna divisions of the Pennsylvania canal continued several years longer, when they were finally abandoned by the completion of railroads in their respective sections.

From these early beginnings, the transportation facilities have continued to increase hand over hand, until Harrisburg has become the dominating and absorbing centre of a distinct and independent system of railways, radiating from it through every part of the United States, like the spokes of a vast wheel.

The Northern Central railroad starts at Baltimore and passes through York to Harrisburg, thence it runs north through Millersburg, Sunbury, Northumberland, Williamsport, and on to Syracuse, Schenectady, Buffalo, and also to New York city.

The Pennsylvania railroad starts from Philadelphia, and passes through Coatesville, Lancaster city, Columbia, Middletown, to Harrisburg, thence goes west through Duncannon, Newport, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Johnstown, Greensburg to Pittsburg, and from thence by trunk lines to every part of the great west.

The Cumberland Valley railroad starts at Harrisburg, and passes through Carlisle, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Hagerstown to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and thence distributes its freight and passengers throughout the Shenandoah valley and the southern States.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad starts from Harrisburg and passes through Lebanon, Reading, and by its various branches, through Easton, Allentown and a score more of large towns to Philadelphia and New York.

The Dauphin, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad starts at Harrisburg thence to Pottsville, passing through Dauphin and intermediate towns of the coal region, and from Pottsville distributes its freight throughout the whole of that coal and iron region.

The South Mountain railroad, after traversing the newly developed ore regions of York and Cumberland counties, has its terminus at Harrisburg.

The new railroad in course of construction from Hamburg, Berks county, to Rockville, a few miles north of Harrisburg, will connect with the Lebanon Valley railroad, and carry freight and passengers to Boston, without touching either Philadelphia or New York, thus shortening the present route eighty miles.

Thus it will be seen that the Pennsylvania railroad passes through Harrisburg from east to west, and the Northern Central, from north to south, while the Cumberland Valley goes south, but in a divergent line from the Northern Central road, while the Dauphin, Schuylkill and Susquehanna line, although running along the Pennsylvania railroad track to Dauphin, there diverges, and runs up into the anthracite coal region, as previously stated. In addition to these roads, the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad will cross the river near the Pennsylvania steel works, and enter the city from that direction.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PROGRESS

OF THE COUNTY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

The county is bounded on the north by Northumberland and part of Schuylkill counties; on the east by Lebanon and Lancaster counties; on the west and south by the Susquehanna river. Its length is 33 miles, breadth 16, and its area 533 miles. The population in 1790, was 18,177; in 1800, 22,270; in 1810, 31,883; in 1820 (part of Lebanon off), 21,653; in 1840, 30,118; in 1850, 35,754; in 1860, 46,756; in 1870, 60,740.

That part of the county below the Kittatinny valley consists of undulating slate and limestone lands, beautiful, fertile, and highly cultivated. The other part of the county is very mountainous, but contains a number of narrow and pleasant red shale valleys, and several fertile flats along the Susquehanna. The mountainous region abounds with anthracite coal, especially Lykens and Williams valleys, at the southwestern termination of the great western coal field of Pottsville and Mauch Chunk. This coal field in the vicinity of Pinegrove divides into branches —the northern one under the name of Wiconisco mountain, extending westward several miles beyond the county line of Schuylkill and Dauphin counties to Lykens Valley —and the other embraced between the Stony mountain and a continuation of Sharp mountain, reaching nearly to the Susquehanna river. Commencing with the Kittatinny mountain, and traversing the county in a northwestern direction, the principal ranges crossed are the Second and Third, Peter's, Berry's and Mahantango

mountains. Between Peter's and Berry's are Short mountain and several minor ridges and broken spurs; and several of a similar character between Berry's and the Mahantango mountains. In these minor elevations the coal beds generally occur. In the southern part of the county are the Round Top hill, near Middletown and Hummelstown, and other isolated knolls, belonging to the Conewago range.

The Susquehanna river runs a distance of 48 miles along the western edge of the county; its western shore, as we have previously stated, being the boundary line. The scenery along the bank is grand and picturesque, especially where the river breaks through the great mountain ranges. At Harrisburg, Rockville, Dauphin and Duncan's Island the grandeur and beauty of nature are enhanced by magnificent engineering structures. The other prominent streams in the county are the Swatara river or creek, entering the Susquehanna at Middletown; Conewago creek, the southern boundary; Paxton creek, Fishing creek, Stony creek, Clark's creek, Powell's creek, Armstrong creek, Big and Little Wiconisco creeks, and Mahantango creek, the northern boundary.

The pioneers of the county were agriculturists. They came here with no knowledge or care for any other pursuit, and looked for no greater results than the enjoyment of religious privileges, the increase of their estates by removing the heavy forests and adding other acres to their original purchases. Of manufactures they knew little. The grist mill and saw mill, the blacksmith and tailor shops—all as indispensable as the plow and the axe—they provided for, as among the necessaries of a farmer's life. The spinning wheel was in every house, and the loom in every neighborhood; and almost every

article of clothing was the product of female domestic industry. Thus no general manufacturing interest was prevalent. The policy and laws of the mother country had discouraged this. But the iron beds in the country could not lie neglected. Iron was indispensable, and its transportation from the east to the west of the colony was laborious and expensive. The manufacture of bloomed iron in this region commenced before the Revolution. The ore was often transported from the ore beds to the forges in the neighborhood of Quitapahillo and Swatara creeks, in leather sacks upon horses. In those days it was not uncommon for bar iron to become a sort of circulating medium, and promissory notes were as frequently made payable in iron as in money.

Even as late as 1796 the county was not believed to be destined to become a manufacturing county. About that period William Folsom commenced the manufacture of nails in Harrisburg, and he was followed shortly after by a number of others in the same business. Outside of the bar iron already mentioned, wrought nails seem to have been the first marketable commodity manufactured in the county.

To show the progress of manufactures in the county twenty-five years after its organization, we submit the following statistics from the census of 1810. It will be seen that even up to that period most of its products were of domestic manufacture:

Cotton goods made in families	22,776 yds
Number of cotton manufacturing establishments,	3
Flaxen cloth made in families	81,660 yds
Mixed cloth and hempen	245,304 yds
Woolen cloth in families	77,451 yds
Total value of all kinds of cloth manufactured	$265,410
Cotton & wool spun in mills,	21,995 lb
Value of same	$16,497
Looms	760
Carding machines	14
Pounds of wool carded	38,495
Value of same	$3,859
Fulling mills	7
Yards fulled	38,280
Value of same	$5,480
Labor saving machinery:	
Mills	3
Spindles	270
Hatteries	24
Wool and mixed hats made,	10,350
Fur hats	3,468
Value of all kinds of hats made	$26,400
Blast furnaces, number of.	1
Tons of iron manufactured,	2,790
Value of same	$139,500
Forges	2
Tons of iron forged	390
Value of same	$39,000
Nailories	17
Pounds of nails made	160,880
Value of same	$17,318
Gun boring mills	1
Value of same	$500
Gun manufactories	2
Guns made	35
Rifles made	85
Value of guns and rifles	$1,480
No. of blacksmith shops	68
Value of same	$18,326
Steel manufactured	50 tons
Value of same	$12,000
Tin and copper ware manufactories	7
Number of pieces made	21,000
Value of same	$29,400
Tanneries	39
Value of same	$15,595
Shoes, boots and slippers made	35,750 prs
Saddles and bridles made	1,601
Value of shoes, saddles and bridles	$76,039
Flax seed oil mills	9
Gallons made	10,036
Value of same	$10,080
Distilleries	104
Gallons distilled	222,642
Value of same	$111,321
Breweries	4
Barrels brewed	1,150
Value of same	$4,600
Cooper shops	31
Value of products	$14,683
Water turning machines	1
Value of same	$2,000
Sugar refineries	1
Pounds made	150
Value of same	$18
Paper mills	1
Reams made	2,500
Value of same	$7,500
Potteries	10
Pieces made	41,973
Value of same	$2,400
Book binderies	7
Value of business	$3,050
Printing offices	6
Value of same	$7,800
Flour mills	65
Bushels of grain used	377,754
Value of same	$377,754
Saw mills	75
Feet of lumber sawed	1,094,198
Value of same	$10,069
Brick kilns	9
Number of brick made	630,000
Value of same	$3,760
Lime kilns	29
Bushels of Lime made	4,360
Value of same	$600
Horses	10,000
Neat cattle	38,341
Sheep, merino and common breed mixed	16
Common sheep	39,511

There were no returns of cabinet, wagon and carriage makers.

Limited as the state of manufacturing was at this period, the figures show a very healthy condition, in proportion to the population they were intended to supply.

Most, if not all the manufacturing establishments in the county, at this period, were located in or near Harrisburg, Middletown, Hummelstown and Halifax. These points constituted common centres for trade with the farmers. The merchants then were the brokers, as they are to some extent in county towns now, and stood between the farmer and the markets. They received all his produce, and supplied all he wished to buy. The thrifty farmer, on settlement, received his annual balance from the merchant, and this enabled him to increase his acres.

The discovery of coal in Lykens valley, about the year 1825, gave a new impetus to the business prosperity of the county, and stimulated the settlement to a region of country that then seemed destined by nature, to be a perpetual waste. The first coals mined, were sent to market on rude lumbering wagons, and averaged possibly a ton or two per day. The mining operations were subsequently carried on by a company, who built a railroad from the mines to Millersburg, on the Susquehanna. Here the coals were ferried across the river to the Pennsylvania Canal, on the west side, and the coal discharged into canal boats, being chiefly transported to Baltimore, by way of the Pennsylvania and Tide Water canals. The subsequent completion of the Wiconisco canal, on the east side of the river, from Millersburg to the head of the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal at Clark's Ferry, on Duncan's Island, greatly facil-

itated the coal trade of this region, which from that period, has steadily increased.

The increase in wealth and prosperity of the county during the thirty years following 1810, was encouraging if not particularly marked.

According to the census of 1840, there were three furnaces in the county, which produced 3,000 tons of cast iron; three forges and rolling mills, which produced 466 tons of bar iron; the furnaces and forges consumed 5,537 tons of fuel; employed 224 men, including mining operations; and the entire capital invested in the trade, was $120,000. There were mined 8,000 tons of coal in the county; in which 30 men were employed; the capital invested was $150,000.

Live Stock—5,852 horses and mules; 17,429 neat cattle; 15,714 sheep; 27,817 swine; poultry of all kinds, estimated at $13,784.

Cereal Grains—277,248 bushels of wheat; 1,980 bushels of barley; 398,544 bushels of oats; 202,771 bushels of rye; 24,079 bushels of buckwheat; 307,363 bushels of corn.

Various Products—24,021 pounds of wool; 604 pounds of hops; 1,000 pounds of beeswax; 125,051 bushels of potatoes; 18,008 tons of hay; 3¼ tons of hemp and flax; 46,730 pounds of tobacco; 322 pounds of silk cocoons; 9,024 cords of wood sold.

The value of the products of the dairy was $54,208; 172 gallons of wine were made; and the value of home-made, or family goods, was $13,330.

Value of manufactured tobacco, $5,000; 8 persons employed in the business, and the capital invested was $3,250. The value of hats, caps and bonnets manu-

factured, was $118 50—19 persons employed; and the capital invested was $7,350.

There were 20 tanneries, which tanned 14,935 sides of sole-leather, and 6,044 sides of upper; employed 58 hands, and the capital invested was $82,200. All other manufactories of leather, saddleries, &c., were 26; the value of the articles manufactured was $58,800; and the capital invested $28,610. Twenty thousand pounds of soap, and 60,000 pounds of candles, were made, with an invested capital of $4,500. There were 17 distilleries, which produced 147,000 gallons; four breweries, which produced 466,920 gallons. Four potteries, the value of whose manufactured articles was $2,300; five men employed, with an invested capital of $850.

Value of produce of market gardens, $4,850; value of nurseries of florists, $800; 26 men employed; capital invested $2,000. Three commission houses; capital $23,500. Retail dry goods, grocery, and other stores, 133; capital invested $479,110. Ten lumber yards; capital invested $59,000; 47 men employed. Twenty-six butchers; capital invested $19,400. Value of lumber produced $1,228. Fifty barrels of tar manufactured; 1 man employed. Value of machinery manufactured $2,000; 3 men employed. Forty-seven small arms made. Value of bricks and lime manufactured $21,219; 91 men employed.

Nine fulling mills; six woolen manufactories; value of manufactured goods $6,215; 31 persons employed; capital invested $4,056. One paper manufactory; 12 printing offices; 6 binderies; 11 weekly newspapers; 113 men employed; capital invested $73,500. Two rope walks; value of products $7,000; 11 men employed; capital invested $2,800.

Carriages and wagons manufactured, value of, $13,185; 51 men employed; capital $5,040. Twenty-nine flouring mills; 15,431 barrels of flour manufactured; 35 grist mills; 76 saw mills and 2 oil mills. Value of furniture manufactured $14,750; 44 men employed; capital invested $6,040. Sixteen brick and stone houses built during the previous year; 37 frame houses; value of constructing or building, $72,790. Value of all manufactured articles not enumerated, $5,120; capital invested $39,025. Total capital invested in manufactures in the county, $367,315.

During the two next decades, notwithstanding the serious, but brief financial depressions of 1842 and 1857, the county increased rapidly in wealth and prosperity. New railroads and additional collieries were opened; new business enterprises inaugurated, and large manufacturing establishments erected. The natural increase in the population of the county was much augmented by the emigration of families, either to engage in manufacturing, or agricultural pursuits. New villages were laid out and became flourishing towns; and the price of real estate, both in town and country, appreciated in value.

The census returns of 1860 give the following as the farm products of the county:

Acres of land improved in farms, 170,725; unimproved in farms, 52,852; cash value of farms, $13,000,746; value of farming implements, &c., $439,680; number of horses, 7,587; mules and asses, 152; milk cows, 10,473; working oxen, 10; other cattle, 8,846; sheep, 4,546; swine, 22,892; value of live stock, $1,039,396; wheat, bushels, 363,791; rye, 116,220; Indian corn, 715,816; oats, 544,476; tobacco, lbs., 99,270; wool, lbs., 12,815; peas and

beans, bushels, 1,935; Irish potatoes, 231,666; sweet potatoes, 5,775; barley, bushels, 1,052; buckwheat, bushels, 16,017; orchard products, value of, $43,546; wine, gallons, 441; market garden products, value of, $62,103; butter, lbs., 791,885; cheese, lbs., 2,333; hay, tons, 39,205; clover seed, bushels of, 7,887; grass seeds, bushels, 1,955; hops, lbs., 448; flax, lbs., 1,087; flaxseed, bushels, 136; sorgum molasses, gallons, 164; beeswax, lbs., 405; honey, lbs., 3,501; manufactures, home made, value of, $54,234; animals slaughtered, value of, $280,223.

The following table illustrates only the leading manufacturing operations in the county in 1860:

Articles.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested....	Cost of Raw Material..	No. of hands employed.	Annual cost of labor...	Annual value of products.....
Agricultural Implements....	2	$23,000	$8,348	23	$7,800	$35,000
Boots and Shoes.....	27	29,765	18,455	115	24,408	47,771
Cars.....	1	66,000	91,800	140	38,400	168,000
Coal, Anthracite.....	2	650,000	36,125	525	162,000	265,000
Cotton Goods.....	4	187,000	191,307	356	63,060	319,450
Flour and Meal.....	36	207,500	294,920	57	13,608	323,115
Iron—bar, sheet and railroad	1	60,000	111,960	40	16,800	152,000
Iron Blooms.....	2	11,500	19,800	29	8,700	36,000
Iron Castings.....	4	24,000	12,212	19	7,800	21,400
Stoves.....	3	11,500	4,350	13	4,560	12,500
Iron, Pig.....	4	441,000	237,541	137	48,600	363,566
Leather.....	22	156,800	99,728	65	18,624	190,218
Liquors, distilled.....	5	25,000	76,887	16	6,060	97,600
" malt.....	5	22,500	14,586	12	3,432	33,190
Lumber, planed.....	3	75,000	60,170	34	11,040	80,000
" sawed.....	42	160,500	126,250	105	31,044	237,494
Machinery, steam engines...	3	36,005	8,433	15	4,932	44,353
Marble and Stone work.....	5	13,700	5,050	21	5,160	20,050
Printing, newspapers.....	3	28,500	10,400	36	4,860	39,000
Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron..	12	16,300	13,387	29	7,608	25,217
Clothing, men.....	14	34,008	31,310	123	21,756	59,115
Total of all, including those not enumerated above.....	321	2,544,558	1,632,656	2315	617,480	2,946,382

The decade between 1860 and 1870, is particularly distinguished as an era of marked prosperity in the history of the county. The civil war created a demand for

vast supplies in almost every article of manufacture, and the county, owing to its peculiar geographical location and transportation facilities, contributed more than an ordinary share in the general aggregate of production.

The following returns from the census report of 1870 will, by comparing it with the returns of 1860, give the reader a very impressive notion of the progress of the county during the intervening decade:

Acres improved land, 172,586; woodland, 57,788; other unimproved land, 3,461; cash value of farms, $19,053,433; value of farming implements and machinery, $582,291; total value of farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $3,034,199; orchard products, $58,021; produce of market gardens, $40,695; forest products, $11,225; value of home manufactures, $14,997; value of animals slaughtered, $475,479; value of all live stock, $1,660,572; horses, 7,002; mules and asses, 578; milch cows, 10,298; working oxen, 5; other cattle, 10,336; sheep, 4,462; swine, 19,239; winter wheat, bushels, 422,637; rye, 56,527; Indian corn, 714,886; oats, 727,535; barley, 334; buckwheat,

Industries.	Establishments.	Employees.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Product.
Agricultural Implements	9	37	$22,800	$7,275	$11,086	$30,202
Belting and Hose, (leather)	1	3	5,000	1,812	8,914	15,000
Boats	2	13	4,500	2,800	3,680	10,500
Book-binding	1	22	15,000	6,500	92,809	100,000
Boots and Shoes	1	65	23,500	26,000	37,800	72,000
Bread & other bakery products	16	55	32,800	17,840	44,760	80,740
Brick	14	210	99,634	42,899	22,542	88,110
Brooms	2	18	9,500	4,500	24,557	30,113
Carriages and Wagons	15	95	67,800	34,488	35,865	120,315
Carry Freight and Passengers	4	216	115,770	79,780	577,107	1,120,227
Clothing, men's	16	51	15,375	12,990	19,499	30,860
Coffee and Spices, ground	2	7	4,500	1,965	38,100	41,800
Confectionery	5	17	2,700	3,000	10,473	18,300
Cooperage	6	20	14,700	5,350	23,900	34,130
Cotton Goods	2	282	251,500	53,200	247,945	326,600
Flowering Mill Products	32	89	380,000	17,195	715,146	879,844
Furniture	16	72	33,975	29,350	21,767	72,500
Gas	1	14	300,000	9,092	27,045	60,115
Iron, Blooms	1	20	6,000	3,000	44,200	49,300
Forged and Rolled	4	802	879,000	504,004	2,111,744	2,791,554
Nails and Spikes, cut	1	75	175,000	51,428	333,931	400,000
Pigs	7	294	582,800	132,320	713,271	980,767
Castings	12	187	313,250	93,400	275,684	436,260
Leather, Tanned	16	59	140,001	16,730	130,407	182,203
Curried	7	18	50,000	7,450	75,744	92,384
Moroco Tanned	1	7	18,000	2,800	23,333	35,000
Lime	29	79	26,200	13,393	32,191	54,861
Liquors, Distilled	3	16	41,000	6,600	30,000	139,528
Malt	4	16	30,000	6,000	18,956	32,402
Lumber, Planed	5	68	237,600	39,840	202,100	298,596
Sawed	18	212	734,700	88,420	546,416	795,784
Machinery, not specified	14	438	424,150	220,980	597,293	861,951
Cigars	13	33	13,800	8,980	15,768	37,168
Upholstery	4	13	5,900	3,276	13,000	20,287
Wood-ward	3	140	265,000	47,600	59,180	222,915
Wood, Turned and Carved	8	69	86,075	32,915	35,460	95,165
Wood-ware	1	55	80,000	35,000	36,000	120,000
Woolen Goods	8	89	167,000	29,882	72,725	130,035

The following, from the same report, is a recapitulation of the manufacturing industries of the county:

Number of manufacturing establishments, 587; steam engines, 107; horse power of same, 6,830; water wheels, 102; horse power of same, 1,400; total, 4,865; hands employed, 4,865; capital invested, $6,557,520; wages paid,

$1,998,486; materials, $9,248,585; value of products, $13,514,156.

A much better idea of the magnitude of the progress of the county, within the period indicated, may be had by contrasting the totals of the two census returns, viz:

1860. Number of manufacturing establishments	321
1870. Number of manufacturing establishments	587
1860. Workmen employed	2,315
1870. Workmen employed	4,865
1860. Capital invested	$2,544,558
1870. Capital invested	$6,557,520
1860. Cost of raw material	$1,632,656
1870. Cost of raw material	$9,248,585
1860. Value of products	$2,946,382
1870. Value of products	$13,514,156

It will be observed by the above figures that the increase in the number of establishments is nearly 100 per centum; in the amount of capital invested, and the number of workmen employed, it is considerable over 200 per centum; in the cost of the raw material, it is nearly 500 per centum; and in the value of the products, it is over 400 per centum.

The rates of increase in manufacturing operations in the county up to the commencement of the present business depression, was in no wise diminished; and but for this unfortunate cause, we are satisfied that the next census would have shown an equal if not a greater per centage of increase.

Among the manufacturing establishments not included in the returns of 1870, are the Pennsylvania steel works, at Baldwin, a few miles east of Harrisburg. To show how large a proportion these works bear to the manufacturing industry of the county, we may state that the average production of steel at these works is about 12,000 pounds at each heat, and during the twenty-four hours

there are twenty-five heats; thus allowing for all waste, the daily production of steel rails is about 120 tons, besides a large amount of railroad frogs and crossings.

The amount of coal consumed in the forge and rail mills is 2,000 tons per month, and in the Bessemer plants about 1,800 tons per month.

These figures, allowing 312 working days in the year, give us the annual consumption and products of the works as follows:

Consumption—Pig Iron, 374,040 tons; Coal, 45,000 tons. Products—Steel Rails, 312,000 tons.

Other large and important industrial establishments have been put in operation at Middleton, Highspire, Hummelstown, Millersburg, Lykens and Williamstown since 1870, and of course are not included in the returns of that year.

But our province is merely to sketch, not to elaborate; and in the retrospect, we have given, there is abundant cause for gratitude and praise on the part of all who reside, or were born and reared in Dauphin county. Truly Providence has most highly favored us. Our resources are varied; our soil is everywhere strong, on the hills and by the streams; we are rich in the most useful minerals in the world; and our streams of purest water afford facilities everywhere for industrial operations. The first settlers of the county were remarkable men; they were men of strong moral and religious principles —men of cultivated minds—men of industrious and frugal habits—full of enterprise and perseverance. They established and set in motion and gave direction to a state of society singularly perfect. Their own character they impressed upon their descendants. The result has

been that the county has long been the happy home of a large population, intelligent, virtuous, refined, possessing in a great degree pecuniary independence, and all the privileges, social, moral, educational and religious, which can promote the benefit and happiness of a community. Amid its magnificent scenery, surrounded by happy influences, and enjoying the advantages there afforded, have been trained numerous sons and daughters, who have emigrated to other portions of the country. Most of whom have been prosperous and successful in whatever business engaged. Many of them have attained high distinction and great usefulness.

THE CITIES, BOROUGHS AND TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, the seat of justice of Dauphin county and capital of Pennsylvania, is situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, one hundred and six miles from Philadelphia, one hundred and twenty-one from Washington city, two hundred and forty-eight from Pittsburg, eighty-two from Baltimore, and one hundred and eighty-two from the city of New York.

By a grant from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs., proprietaries, to John Harris, jr., dated "ye 19th February, 1753," that gentleman was allowed the right of running a ferry across the Susquehanna, from which originated the name Harris Ferry, by which the place was known previous to the organization of the county.

John Harris, jr., issued proposals for laying out a town at his ferry, at least ten years previous to the erection of the county. The town, however, was not laid out until 1785, when the original intentions of Mr. Harris were consumated by his son-in-law, William Maclay.

The town, as originally laid out, extended only as far south as Mulberry street, and the lot belonging to Mr. Valentine Egle, on the upper corner of Front and Mulberry streets, was numbered one on the plan of the town. In the course of a few years afterwards it was extended to Mary's alley, and in 1792 the executors of Mr. Harris extended the plan of lots still further southward.

There is no house except the stone house on Front street, the property of Hon. Simon Cameron, now standing within the present limits of Harrisburg, which is certainly known to have been erected before the town was laid out.

John Hamilton, the grand father of A. B. Hamilton, Esq., erected the first permanent embellishment to the town, after Harris' stone house, by building a brick house on the corner of Front street and Blackberry alley, and a large establishment for his store on the corner of Market square and Market street. Neither of those buildings are now standing. The latter structure was converted into a tavern, and was for many years known as the Washington Hotel. It stood on the site of the present Jones' House.

The act erecting the town of Harrisburg into a borough, was passed on the 13th day of April, 1791; and an act to alter the same, without interfering with the boundaries originally laid down, was approved February 1, 1808. The limits of the borough as incorporated in 1791, began at low water mark on the eastern shore of the Susquehanna river; thence by the pine apple tree north sixty degrees and one quarter east seventy-nine perches to an ash tree on the west bank of Paxton creek; thence by the several courses thereof three hundred and seventy-three perches to a white hickory on William Maclay's line; thence by the same south sixty-seven and three quarter degrees west two hundred and twelve perches to a marked chestnut oak on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna; thence by the same course to low water mark to the place of beginning. This made the northern limit of the borough South street.

The borough limits were extended by the act of 16th April, 1838, in the following language: The north-

western boundary line of the borough of Harrisburg shall be, and the same is hereby extended and enlarged as follows: Extending it along the river line to the upper line of the land of the late William Maclay on said river; thence to Paxton creek, and thence along said creek to the north-western corner of the present boundary; thus annexing the town of Maclaysburg, or in other words, taking in the territory now comprehended between South and Herr streets.

The minutes of the first Town Council are not to be found, and the only record we can discover relative to the affairs of the borough in the first year of its incorporation, is singularly enough, a deed of charity, being an account of the Overseers of the Poor, who posted their credit as follows: "To amount of hogs and butter for ye use of ye poor, £16 1s. 1½d."

The seventh section of the act of March 4, 1785, erecting the county of Dauphin, directs the Court to sit for the said county *near* Harris Ferry. The design was to leave to John Harris the privilege of naming the town. But the Chief Justice M'Kean, and some of the judges of the Supreme Court conceived the notion that, as the county was called after the Dauphin of France, the town should be called Louisburg, after Louis XVI. Accordingly, in the first precept for holding the courts here, the court was directed to be held at Louisburg. John Harris, however, told the judges that they might "Louisburg" ...er much as they pleased, but that he would never ex... town. a title for any lot in any other name than that of ...tood on burg; and his determination prevailed. ...ople then

The building in which the first court at H... in a fair was held, was a log house, until about thirty the mean at the corner of what is now Washington... the people,

Front street, and the "pillory," or punishing place, was in that neighborhood. The courts were afterwards held in the old log jail which formerly stood on the north-west side of Strawberry alley, a short distance north-east of Raspberry alley, and in a log house which formerly stood on the lot now occupied by the Farmer's Hotel, on the east side of Market street, below Third. From this place the court moved into the building which formerly stood on the site of the present structure. When it vacated this for the use of the Legislature in December, 1812, it moved into the then partially finished brick building owned at the time by Mr. Capp, now known as the White Hall Tavern. While here, the commissioners erected the brick building at the corner of Walnut street and Raspberry alley, into which the court moved and which it occupied until the Legislature vacated the court house.

The entire cost of the court building that immediately preceded the present edifice, was £5,979 11s. 8½d. The present court house was erected in 1860, at a cost of about $83,000. The original contract of Messrs. Holman & Wilt was for $57,012 57, but before the building was completed, an additional expense of some $25,000 for extras was put in, and after some dispute with the authorities, was allowed.

sev The first courts in the county were held by justices, and twelve earliest record of a court reads—"At a Court of bank of e Sessions, holden near Harris Ferry, in and for low water ty of Dauphin," &c., on the "third Tuesday of the northerhe year of our Lord 1785, before Timothy The boronuel Jones and Jonathan M'Clure, Esqrs., Jus- April, 1838, ame court."

The sheriff of Lancaster county officiated until the election of that officer by the new county.

The names of the grand jurymen were, James Cowden (foreman), Robert Montgomery, John Gilchrist, Barefoot Brunson, John Clark, Rowen M'Clure, John Carson, John Wilson, William Crane, Archibald M'Allister, Richard Dixon, John Pattimore, James Crouch, Jacob Awl, Wm. Brown, Andrew Stewart, James Rogers, Samuel Stewart, John Cooper, Alexander Berryhill.

Alexander Graydon was the first prothonotary, Anthony Kelker the first sheriff, and Rudolph Kelker the first deputy sheriff.

The earliest record of a punishment is that inflicted on William Courtney and Jesse Rowland, who were sentenced to receive eighteen lashes and pay fifteen shillings sterling on the 18th of August, 1785, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon. Several records occur in which punishment was inflicted by lashes, and standing in the pillory.

A large number of the cases tried during the first term, were for horse stealing.

In 1793 Harrisburg was very sickly, the chief ailment being a malarius fever, which took an epidemical form. A number of Irish emigrants died, and many of the citizens were more or less affected by it. The chief cause was ascribed to a stagnant mill dam belonging to Peter and Abraham Landis, in the lower section of the town. The citizens remonstrated with the owners, who stood on their vested rights and refused to listen; the people then appealed to the authorities, and the case was in a fair way for an interminable litigation. But, in the mean time, the deaths and sickness continued; and the people,

exasperated with the stubbornness of the owners, held town meetings and resolved to take the matter in their own hands. Accordingly, one blustery snowy morning, at a signal from the court house bell, the citizens assembled, with the implements of destruction in their hands, and proceeded to the dam, which they demolished amid the loud vivas of the assembled multitude. The citizens subsequently paid the owners £2,633 4s. 6d. for the mill property, which amount was raised by taxation.

After considerable opposition from various causes, the seat of government of Pennsylvania was established at Harrisburg in 1810. The present capitol building, however, was not completed and occupied until December 22, 1822, the Legislature in the mean time sitting in the court house, which formerly stood on the site of the present structure.

In 1860 Harrisburg received the highest corporate honors in the power of the Legislature to bestow—that of being made a city, and that it is destined to become a large and populous city, must be apparent to all who are acquainted with its geographical location and local advantages.

In 1850 Harrisburg had a population of some 6,000 inhabitants. Its population in 1860 was 13,000; in 1870 it was 23,000; and by a voluntary census, taken by the police under instructions from the authorities, in 1876, it was found to contain 27,000 inhabitants, thus continuing to increase since 1860 at the rate of nearly 90 per cent.

Since 1860 there have been built over four hundred acres of additional ground to what the city occupied in that year, averaging yearly an increase of forty acres of buildings. In 1860 the whole district north of North

street was little else than meadow land. Now it is built up to Maclay street. Skirting the river from North street to Maclay street, and from the river to Twelfth street, there is a district of at least five hundred acres, of which four-fifths are covered with buildings of the most substantial character. In 1860 Allison's hill had but five or six houses on it. Now at least fifty acres are built over, or occupied as gardens, and fifty acres more are laid out in building lots. All this, besides that portion of the city built over from Paxton street to the Lochiel iron works.

This increase in the population of the city has carried along with it general prosperity, which is particularly exemplified in the increased value of real estate. The Osler property consisted, inclusive of streets, of five acres of land between Boas and Herr streets on the north and south, and Second and Third streets on the east and west. In 1860, the heirs of this estate were offered $2,500 for the tract, or at the rate of $500 per acre gross, that is including streets and alleys. This offer was declined. In 1863 the heirs were offered $50,000, or $10,000 per acre for the tract, an increase of $9,500 per acre, which offer was also declined. In 1868, this same piece of ground was sold at public sale, and brought the enormous sum of sixty-three thousand dollars, or $12,600 per acre, and those parts of it now vacant could not be purchased at less than $20,000 per acre, or at the rate of $100,000 for the whole, exclusive of buildings. At the present, six years later, Messrs. Fink & Boyer hold about one-half acre of this land for which they have been offered $15,000, making the value of an acre $30,000, which in 1860 could have been purchased for $500. Other persons holding lands in the same neighborhood

who purchased from the Foster estate, ask prices still higher than those just given. In 1863, the school board bought a lot on Third street, near Briggs, for $100. In 1868, deeming it expedient to sell it, they did so, realizing the sum of $3,500 for the same. Nor are all these exceptional cases. Many individuals made much better bargains than these. In 1865 Dr. George W. Reily threw upon the market eighty-five acres of land, and has since sold it out, except five acres, having thrown it into lots at the rate of $8,500 per acre. This almost a mile beyond the northern limits of the city in 1860. Eastward property has increased at the same rate, as it also has in the portion of our city from Paxton street to the Lochiel iron works. Instances: In 1868 D. Mumma, Esq., purchased from Dr. G. Baily ten acres of land on Allison's hill, for which he paid $16,000. He sold it in less than two years for $32,000. The same gentleman bought from Miller two acres of land, and from Dock four acres of land, situated below Paxton street, in 1865–6, for $2,500 per acre, and re-sold it in less than a year for $5,000 per acre.

Nor is the prosperity of the city confined alone to the increased value of land. Within the last fifteen years manufacturing establishments have been greatly multiplied, and to-day, in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing and the value of the goods manufactured, it takes rank as the third city in the State—in other words, it is only excelled by Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The city owes much of its prosperity to the prudent, liberal and wise management of its banks. They are eight in number, as follows:

The Harrisburg National Bank; the First National Bank, which are national banks of issue, and the following State and private banks:

The Dauphin Deposit Bank; the State Bank; the Mechanics' Bank; the Farmer's Bank; the Real Estate Bank; Bank of Dougherty Bros. & Co.

The extent of the business of the banks is shown in the fact that the aggregate of their average deposits is about $3,000,000, and their average loans and discounts nearly $3,500,000.

The fact that our banks passed through the panic of 1874, without either suspension or any material curtailment of accommodations, is an evidence of their strength and sagacity, as well as the financial ability of our business men.

The stranger is struck with the number, magnitude and fine architecture of the public school buildings in Harrisburg. There are twenty-three in number, of which eighteen are owned by the school board, and five rented. The estimated value of the city school property is over $350,000. The schools afford room for about 5,000 scholars, but the rapid increase of the population has crowded so fast upon the school accommodations that they are behind the requirements of the city. The school system is an excellent one, and under the charge of an efficient superintendent.

More than forty churches attest the prevalence of religious zeal among the people of Harrisburg. Most of these edifices are very substantial and elegant, and some of them are remarkably fine specimens of ecclesiastical architecture.

The city is supplied with gas whose mains extend for nearly thirteen miles through all the principal streets. The gas produced is of excellent quality, and furnished at a reasonable price.

A street railway traverses the city from its northern to its southern end, with a transverse track to the several depots.

There are few cities of greater size, equal Harrisburg in business activity, in the extent and wide geographical range of its trade, in the volume of its current financial transactions, in the solid strength and high standing of its business houses and banks, in the external marks of energy and vigorous prosperity, which are visible in the ceaseless whirl and clatter of its work shops, in the rush and shriek of its half hundred trains arriving and departing daily, in the solid and stately architecture of its business streets, in the palatial elegance of many of its private residences, churches and other public buildings. Its business and industries have increased even faster than its population, while their capacities are limited only by the amount of capital invested in them.

MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown—so called from its being located midway between Lancaster and Carlisle—is a post town and borough in Swatara township. It is the oldest town in Dauphin county, having been laid out thirty years before Harrisburg, and seven years before Hummelstown, and is nine miles south-east of Harrisburg, at the confluence of the Susquehanna and Swatara, near which the Pennsylvania and Union canals unite. We are indebted to Rupp's and Day's historical papers for the following particulars respecting the town:

It was laid out in 1755 by George Fisher, father of the late George Fisher, Esq., who lived until his death near the place, on a well cultivated farm which has been in the family since 1750, in the centre of a large tract of land bounded by the Susquehanna and Swatara, conveyed to him by his father, John Fisher, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia. The site was that of an ancient Indian village.

The proprietor being a Friend, several of this denomination from Philadelphia and the lower counties followed him; and these, with several Scotch and Irish merchants, formed the first inhabitants of the village, who enjoyed, up to the period of the revolution, a very extensive and lucrative trade with the Indian nations and others settled on the Susquehanna and Juniata, and also with the western traders. Several of the Scotch and Irish merchants entered the army, whence few returned. During the revolutionary war a commissary department was established here, where the small boats of General Sullivan's army were built, and his troops supplied with provisions

and military stores for his expedition against the Six Nations.

After the war, trade again revived and flourished extensively until 1796, after which it gradually declined. Until then the mouth of the Swatara was considered the termination of the navigation of the Susquehanna and its tributary streams. So far down it was considered safe; below this it was believed to be impracticable, on account of the numerous and dangerous cataracts impeding its bed. In 1796 an enterprising German miller, by the name of Kreider, from the neighborhood of Huntingdon, on the Juniata, arrived in the Swatara in an ark, fully freighted with flour, with which he safely descended to Baltimore, where he was amply compensated for his meritorious adventure. His success becoming known throughout the interior, many arks were built, and the next year this mode of transportation became established. This trade increasing, a number of enterprising young men were induced to examine critically the river from Swatara to tide water, by which they became excellent pilots. The enterprise of John Kreider thus diverted the trade of this place to Baltimore, where it principally centered until the Union canal was completed, in 1827, when it was again generally arrested at its old post. It would probably have so continued, if the Pennsylvania canal had not been continued to Columbia, by which the principal obstruction in the river—the Conewago Falls—was completely obviated. Middletown, or rather Portsmouth, laid out in 1814, by the son of the original proprietor, at the junction of the Union and Pennsylvania canals, again declined. A large trade, however, in lumber and other articles of domestic produce, is still intercepted here, supplying the valleys of the Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken and the Schuyl-

kill. It may fairly be presumed, from the numerous local advantages enjoyed by the town, that it is destined ere long to become one of much importance.

The town was incorporated into a borough February 19, 1828, and contained in 1846, Rupp tells us, "about one hundred and fifty dwellings, several stores and taverns, a bank, four churches—Lutheran, German Reformed, Methodist, and Church of God, or Bethel—several school houses, and the usual number of handicrafts. The first settlers were Irish, English, and some Scotch, but the present population is principally German."

The same historian has the following, touching Portsmouth before it was consolidated with Middletown, which occurred March 9, 1857, then having a population of 750:

"Portsmouth, between Middletown and the Susquehanna, was laid out in 1809 by George Fisher, Esq., son of Mr. Fisher who laid out Middletown, and at first called Harbortown. The same was changed to Portsmouth in 1814. The Union canal, the Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroads all intersect here.

"Between Portsmouth and Middletown, on the plain, stands the Emaus Institute, devoted to the education of poor orphan children, where, it is said, the children are to be carefully trained in the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Instruction is given in the German and English languages, and the charter has been so altered by the Legislature as to permit the establishment of a literary and scientific department in connection with the Orphan House, in which all the branches of modern learning are taught. The institution owes its origin to the liberality of Mr. George Frey, formerly a distinguished citizen of Middletown. It has only been recently erected (1840), after many years of expensive and vexatious litigation, since the death of the donor, some forty years since, (died 1808). The life of Mr. Frey was marked with

not a little of romance. His name, by the way, was not Frey, but Everhart.

"When Mr. Fisher, the founder of the town, first came to the place, he used to hire George, who was then a penniless German lad, to assist in plowing the fields and clearing up his new land. George lived with Mr. Fisher some years, until he had saved a little fund; but his ambition looked above the plow, and investing his money in a stock of trinkets, finery, and orther articles, for Indian traffic, he mounted his pack and started up the Susquehanna. Passing the mountains, he encountered a party of soldiers from the garrison at Fort Hunter, who arrested him as a runaway redemptioner, (a servant who had been sold for a time to pay his passage from Europe,) a character common in those days, and far more consistent with George's appearance and language than that of a peddler; for what peddler, said they, would risk life and property thus alone and on foot on this dangerous frontier? 'Ich bin frey, ich bin frey,' (I am free,) repeated George earnestly, in German, in reply to their charges. He succeeded in convincing them of his independence, and went with them to the garrison, where he became quite a favorite, the soldiers knowing him by no other name than that of 'Frey,' which they had caught from his first reply to them. He sold out his pack at a fine profit, and continued to repeat his adventures, still passing as George Frey, until he was able to start a little store in Middletown, where he afterwards erected a mill. Near the close of the Revolution, when the old Continental money was gradually depreciating, George, who always kept both eyes open, contrived to be on the right side of the account, so that, instead of losing, he gained immensely by the depreciation; and, in short, by dint of untiring industry, close economy, sharp bargains, and lucky financiering, he at length became, on a small scale, the Stephen Girard of the village, and owned much of the real estate in and around the town. He had not, however, all the good things of this life; although he was married, Heaven had never

blessed him with children—a circumstance which he deeply regretted, as certain worthy fathers of the Lutheran church can testify. The property, therefore, of the childless man was destined to cheer and educate the fatherless children of a succeeding age. He died in 1807 or 1808, and a splendid seminary, erected about the year 1840, is the monument of George Frey's benevolence.

"After the consolidation of the two towns of Middletown and Portsmouth, the old time interest in the grain trade was again revived. The reason why the place was so noted a mart for the sale of grain brought down the Susquehanna in keel-bottom boats and canoes was, the Conewago Falls, prevented their further descent. Much of the grain that was sold here was ground into flour at Frey's mill, or stored up and sold to the millers in Lancaster county. In 1790 there was one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat brought down the Susquehanna, and passed through Middletown for the Philadelphia market.

"It is worthy of remark, *en passant*, that in the year 1723 the family of Conrad Weiser, from the province of New York, leaving Schoharie, wended their way in a southwestern direction, traveling through the forest till they reached the Susquehanna river, where they made canoes, freighted them with their families, and floated down the river to the mouth of the Swatara creek; thence worked their way up till they reached a fertile spot on Tulpehocken creek, in Berks county, where they settled.

As an evidence of the moral, material and social progress of Middletown, we may mention that it has eight churches, namely, one each of the Lutheran, (the oldest church, after those of Derry, Paxton and Hanover, in the county, having been erected 1767,) Presbyterian, Bethel, (Church of God,) Methodist Episcopal, New Mennonite, United Brethren, Roman Catholic, and African Methodist denominations. It has fourteen common schools and

the Emmaus Orphans' School; six well kept hotels and a number of restaurants. It also has one lodge of A. Y. Masons, one encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one lodge of Knights of Pythias, one Degree Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, one Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, two lodges of the American Mechanics, and the Washington Bund, a German society.

The location and business facilities of Middletown are not surpassed by any other town in Dauphin county, or of like population in the State. It contains among its manufacturing establishments two furnaces, one car and manufacturing works, a foundry and machine shop, furniture manufactory, tube works, five steam saw mills and general lumber yard manufactories; two sash, door and blind factories, a boat yard, paint and varnish works, a steam tannery, and an extensive cigar manufactory. It also has six dry goods and general stores, seven grocery and notion stores, three drug stores, three stove and tinware establishments, two breweries, two wholesale liquor stores, two harness and saddlery stores, several millinery and ladies' notion stores, a national bank and good weekly newspaper. The different professions and handicrafts are also ably represented. The domestic market is well supplied, and carried on in a substantial brick building erected for that purpose. There is a beautiful and tastefully arranged incorporated cemetery and several others connected with the various churches.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a burgess and a town council. It is divided into three wards, all of which are ably represented in the council chamber. The civil order of the place is maintained by

constables. There is also an effective fire company, and steam fire engines and accoutrements.

The population of Middletown in 1870 was 2,980, but is now fairly estimated at 4,000. The number of taxables, according to the assessor's return for 1874, was 843; assessed value of real and personal property, by the same authority, was $449,593.

HUMMELSTOWN.

Hummelstown was laid out by Frederick Hummel, October 26, 1762, and as a town is consequently twenty-three years older than Harrisburg. It was for many years called Frederickstown; the precise date of the change in the name is not known. It is situated nine miles from Harrisburg, on the Reading turnpike, as well as the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in a fertile limestone region, highly cultivated by wealthy and industrious Germans. Among its earliest settlers were Jacob Hummel, sr., John Fox, Frederick Hummel, George Gish George Fox, Christian Spayd, Frederick Richert, Daniel Baum and Adam Dean. During the Revolution the town was a depot for arms, ammunition, etc., from which the garrisons on the West Branch were supplied.

The Swatara creek, along which runs the Union canal, is close by the town. On the banks of the Swatara, a short distance from the town, is a remarkable cave about half a mile in length, which is much visited in the summer season. It abounds with stalactites and stalagmites. Not far from this cave rises the lofty insulated hill called Round Top, from whose summit a fine prospect of the surrounding scenery can be had.

Hummelstown was incorporated into a borough by an order of court August 6, 1874. According to the census of 1870 it had a population of 837, being at that time the third borough in population in the county. Its taxable population was represented in 1874 by 249 taxables, and according to the assessor's returns for the same year the assessed value of its real and personal property was $200,589.

HIGHSPIRE,

A post town, situated between the Susquehanna and the Pennsylvania canal, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Middletown, six miles from the former and three from the latter. It is on the main branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The town was laid out in 1814, by two Germans named Barnes and Doughterman, who emigrated from Spire, a small village in Bavaria. By an act of Assembly passed February 7, 1867, it was incorporated into a borough; but the act was annulled on the 8th of April, 1868. According to the census of 1870, the town contained a population of 612, but it is now fairly estimated at 750. It contains five general stores, one grist and one saw mill, two wheelwright shops, car shops, a distillery, a cigar manufactory, three good hotels, two churches, and three common schools, and several other business establishments, etc.

MILLERSBURG.

Millersburg was laid out in July of the year 1807, by Daniel Miller. The town is pleasantly situated north of Berry's mountain, at the confluence of the Wisconisco creek with the Susquehanna, twenty-three miles north of

Harrisburg, on the road leading to Sunbury. It stands on an elevated spot a short distance from the river.

The first settlers of this region were Huguenots. Francis Jaques, or Jacobs, resided some time at Halifax, but afterwards located here, where he had "taken up" several thousand acres of land. Among others, Kleim Larue, (Laroi,) Shorra or Jury, Werts, Stoever and Shutts, were early settlers here.

Millersburg is becoming a place of considerable importance, being situated near the coal regions, with which it communicates by the Lykens Valley Railroad, and with Harrisburg by the Wisconisco canal and the Northern Central Railroad.

The site of the present town was formerly a pine forest, and an original lot owner could procure enough of pine lumber to build a comfortable dwelling. The place was settled some time prior to the time it was laid out. Daniel Miller, the proprietor, and John Miller, his brother, emigrated from Lancaster county about the year 1790, and "took up" some four hundred acres of land and commenced a settlement, probably in the year 1794, which was finally laid out into town lots, as above stated. The prediction of a local historian touching the prosperity of Millersburg has been fulfilled to a large extent, for the Millersburg of to-day is quite a flourishing town, and the centre of transporation of a large amount of coal.

On the 8th of April, 1850, an act was passed and approved by the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporating Millersburg into a borough. From that time its progress has been rapid. Its business and social interests are now represented by five general and two drug stores and one hardware store, two confectioneries, two stove and tinware stores, two harness shops, a shoe store, a whole-

sale tobacco establishment, one national and one discount bank, two hotels and two restaurants, five common schools and three churches, and a newspaper. Its manufactories are two tanneries, two steam saw mills, two sash, door and blind and planing mills, one foundry, and one shingle mill.

The population of Upper Paxton township, as given in the census of 1870, was 1,371; of which 1360 were native born and 11 foreign; 1,370 white and one colored. The number of taxables, as returned by the assessor in 1874, was 469; the assessed value of real and personal property, $55,289.

DAUPHIN.

Dauphin was for many years called Port Lyon, and afterwards Greensburg, taking the latter name from the Hon. Innis Green, by whom it was laid out about the year 1826. It is beautifully situated on the Susquehanna river and on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Clark's Ferry, eight miles from the former place, at the confluence of Stony creek with the Susquehanna.

Dauphin was incorporated into a borough by an act of Assembly passed and approved on the 31st of March, 1845. It contains three dry goods and grocery stores (combined,) two groceries, two tin shops, a planing mill and sash factory, a furnace, car works, an extensive tannery. Its moral and social interests are represented by four churches, one each of the Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist and Evangelical denominations; three common schools and one select school; also, a lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a lodge of Patriotic Sons of America; a circle of the Brotherhood of the Union; and an encampment of Odd Fellows. It

has three hotels and a number of good restaurants. It is a post town.

According to the census of 1870 Dauphin borough had a population of 739; the number of its inhabitants is now fairly estimated at 825; the number of taxables, as returned by the assessor in 1874, was 216; assessed value of real and personal property, $100,965.

DUNCAN'S ISLAND.

Duncan's Island is the name now applied to the flourishing settlement at the mouth of the Juniata, fourteen miles above Harrisburg. The name properly belongs to the narrow alluvial island, about two miles in length, at the point of which the village is situated. This island and its fellow, Haldeman's Island, although apparently in Perry county, are really in Dauphin, Perry having been formed from Cumberland; and the original boundary of that county having been the western shore of the Susquehanna. Haldeman's island (so called from its present owner) is not of alluvial origin, but is elevated far above the neighboring flat-lands. The farm house on it commands a magnificent landscape comprising many of the wonders both of nature and art. The river here is nearly a mile in width, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. A dam across the river, just below the bridge, creates a pool, upon which canal boats cross by means of a double towing-path attached to the bridge. The canal continues up Duncan's Island, diverging at its upper end into the Juniata and Susquehanna divisions. The Juniata division then crosses the Juniata river on a splendid aqueduct, with wooden superstructure, and continues up the right bank. There is also a fine bridge to the island, across the mouth of the Juniata.

David Brainerd, the devoted missionary, leaves a record of a visit to that island, which was then called "Juneauta" island, which he made in May, 1745. Writing on September 19, 1745, he says: "Visited an Indian town called Juneauta, situated on an island in the Susquehanna. Was much discouraged with the temper and behavior of the Indians here; although they appeared friendly when I was with them last spring, and they gave me encouragement to come and see them again. But they now seem resolved to retain their pagan notions, and persist in their idolatrous practices."

"This island," says Watson, "was the favorite home of the Indians, and there are still many Indian remains. At the angle of the canal near the great bridge, I saw the mound covered with trees from which were taken hundreds of cart loads of human bones, which were used with the intermixed earth, as filling materials for one of the shoulders or bastians of the dam. There was also among them leads, trinkets," etc.

The island was originally settled by a Swedish family named Huling, who came from Marcus Hook. Mr. Duncan's maternal grand-father, Marcus Huling, established a ferry across the mouth of the Juniata, and built a causeway at the upper end of the island for pack-horses to pass. Mr. Baskin established a ferry across the Susquehanna at the foot of the big island, Haldeman's. The trade at that time was carried on entirely by pack horses. When the hostile Indians broke in upon the frontier in 1756, Mr. Huling left here and went out to Fort Duquesne, and afterwards became proprietor of the point where Pittsburg now stands. Becoming discontented with his situation in that disturbed frontier, he sold out for £200, and returned to Duncan's island, where he re-established

his ferry and made further improvements. A bloody fight occurred on the island between the whites and Indians about the year 1760. On one occasion news came to Mr. Huling that the Indians were coming down the river to attack the settlement. Huling packed up a few of his valuables in great haste, and putting his wife and child upon a large black horse, fled to the foot of the island, ready to cross over at the first alarm. Thinking that perhaps the Indians might not have arrived, he ventured back alone to the house to try to save more of his effects. After carefully reconnoitering the house, he entered and found an Indian up stairs, coolly picking his flint. Stopping some time to parley with the Indian so that he might retreat without being shot at, his wife became alarmed at his long delay; and fearing he had been murdered by the Indians, she mounted the black charger, with the child on her lap, and swam the Susquehanna. This was in the spring when the river was up. Our modern matrons would scarcely perform such an achievement. Her husband soon arrived and in his turn became alarmed at her absence; but she made a signal to him from the opposite side and relieved her anxiety.

Mr. Huling arrived safely at Fort Hunter. A Mrs. Berryhill got safe to the same place; but her husband was killed and scalped.

"At one time when William Baskins, grand uncle to Cornelius and James Baskins, having a crop of grain on what is now called Duncan's island, (having, however, previously removed his family to Fort Hunter for security) returned with part of the family to cut the grain, and while thus engaged, they were suddenly startled by the yell or whooping of Indians, who were hard by; however, discovering they were neighbors their alarms were quieted, but, alas! they were deceived; for the barbarous savages, as soon as they were near enough, gave

them distinctly to understand their object was their scalps! At this moment they all fled in consternation, hotly pursued, towards the house, and when there, Mr. Baskins, in the act of getting his gun, was shot dead and scalped; his wife, a daughter of about seven, and a son three years old, were abducted. Mr. McClean, who was also in the field, plunged into the river and swam the Juniata at what is called "Sheep island," and concealed himself in the cleft of rooks, on the opposite side, and thus eluded the pursuit of the savages and saved his life.

"Mrs. Baskins effected her escape from the Indians somewhere near Carlisle; the daughter was taken to the Miami country, west of the Ohio, then an unbroken wilderness, where she was detained for more than six years, when in conformity with a treaty made with the Indians, she was delivered up and returned. She was afterwards married to Mr. John Smith, whose son James is now residing in Newport, Perry county, and to whom I am indebted for this interesting tradition. The lad that was taken at the same time, was taken to Canada, where he was raised by Sir William Johnson, not knowing the name of the boy, when he was baptized by a missionary, was christened Timothy Murphy. He was afterwards discovered by Alexander Stevens, James Stevens' father, who resides in Juniata township, Perry county, by some peculiar marks on his head. He has visited his friends in Perry. James Smith, his nephew, when at Canada in defence of his country, during the late war, visited him and found him comfortably situated near Malden, in Upper Canada, and the owner of a large estate."

The present Clark's Ferry, near Duncan's island, was called Quenashawake by the Indians, and the Juniata was spelled "Choniata." This ferry was once a great fording place—a little above it, at the White Rock, on the river side, John Harris had, in 1733, a house and some fields cleared, which was complained of by the Indians.

LINGLESTOWN

Is one of the most ancient towns in the county, having been laid out as early as the year 1765, by Thomas Lingle, who called the place St. Thomas. It is located in the north-eastern part of Middle Paxton township, on the road leading from the Susquehanna river to Jonestown. The site is the centre of a highly productive agricultural region, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassable in picturesque beauty. The town, owing to its isolated position, makes no pretensions as a manufacturing centre. In 1860 Dr. W. E. Smith laid out an addition south of the town, which is gradually being improved. A handsome cemetery is located near the town, which contains a monument twenty-five high erected by the citizens to the memory of the dead who fell in the late civil war. The Boston and South Mountain Railroad runs through the town, which when completed and in operation will give a great impetus to the business operations of the place.

HALIFAX

Is pleasantly located on the Susquehanna river, seventeen miles from Harrisburg. It was laid out by George Shaeffer and Peter Rise in 1794, but the deed was recorded by Philip Brindle and John Norton, attorneys for George Winters on the 8th of May, 1794. It was named after Fort Halifax. The town is beautifully situated in Armstrong's valley, the Wisconisco canal and Northern Central Railroad, passing between it and the river. Opposite the town is an island noted for an Indian mound, which according to Indian tradition contains the remains of many Indians.

LYKENS.

The town of Lykens was laid out by Edward Gratz, and surveyed by David Hoffman in 1848. It is situated in and is the principal trading centre of Wisconisco township. There was a settlement here previous to this which increased rapidly in commercial importance upon and after the discovery of coal in the vicinity.

Wisconisco, Williamstown, Baldwin, Gratz, Rockville, Coxestown, Berrysburg, Uniontown, Jacksonville, Fisherville, Enders, Enterline, Elizabethville, Williamstown, Bachmanville, Union Deposit, Manada Hill, are also important towns and villages, whose thrifty and enterprising citizens are annually developing new resources and adding to the aggregate wealth of the county.

APPENDIX.

In every section of Dauphin county, the one hundreth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with a degree of enthusiasm scarcely equaled since Independence bell "proclaimed liberty throughout all the land" in 1776. Nothing was more proper than this outburst of patriotism. It was a just tribute of respect and regard for our country—and our county—a suitable acknowledgment for the virtue, intelligence, good order, prosperity and happiness, which have always prevailed with us as a people. No county in the Commonwealth has been more largely blessed in these respects, none has ever existed, whose history in these particulars is more bright or honorable. Dauphin county occupies a proud position and enjoys an honorable fame. It was right to stop at this point in its progress—the termination of the first and the commencement of the second century of the existence of the National Government—and take a survey of it in the past, to review its leading features and events, to render appropriate honor to those who participated in them, and indulge in the congratulations which such a survey is calculated to inspire.

In the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Lykens, Millersburg and Middletown, the celebration embraced civic parades, orations and displays of fireworks. The parade in Harrisburg was gotten up under the immediate auspices of the Odd Fellows and Fire Department, and as a local editor remarks, the large number that participated, and the completeness of arrangements, has never had a parallel in the city. About two hours and a half were

consumed in marching over the long route, and at all points the procession was warmly greeted by the large crowds of people who witnessed the spectacle. The day dawned most auspiciously, the sun rising with scarcely a cloud to intercept its gleams. The rain of the previous day had settled the dust on the streets and put them in excellent condition for marching. The city presented a beautiful appearance in its patriotic dress, large arches and flags spanning the principal streets, and thousands of smaller flags waving from windows of private residences and other points. The display of bunting was the most extensive ever witnessed at the capital of the State, and was the subject of much approving comment."

After the conclusion of the parade a meeting was organized in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing a number of local addresses read. Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, President of the Dauphin County Historical Society, announced that the proceedings would open with prayer, which was then offered by Rev. Dr. Swartz, of the First Lutheran Church.

Mr. S. D. Ingram read the Declaration of Independence.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Robinson then delivered the following address:

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

One hundred years ago the civilized settlements of our country were mainly confined to a narrow strip of territory along the Atlantic coast. The traveler who ventured from the seaside soon found himself approaching the boundaries of the white population. Civilization had only brightened the eastern edges of our great land, and

kindled a fire here and there in the deeper forests. This region of the Susquehanna was, at the time of the revolution, on the frontier. Through the district of the Cumberland valley, now filled with a population of about two hundred and fifty thousand, there was then a scattered people not exceeding forty thousand in number.

A few settlements had been made up the Susquehanna and along its north and west branches, the region of the Juniata was opened, and some settlers had crossed the Alleghenies on their pack horses, and built their homes in the western part of the State. As early indeed as 1720, traders and settlers were pushing their way out into the grand forests along our noble river, and when the war of the revolution began there were men enough who sprung to arms, to form some of the bravest regiments of the times. But the country was still primitive, and the type of manners and customs of education and religion, partook of the characteristics of an early time and a hardy race. Dauphin county had not yet been organized but was included in Lancaster.

The man who seeks to comprehend the history of this country or any section of it, should know that the American people at their birth were emphatically a *religious people.* It was largely for religion and its rights that they braved the seas and came hither to plant their new government in this western world. They were not adventurers seeking the excitements of a strange land, or speculators in search of an El Dorado of gold. They wanted to serve God freely and intelligently, and scarcely, therefore, was the humble cabin of the original settler erected, before the school house and the church were built. Education and Christianity were among the first necessities.

Throughout this entire region, from the Alleghenies eastward to the Susquehanna, and still eastward to the line of the counties adjoining our own, the bulk of the earliest settlers were of that class now familiarly known as the Scotch-Irish. This people took to the frontiers, and in the Indian wars stood as a bulwark of protection for the eastern part of the colony. It has only been in later years that they have been gradually and peaceably displaced by the sturdy and solid Germans.

It so happened, therefore, from the race of people who settled here, that the first churches organized within the limits of Dauphin county were Calvinistic. They were

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF DERRY, PAXTON AND HANOVER.

These all date back prior to the year 1730, although Hanover had no settled pastor until 1738, when the Rev. Richard Sanckey was settled over the church. The first pastor of the united churches of Derry and Paxton was the Rev. William Bertram, who took charge of them in 1732. Prior to this last date the people of this region were dependent for the preaching of the gospel upon the ministers of the churches in the region further eastward. For fully one hundred and twenty years these three old churches of Derry, Paxton and Hanover flourished in their strength, filling up an eventful and honorable history. The old Derry church has the honor of being the pioneer church of the county. The venerable building, constructed of oak logs two feet thick and covered with hemlock boards on the outside, is still standing. It was erected as early as 1720. The congregation that worshiped in it lies buried in the ivy grown graveyard by its side or in others in distant parts of the land. But

one of the three early churches now survives—Paxton.

The original settlers and their children are gone, and the churches of other denominations occupy the ground. The first Presbyterian organization within the limits of Harrisburg was in 1794, and the first settled pastor was the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden. At a very early date there was a Presbyterian church in Upper Paxton. Its building stood on the hill back of the village of Dauphin. The leading ministers of the Presbyterian church in this county in the past were the Revs. John Elder, John Roan, Richard Sanckey and William R. DeWitt, D. D. There are now in the county eight churches of the Presbyterian order, with two or three mission stations. Five of these churches are in the city of Harrisburg. There is now a church membership in the Presbyterian churches of the county of about 1,400, a Sunday school membership of 2,500, sittings in their churches for about 3,500 people. Their Sunday schools number 10.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed church was second in date of organization, a church having been started in Derry in the year 1768. Soon after the laying out of the town of Harrisburg in the year 1785, the settlers who were composed of several denominations, took measures to build a church, and when it was built in 1787, clergymen of different denominations, by permission, officiated in it. The building was, however, owned an occupied regularly by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. These two bodies used it jointly, each, however, electing their own church officers, trustees, elders and deacons.

In 1795 the two churches separated, but continued their worship in the same building, until the year 1814.

The building became the exclusive property of the Reformed church in 1816. It was the first church building erected in Harrisburg, and stood on the corner of Third street and Cherry alley, near the Salem Reformed church of the present day. Prior to 1786 the early settlers of Harrisburg held divine worship in a one story log school house which stood at the foot of capitol hill, on the north corner of Third and Walnut streets, which is still standing on the south side of Walnut street, between sixth and Canal.

The Rev. Anthony Hautz, of the Reformed church was the first settled pastor within the limits of Harrisburg, being here from about 1790 to 1797. Eleven pastors have succeeded him in the care of the church, among them the two Helfensteins, Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Rev. Dr. J. F. Mesick and Rev. David Gans. The Reformed church has grown rapidly since that early day, and has now organizations in nearly every township and district of the county, having according to some late statement, about thirty church organizations and preaching stations, and a seating capacity in their church edifices for nearly 14,000 people.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutheran church was the third in date of organization in the county, having begun an enterprise in Hummelstown as early as 1753. In 1787, as already stated, the Lutherans of the town of Harrisburg united with the members of the Reformed church in erecting and occupying the first church building in our present city limits. In 1814 they withdrew and purchased a lot on Fourth street and erected a church edifice of their own, and beside it a large two-story brick school house.

Their first pastor was the Rev. F. D. Schaeffer, who began to preach in and around Harrisburg in 1788.

Their first stationed pastor was the Rev. Henry Mueller, who began his labors in 1795. He has been succeeded by a number of earnest and able men, among whom may be named the Lochmans, Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, Rev. Dr. C. A. Hay and Rev. Dr. G. F. Stelling. The Lutheran church is progressing rapidly in the county. New churches are being erected; its membership increases; its Sunday schools are large and flourishing. According to a late report there are now thirty-six organizations in the county, and room in its church edifices for over ten thousand people.

The three bodies, the Presbyterian, the Reformed and the Lutheran seem to have been the only religious bodies that had any position and regularly organized existence in the county prior to the year 1800.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the summer of 1801 the Rev. William Rose, an Irishman, organized some classes and preaching appointments for the M. E. Church in the upper end of the county, one at Halifax, another at Millersburg, and a third up Lykens Valley. Here began the Methodism of the county. The first Methodist families in the county are said to have been residents of Halifax. Harrisburg became, however, a preaching station as early a 1802.

The Rev. Jacob Gruber, was appointed on the circuit as early as 1802 and preached at this point. The first society formed in Harrisburg was in 1810. The present fine edifice on State street is the outgrowth of the feeble band of 1802. With characteristic zeal and energy this church has pushed its conquests until to-day; it has nearly

or quite 25 organizations in the county, a church membership of probably 2,500 to 3,000, about 4,000 children in its Sunday schools, and churches that will seat 6,000 people.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1766, this church had a mission station at Estherton, two miles above Harrisburg, as a few families of that church were residing there, but no church building was erected. It was not until 1826 that a congregation was formed in the county, the present St. Stephen's church of this city. The congregation worshiped for a time in the building already mentioned, on the corner of Third street and Cherry alley, which was built by the people of the Reformed and Lutheran church. The first rector of the church was the Rev. Mr. Clemson. Among his successors have been those who were greatly honored in this community. The number of church organizations in the county at this date is five.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first congregation organized of this church in the county was within the present limits of the city of Harrisburg. As early, however, as 1810, the ground now owned by them on Allison's Hill was in their possession, and the Jesuit Fathers visited the place and had ministrations. There also was their first graveyard. At a later date the property came into the hands of William Allison, but in subsequent years was re-acquired by the Catholics, and is now held by them. The first church edifice erected by them was begun in 1826, under the superintendence of the Rev. Michael Curran. It was the original of the present pro-Cathedral on State street.

The Rev. P. Maher was for nearly 35 years the officiating minister of this church, and will be kindly remembered by persons of all denominations. The present bishopric was formed in 1868. The church is in a flourishing state, having a large membership and an excellent Sunday school. There are several other organizations of this church in the city and county.

THE BETHEL, OR "CHURCH OF GOD."

This religious body originated in this county. Its founder was the Rev. John Winebrenner, who withdrew from the Reformed Church and began a new organization in 1827. Their first church building was erected in Mulberry street between Front and Second streets, occupying the grounds where now stands the city hospital. This church has pushed its work vigorously, and now claims some fifteen or sixteen organizations in the county. Its energy in the work of Sunday schools is worthy of all praise.

BAPTIST AND FREE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Baptist church made its first organization on the 2d of April, 1830, in a building known as the Unitarian Church, which has since passed out of existence with the people that built it. The Rev. Dyer A. Nichols was the first pastor of the enterprise. There are at present several organizations in the county of the Baptist order, about a dozen. Their churches would accommodate about 3,000 hearers.

During the last half century several other Protestant denominations have formed churches in the city and county and are pushing forward their Christian work with great devotion and success. Among them may be

mentioned the United Brethren, whose first organization in Dauphin county was about 1800. They have now 38 churches, about 2400 church members; Sunday schools with a membership of 2700 scholars and teachers. The Evangelical Association, organized about the same time; the Wesley Union church about the year 1830.

Our Jewish brethren have also their synagogues, the first of which was formed about 1854.

How great the contrast between those early days, and these would take longer time to depict than is alloted me to-day. In 1776 this district, now Dauphin county, had within its borders about 10,000 inhabitants. To-day it has fully 70,000. In 1776 Harrisburg was but a trading post, to-day it is a city of nearly 30,000. In 1776 there were three strong country churches—Derry, Paxton and Hanover, and a few other preaching stations. To-day we have in this city alone over forty churches, and in the county between one hundred and fifty and two hundred.

Moved by a generous rivalry and working in the spirit of noble harmony, these Christian Churches have gone forth to possess every part of our county and to carry the gospel with its light and salvation to every home. Not only has this Christian civilization filled our city and surrounding villages, and dotted over the whole county with these houses of holy worship, but it has given us all other needed benevolent institutions. The religious bodies, Protestant and Catholic, have kept pace with the increasing population and have anticipated it in providing the means and the places for religious culture.

Great as has been the progress of population in the country from the year 1776 to the present, it has been far outstripped by the growth of the churches. In 1776 there were less than 1,950 evangelical churches in the

United States; according to the census of 1870 there were then over 72,000. The population in a century increased only thirteen fold, the churches increased over thirty six fold. In 1790 there was one evangelical minister for every 2,000 of the people, while now there is one for about every 700. In 1790 there were five members of evangelical churches for every 100 of population; there are now eighteen for every 100.

In 1776 there were no Bible, tract or missionary societies; not a single religious newspaper published in the land, nor any house for the publication of religious literature, nor even the publication of religious books to any extent. Our orphan asylums, schools of reform, Christian associations, temperance societies, etc., etc., etc., are all of later date. Truly, the Church of God moves onward.

There are but few districts in our great country that are better provided than our own county with the varied advantages of intellectual and religious culture. Our churches are multiplying. The great body of our people are law-abiding, upright and moral. The Sabbath, Bible, the Church and the agencies of Christianity are honored among us.

When we look back one hundred years and more to the days of our fathers and of the early pioneers of this region, how changed the aspect. The victories of peace have long ago effaced the sad memorials of a war that filled many a lowly cabin with horror. The banks of this broad and placid stream, where once rang the war-whoop of the savage, and where broken families gathered in groups to mourn over their slaughtered dead, now smile with orchards and teeming harvests and gardens, with workshops, and villages, and happy homes.

Here, where once was carnage, no sounds prevail but the hum of industry, of peaceful life and joy. When we look upon this beautiful region with its streams and mountains, its cultivated farms, its railroads and manufactories, its flourishing towns and villages, its institutions of learning and of charity, its multiplied and stately church edifices, and all the indications of the social, intellectual and moral condition of its people, and recall that just one hundred years ago our fathers, clad in their linsey woolsey or in their buckskin, with their powder horns at their side and their flint-lock muskets, were pouring forth to join the army of the Revolution, going forth from the lowly homes where they had prayed, and the churches where they had worshiped to fight in a cause that no men understood better than did they, we ask ourselves anew, Do we not owe a debt of grateful memory to them, and of largest thanksgiving to God, for the lives they lived and the work they did for us and for our children after us? Let us not stint our gratitude to the men who planted in the wilderness homes where intelligence and enterprise and religion were all nourished.

They were men who spared no cost in preparing the way for more peaceful and happy times. Let us not think lightly of the men who opened out these unbroken forests, who broke up the virgin soil of these valleys, who reared cabins for Christian households, who taught their sons to love freedom, to contend for the right and revere the God of their fathers. They were no ordinary men, they brought here the spirit of liberty fresh and warm in their hearts.

They sought to lay deep and broad the foundation for righteous ages after them. They learned their political creed as they learned their religion, from the Bible—that

Bible which says, "The truth shall make you free." And nearly every man of them who was able to bear arms and endure a soldier's life, entered into the service of his country. And two years before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, the men of this county assembled June 4, 1774, at Hanover, and among other resolutions, passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by strength of arms, our cause we leave to heaven and our rifles."

We are living in the past to-day. We are recalling the eventful times, the thrilling adventures, the heroic endurance, the toils and self denials, the services and the virtues of our fathers. And we rightly say this large, rich present is not what *we* have made it. These things around us are *their* achievement. But now what is to be the practical outcome of all that we have, and learn and feel to-day? What good is it to have had such fathers if we to-day are not worthy of them?

What glory to us to look back into such a radiant past, if we are going to mar all the picture by not imitating them and carrying on their work? If they who had so little, did so much for truth, for country, for us and for God, what shall be the measure of our doing who are so rich and strong?

Our opportunity of doing good and blessing men are to theirs as our railroads to the Indian trails and mountain bridle paths; as the electric telegraph to the old stage coach; as the modern mower and reaper to the old fashioned scythe; as the steam engine to the slow moving water wheel; as the mighty trip hammers of our steel works to the light blows of some village blacksmith.

The voices of the past summon us to duty. The men who founded school and church within the sound of the Indians' war-whoop, charge us to make the future as much greater and fairer than the present, as the present is richer and greater in all the achievements of art, and the blessings of freedom and religion, than the past.

Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, then delivered the following address:

HEROES AND PATRIOTS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Upon an occasion such as this, it is fitting that the present should show its appreciative gratitude to those whose records form a glorious past. It is the province of history to preserve from oblivion recollections of deeds whose character made a name and nation.

With these objects in view, this brief account is prepared, recalling the memories of those who laid lives and fortunes upon the altar of their country, and who contributed to an uncommon extent personal effort as their share to secure that independence, to celebrate which has caused us to assemble this day.

The present Dauphin, then part of Lancaster county, presents a remarkable roll of honor, from 1775, when the revolution commenced, to its conclusion in 1783. It comprises of officers alone about 150, and of privates nearly 2,000 persons. This exceeds in magnitude any contribution made since that period, from any part of Pennsylvania to the military service of the country. It suggests a train of thought very gratifying to those whose ancestry formed a part of this patriotic band. When it is remembered that these soldiers were drawn from a sparse population along the borders of the Susquehanna river, the Swatara, Beaver, Manada and Wiconisco creeks, the aggregate is most surprising.

These people were engaged at that time, in preparing rugged forests for future cultivation, in the labor common to a frontier life, yet old and young seem to have cheerfully

forsaken all to follow the fortunes of "a nation that had as yet no flag." This day there are more than a million "starry banners" floating in this single county.

No sooner was a call for volunteers issued in 1775, than we find a company formed in Paxton and Derry to march "for Boston," soon after to Quebec, having as officers and privates Matthew Smith, James Crouch, Richard Dixon, Archibald Steele, Michael Simpson, John Joseph Henry, John and David Harris, sons of Harris, founder of Harrisburg, and other honored names, now seldom recalled, but the remembrance of whose valiant deeds, hardy endurance, and patriotic sacrifices should never be forgotten by a grateful people.

The sergeant, Dixon, of "Dixon Ford," on the Swatara, and John Harris, Harris Ferry, never returned from the campaign to and assault on Quebec. One of them, certainly, was killed there—the exact fate of the latter is quite uncertain. Alexander Nelson of Derry was also killed in this assault.*

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*NOTE.—It has been a work of patience and research to recover so much of the roll of Smith's brave men as is herewith presented. It is thought all that marched from the present Dauphin county are embraced in it. I do not think it possible to recover a complete list of the company. It was 87 strong, and all of them from the then, Lancaster county. This roll names 48 of them. Who were the other 39? No papers of Smith, Steel, Simpson or Cross, are known. Indeed almost all we know of that celebrated event, or of the heroic men who formed its ranks, is found in the memoir of it by Judge Henry—a *private* soldier.

Lieutenant Michael Simpson commanded, under an order of Gen. Arnold, the company in the assault on Quebec. Captain Smith was sick at Isle Orleans. An excellent memoir of Gen. Simpson, prepared by George W. Harris, Esq., has been published since the foregoing address was delivered.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Captain—Matthew Smith, Paxton.
1st Lieut.—Archibald Steel, Donegal.
2d Lieut.—Michael Simpson, Paxton, commanded in the assault.
3d Lieut.—William Cross, Hanover.
Boyd, Thomas, Sergeant, Derry, afterwards Captain-Lieutenant 1st P. M.

It will be impossible in the brief compass to which this must be confined, to do more than refer to the services of those who were subsequently soldiers, afterward, honored and useful citizens of Dauphin county. A recital of the names of most of them is all that can possibly be presented.

Of the considerable number of active officers resident in our own and the present Lebanon county, after 1785, the year of the formation of Dauphin county, very little is known of themselves or families. The memories of the brave privates it is impossible to recover. The feverish migrations previous to 1820 and of several subse

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Binnagle, Curtis, Londonderry.

Bollinger, Emanuel, resided in Dauphin county in 1813.

Black, James, Hanover.

Black, John, Upper Paxton.

Cavenaugh, Edward, resided in York county. "Honest Ned," of Judge Henry.

Carbach, Peter, enlisted in J. P. Scott's Co. March 12, 1777, afterwards in Capt. Selin's, discharged at Lancaster in 1783. Resided in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1830.

Conner, Timothy, Bethel.

Crouch, James, Paxton, afterwards a Colonel.

Cochran, Samuel, Paxton, afterwards a Captain of militia 1781.

Crow, Henry, died in Derry.

Cunningham, Robert, Londonderry, died at Lancaster of disease contracted in prison, soon after his return.

Dougherty, James, Londonderry, captured at Quebec, and put in irons eight weeks. Enlisted afterwards in 12th Penn.

Dixon, Robert, Sergeant, killed in front of Quebec, Nov. 17, 1775. Belonged to West Hanover.

Dixon, Richard, Dixon's Ford.

Dean, Samuel, served one year, then appointed Lieutenant in Col. Hart's regiment, Flying camp. Subsequently 1st Lieutenant 11th Pa.

Adam Egle, wagon-master at Cambridge, Col. Thompson's regiment. Was in Smith's recruits, from Lebanon township.

Feely, Timothy, Dixon Ford.

Griffith John, Harris Ferry.

Harris, John, Harris Ferry, killed at Quebec.

Harris, David, Harris Ferry.

Henry, John Joseph, Lancaster, died at Harrisburg.

quent years, dispersed families in localities distant from each other. The loss of home scattered their records and weakened their family ties. Indifference to ancestry, to private position, or public affairs seems to have characterized the emigrants from this charming region, to a land supposed to be more fruitful still, beyond the Allegheny mountains. All are aware that the life of a border settler is not conducive to the preservation of records, or of placing in indestructible form accounts of current affairs; and thus it has happened that many things this generation would like to know, are buried so deep in the abyss of oblivion, that it will be the merest accident, if they are ever rescued. Perhaps the imperfect information I pre-

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Kennedy John, Hanover.

Marshall, Lawrence, Hanover.

McGranaghan Charles, Londonderry.

Merchant, George, Donegal.

McEnally, Henry, Londonderry.

McKonkey, John, Hanover.

Mellen, Atchison, resided in Lycoming county in 1813.

Nilson, Alexander, Derry, killed in front of Quebec, Jan. 1, 1776.

Old, James, Derry.

Porterfield, Charles, Hanover.

Ryan, John, Derry.

Simpson, William, Paxton, wounded August 27, 1775, brother of Gen. Michael Simpson.

Sparrow, William, Derry.

Shaeffer, John, drummer, resided in Lancaster in 1809.

Smith, Samuel, Paxton.

Taylor, Henry, captured 31st December, 1775; returned 10th November, 1776.

Tidd, [Todd,] John, of Hanover.

Teeder, Michael, re-enlisted in 5th Penn.

Warner, James, died in the wilderness near Chaudiere lake.—Henry, p. 198.

Wheeler. ———, [uncertain, from Paxton.]

Weirick, Valentine, Hanover, resided in Dauphin county in 1813.

Waun, Michael, Derry.

Nilson [Nelson probably] and Waun did not return. The former was killed in the assault. The other died at the "crossing of the Chaudiere." Thus Dixon, Harris and Nilson were killed in the battle.

sent is as complete a record as can be gathered at this date, and is the only statement in a permanent form that has ever been collected. If for no other, this is a good reason for its preservation. In only one or two instances, has it appeared that the evils of ignorance, poverty, or vice, have overtaken any of the race of these noble fathers.

With these preliminary observations, the subject will be taken up based upon a list of names prepared by and contained in a circular issued by the Dauphin County Historical Society in May last, and with such other information as has since come to the knowledge of that organization.

A great majority of those who served from Paxton, Derry, Hanover, Upper Paxton and Londonderry, the townships into which the upper part of Lancaster county was divided in 1774, were styled "associators," officered by those of their own choice, and serving short terms of duty as called upon by the supreme executive council. Many of them as early as the first year of the contest, entered the Pennsylvania line composed of thirteen regiments, enlisted for a term of three years. Whenever it has been possible to separate those who served as associators from those who were continental officers, it has been done.

In a few instances, company rolls have been recovered, but all search has been ineffectual in securing any number of them. We know that Boyd, Wallace, Morrison Hays, McKnight, Wilson, McKee, Armstrong, McClure, Fleming, Bennet, Cochran, and other familiar names marched with Col. Timothy Greene, whilst Forster, Rutherford, Harris, Carson, Elder, Gray, McElhenny, Crawford, Gilchrist, Montgomery, McFarlane, Espy, and

so on, marched under Cowden, Murray or Crouch. Happily the information respecting the following who in 1776, or afterwards, citizens of Dauphin county is precise, and authentic as to dates and services.

Matthew Smith, June 25, 1775, captain in Col. William Thompson's Rifle regiment, which afterwards became the 1st Pennsylvania of the line, Col. Hand; promoted major in 9th Pennsylvania December 1, 1776; Vice President Executive Council, October 11, 1779; prothonotary of Northumberland county, Feb. 4, 1780–83. Died at Milton, 1794; buried at Warrior's Run.

Archibald Steel, 1st lieutenant in Smith's company June 25, 1775; wounded at Quebec, losing two fingers; captured December 31, 1775; carried on the rolls as lieutenant of 1st Pennsylvania. In service 57 years. Dying commander of the Frankford arsenal, aged 97, October 19, 1832. Buried at Philadelphia.

Michael Simpson, 2d lieutenant in Smith's company June 25, 1775; promoted captain of 1st Pennsylvania December 1, 1776; relieved from service January 1, 1781. Died June 1, 1813. Buried at Paxton, aged 65 years.

William Cross, 2d lieutenant in Col. Moylan's cavalry regiment; July 3, 1777, promoted captain 4th Pennsylvania regiment. Buried at Hanover, Dauphin county.

John Joseph Henry, private in Smith's company. (See his memoirs.) Died April 15, 1811.

John Hamilton, captain of volunteer unattached cavalry, December, 1776; marched to the relief of Washington before the battle of Trenton; again called out in 1778. Died and is buried at Harrisburg 1793, aged 43 years.

Alexander Graydon, captured January 5, 1776; 3d Pennsylvania battalion, Col. Shee; taken November 16,

1776, at Fort Washington; exchanged April 15, 1778. Died at Philadelphia, May 2, 1818, aged 67. (See his memoir.)

John Harris, commissioned captain of 12th Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. Cook, October 14, 1776. Founder of Harrisburg. Died July 29, 1791. Buried at Paxton, aged 65 years.

Dr. Robert Harris, Nov. 1, 1777, commissioned surgeon's mate of 2d Pennsylvania regiment of the line. Died March 4, 1785, at Blue Ball tavern, Tredyfferin township, in Chester county, of an attack of quinsy, on his way from Philadelphia.

James Crouch died an aged man, at Walnut Hill, near Middletown, May 24, 1794; had been at Quebec, Princeton, Monmouth, Germantown, and rose from a private at Quebec, to be colonel of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. He is buried at Paxton.

John Stoner, appointed lieutenant of Capt. John Murray's company, Col. Miles' regiment, March 15, 1776; promoted captain 10th Pennsylvania regiment, December 4, 1776. Died at Harrisburg March 24, 1825, aged 77.

Andrew Lee, died June 30, 1821, aged 80 years. Native of Paxton. Buried at Hanover, Luzerne county.

Ambrose Crain enlisted as a private in Capt. John Marshall's company, Col. Miles' regiment; promoted quartermaster sergeant July 15, 1776, and in April, 1777, second Lieutenant of Capt. Anderson's company, Col. Stewart's 10th Pennsylvania. Buried at Hanover.

Adam Boyd, second lieutenant on the armed ship Burke, Jan. 23, 1776; promoted to first lieutenant October 4, 1776; honorably discharged July 16, 1777; lieutenant in the Northampton county contingent August,

1777, at Brandywine, Germantown to Yorktown. Died May, 1814, aged 68 years, and is buried at Harrisburg.

John Murray, captain, Col. Miles' regiment, March 7, 1776; promoted major April 18, 1777; lieutenant colonel of 2d Pennsylvania regiment in 1780; relieved from service January 1, 1781; died in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county. His company was from Upper Paxton and nearly used up at Long Island December 27, 1776.

Andrew Forrest, second lieutenant Captain Graydon's company, 3d Pennsylvania battery; captured November 16, 1776, at Fort Washington; exchanged October 25, 1780. A physician and long resident of Harrisburg. Died at Danville 1815.

Captain John Brisban, commissioned January 5, 1776, 2d Pennsylvania battery, Col. Arthur St. Clair; served one year, died March 13, 1822, aged 91; buried at Paxton.

David Harris, second son of John the founder, was an officer early in the contest—rose to be a major, removed to and died at Baltimore.

Capt. John Marshall's company, Col. Miles' regiment, was raised in Hanover; his lieutenants were John Clark, Thomas Gourley and Stephen Hanna. This fine company was nearly destroyed at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.

Samuel Weir, commissioned second lieutenant 1777, had served at Princeton previously, and was an officer at Germantown and Yorktown. Died 1820, aged 76 years, and buried at Harrisburg.

Archibald McAllister, commissioned second lieutenant July, 1776; served at Monmouth, Princeton to Yorktown. Died at Fort Hunter, an historical spot in the border wars from 1750 to 1768. Died at and is buried at Fort Hunter.

James Cowden, a native of Paxton, Dauphin county; colonel of Associators. Died in the house in which he was born October 10, 1810, aged 73 years. Buried at Paxton church yard.

The law relative to "Associators" was a very strict one. It was provided that an officer so forgetful of his position as to use profane language was held to pay a fine of five shillings for each oath; a private was fined for a like offence one shilling and "further punishment." Thus indulgence in profanity was a costly luxury.

An officer guilty of drunkenness was visited with expulsion and reduction to the ranks; a private fined and "further punishment."

All landlords were forbidden to distress Associators under pain of punishment, the grade of which the councils wisely, as it seems to us, did not name. We have met with no instance of this threat being executed.

Non-associators were compelled to pay a tax, generally of three dollars, twice a year to the State. It was collected with unusual severity.

The patriotism of the "Associators" was encouraged by stirring addresses from the brave and brilliant men who were at the head of the movement—those who were to give enduring form to institutions which exist to this day. One example is given, an eloquent and inspiring appeal to Pennsylvania, from those who assembled in June, 1776, to form a State constitution. No State paper before or during this contest of arms that followed, breathes more lofty sentiments, purer patriotism or intense love of freedom, than this. For these reasons it is quoted at length. It will bear perusal now with as lively admiration as it did one hundred years ago.

TO THE ASSOCIATORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen:—The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the Province, by fixing upon a plan for calling for a convention, to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress, for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the Province, to join the militia of the neighboring Colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to *recommend* the plan we have formed to you, trusting that in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty, will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage.

You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain, in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection, that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant; or that your posterity will have your work to do over again.

You are about to contend for permanent freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community. We call upon you therefore by the respect and obedience, which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names, by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776—a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one quarter of the globe.

Remember the honor of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished: and our friends and brethren who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

But there are other motives before you. Your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dearly bought fruits of your own industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords.

Remember the name of Pennsylvania!—Think of your ancestors and your posterity.

Signed by an unanimous order of the Conference.

THOMAS M'KEAN, *President.*

JUNE 25, 1776.

Powder was scarce and many persons set to making it, under the principal direction of Dr. Robert Harris, of Donegal, afterwards a surgeon in the line. Muskets and their fixtures were still more difficult to obtain; the material and skill, however, was at hand to manufacture them. A large trade was created in their manufacture at Lancaster, and one or two other points in what is at present our territory. Their cost was about nine pounds, or in the currency of that day twenty-five dollars. Judge John Joseph Henry was an apprentice at this handicraft when he ran off to fight against Quebec. He afterwards was the first law judge of Dauphin county.

During the first years of the war letters are preserved addressed to the "Lancaster Committee," from officers of the Association, stating that certain privates about Swa-

tara were gunsmiths—mostly apprentices—and requesting their excuse from "duty." In no case was such a request declined; often as it proved, to the great mortification of the youth whose ambition it was to distinguish himself as a defender of his country. Judge Henry, Captain Shearer and Ensign Young, are prominent examples of this feeling.

The first formal call upon the Associators was in June, 1775, although in January a notice of such intention was promulgated to the "Lieutenants" of the counties. The number demanded of Lancaster county was 600 men, of which Paxton, Derry, Hanover, Upper Paxton and Londonderry were to furnish about one-half. There arose the usual dispute about rank amongst those who had held commands in the provincial service. This among the Paxton boys, was carried on in the fractious fashion of the race. It ended so far as our relation is concerned, in the retirement of Col. James Burd, the senior colonel of the provincial troops, and in turning over his command to Majors Cornelius Cox, of Estherton, and James Crouch, of Middletown.

These gentlemen had a great deal of trouble, ere they were able to get their forces in marching condition. It occupied the attention of Rev. Mr. Elder, still a lieutenant colonel in the provincial service, Capt. Joseph Shearer, Capt. John Harris, Capt. Robert Elder, afterwards a lieutenant colonel, Lieutentant William Young and Ensigns Samuel Berryhill, Thomas Forster, Jacob Snyder and William Steel, the whole of a wearisome summer, to get these heroes in good humor. However, they did get to the field of conflict, and no complaint has ever been heard that they were not valiant, as well as obedient soldiers.

At one period or other, besides the officers already mentioned, the following served:

COLONELS.

James Cowden,
Timothy Greene,
James Crawford,
James Crouch.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Robert Elder,
Peter Hetericks.

MAJORS.

Cornelius Cox,
John Rogers,
Abram Latschall,
John Gilchrist, Jr.,
Anthony McCreight,
James Stewart, and perhaps others in these grades, the officers of which were continually being changed by Congress or the Council.

CAPTAINS.

James Rogers,
Patrick Hayes,
Jas. McCreight,
John Hartenrider,
Daniel Bradley,
Samuel Cochran,
Michael Brown. Jr.,
William Allen,
George Lauer,
Robert M'Callen,
Jonathan M'Clure,
William M'Clure, Jr.,
William Murray,
Martin Weaver,
Andrew Stewart,
Geo. M'Millen,
Hugh Robertson,
William Johnson,
William Laird,
John Kean, the elder.
Thomas Koppenheffer,
Benjamin Snodgrass,
James Sayer,
Michael Whitley,
Frederick Hummel, founder of the town of Hummelstown.

LIEUTENANTS.

Matthew Gilchrist,
William Hill,
Adam Mark,
Castle Byers,
William Barnett,
John Bakestose,
William Patterson,
John Ryan,
George Clark,
William Montgomery,
John Matthews,
John Chesney,
John Hallebaugh,
Daniel Hoffman,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Sturgeon,
William M'Millen,
Michael Linnes,
George Clark,
Emanuel Ferree,
Robert M'Kee, Upper Paxton, promoted to a majority 1779,
John Barrett,
John M'Farland,
Jacob Latchsar,
Peter Brightbel,
John Weaver,
Jacob Gibbins,
Robert Martin,
James Wilson, Derry,
Henry M'Cormick,
Balzer Bomgardner,
Andrew Rogers.

ENSIGNS.

John Eversole,
Jacob Pruder,
William Branden,
James Johnson,
Baltzer Stone,
John Brown, Jr.,
Daniel Stover,
William Stewart,
George Taylor,
James Reed,
William Lochrey,
George Treebaugh,
Jonathan Woodside,
Daniel Hoffman,
James Wallace,
Robert Greenley,
Henry Graham,
John Weaver,
Jacob Stein,
George Killinger.

Many of those present who hear or read this, will find an ancestral name among those who form the foregoing patriotic roll of honor. Very complete notices of Col. Greene, and Rev. Mr. Elder are to be found in printed publications, to which you are referred.

Interesting particulars of them could be recited, but the bounds set to this address is limited and all that is left for us to do is to recall the memories of the fragrant past.

Several of the very earliest settlers, lotholders in Harrisburg, 1785, were men of the revolution—lived long enough to see the village of Harris Ferry—four years Louisburg—then Harrisburg—well equipped for its onward progress to a prosperous and populous community. A few moments devoted to them will close this episode, so interesting in the history of a border land before Dauphin county existed.

These men, Alexander Graydon, our first prothonotary; James Sayer, who was at Germantown and Chadd's Ford with Samuel Weir and John Stoner—Adam Boyd, who had served as an officer in the fight at Chadd's Ford, Germantown and Yorktown—Andrew Mitchel who had served four years from Monmouth to Yorktown—John Hamilton, a cavalry officer at Trenton—John Kean, the younger, at Yorktown—Andrew Forrest, an officer who was "in everything," as he expressed it, from Trenton to Yorktown, and Thomas Forster of Paxton.

To the names of these excellent fathers, must be added those of William Graydon, Joseph, Hugh and John Montgomery, Andrew Gregg, William Murray, Jacob Awl, Conrad Bombaugh, John Hoge, Samuel Grimes (Graham,) Wendel Hipsman, George Hoyer, William Glass, William Milham, and perhaps others of whom we are uncertain, all very early residents of Harrisburg having

served for long or short periods during the revolution. William Maclay, one of the first United States Senators from Pennsylvania, was a provincial officer and also one in the revolution. Andrew Lee, long a respected citizen, was at Yorktown, with Joshua Elder.

Most of these gentlemen had been officers during the revolutionary contest, and many of them held high military rank after the revolution. Especial pains was taken to secure their experience in the Whisky insurrection, and in the militia organizations of which they were the leading spirits. May we all cherish the boon of freedom they were so instrumental in securing, before they laid

"Mortality's raiment softly aside."

William H. Egle, M. D., delivered the following address:

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

At what eventful era the footsteps of the white man trod the green sward of this locality there is no certainty, but from the description of Capt. John Smith, of the Virginia Company, who ascended the Susquehanna as far as the Great Falls (Conewago,) there can be no doubt some of his hardy adventurers explored the country as far as the first range of the Kittochtinny hills. At that period (1608,) the brave Susquehannas reigned here—they yielding subsequently to the conquering Iroquois. Finally (1695–8,) the Shawanese, from the Carolinas, driven from thence by the Catawbas, located at the mouths of the different tributaries of the great river, as high up as the Forks of the Susquehanna.

Although, after the founding of Philadelphia, William Penn planned the laying out of a city on the Susquehanna, it is not certain that the Founder, in his several visits to our majestic river, ever came farther north than the Swatara. The first persons to spy out this goodly heritage of ours were French traders, one of whom located at the mouth of Paxtang creek, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Of this individual, Peter Bezalion, little is known, but until the period, when the intrigues of the French and especially the encroachments of Lord Baltimore began to be feared, he acted as chief interpreter at the principal Indian conferences. He subsequently went to the Ohio, as also the other French traders, and after 1725–6 he is lost sight of. At this period there were Indian villages at Conestoga, at Conoy,

at the mouth of the Swahadowry (Swatara,) Peshtank (Paxtang,) Conedoguinet, and Calapascink (Yellow Breeches.) The Cartlidges were located at Conestoga, after the removal of the Le Torts, Bezalion at Paxtang, and Chartier at the village opposite, while roving traders supplied the other Indian towns.

It becoming absolutely necessary to license English traders so as to prevent communication with the French on the Ohio, among the first was John Harris, who perchance entered this then lucrative field, the Indian trade, at the suggestion of his most intimate friend, Edward Shippen, Provincial Secretary.

Of the John Harris, who thus located permanently at Harrisburg, and who gave the name to our city, it may not be inappropriate to refer. "He was as honest a man as ever broke bread," was the high eulogium pronounced by Parson Elder, of blessed memory, as he spoke of the pioneer in after years. Born in the county of Yorkshire, England, although of Welsh descent, about the year 1673, he was brought up in the trade of his father, that of a brewer. Leaving his home on reaching his majority, he worked at his calling some time in the city of London, where he joined, a few years afterwards, a company from his native district, who emigrated to Pennsylvania two or three years prior to Penn's second visit to his Province. Watson states that John Harris' "entire capital amounted to only sixteen guineas."

We first hear of him after his arrival in Philadelphia as a contractor for clearing and grading the streets of that ancient village. In 1698 his name is appended to a remonstrance to the Provincial Assembly against the passage of an act disallowing the franchise to all persons owning real estate less in value than fifty pounds. The

memorial had its effect, and the objectionable law was repealed. By letters of introduction to Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia, that distinguished gentleman became his steadfast friend, and through his influence, no doubt, were secured those favors which induced him eventually to become the first permanent settler in this locality.

In January, 1705, John Harris received his license from the Commissioners of Property, authorizing and allowing him to "seat himself on the Sasquahannah," and "to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to en close and improve such quantities of land as he shall think fit." At once he set about building a log house near the Ganawese (Conoy) settlement, but the Indians made complaint to the government that it made them "uneasie," desiring to know if they encouraged it. As in numerous instances when the Provincial authorities were taken to task, they disavowed their own acts. Nevertheless, the "trader" continued his avocation, making frequent visits to the Shawanese villages at the Conewago and Swatara. It is doubtful if John Harris came farther west until after the permanent removal of all the French traders.

It was during one of his expeditions that Harris first beheld the beauty and advantages of the location at Paxtang. It was the best fording place on the Susquehanna, and then, as now in these later days, on the great highway between the North and South, the East and the West. Annually the chiefs of the Five Nations went to the Carolinas, where were located their vast hunting grounds, and these, returning with peltries, found need of a trading post. The eye of that hardy pioneer, looking out over the vast expanse of wood, and plain, and

river, saw and knew that it was the place for the realization of that fond dream of the founder of Pennsylvania, the great and good Penn—"a city on the Susquehanna." At the period referred to, the lands lying between the Conewago or Lechay Hills, and the Kittochtinny or Blue Mountains, had not been purchased from the Indians. Of course neither John Harris nor the Scotch-Irish settlers could locate except by the right of squatter sovereignty or as licensed traders. As a trader, it could only be with the permission of the Indians.

Harris' first move was the erection of a store-house, which he surrounded by a stockade. It was located on the lower bank of the river, at about what is now the foot of Paxtang street. A well dug by him still exists, although covered over about twenty-five years ago, the old pump stock having become useless and the platform dangerous. A mound or hillock about one hundred feet south-east of the graveyard denotes the spot. "For almost a century," in the language of the present David Harris, "this well supplied a large neighborhood with water, which was exceedingly cool and pleasant to the taste." Adjoining his cabin were sheds for the housing of peltries obtained by traffic, which at stated periods, were conveyed to Philadelphia on pack horses.

About the year 1718 or '19, an incident took place in the life of John Harris which has received all sorts of versions, and even doubts of its truthfulness. We shall give it as we believe it, and as traditionary and other facts in our possession supply the material therefor. All the French traders having "gone over Sasquahannah," John Harris monopolized the business at Paxtang. In glancing over the records of the Province of Pennsylvania, frequent allusions are made to the excursions of the north-

ern Indians, either to hunting grounds in the South or to a conflict with a deadly foe. At one time the Onondagoes, on a predatory excursion against the Talapoosas, in Virginia, descending the Susquehanna, left their canoes at Harris', proceeding thence to the scene of strife. Situated as he was, at the best ford on the river, he commanded an extensive trade. His Indian neighbors (Shawanese) were very friendly, and of course would not allow any strange or predatory bands to molest him. The deadly foe of the red race is *Rum*, and although the selling of it was expressly forbidden by the Provincial authorities, yet there was scarcely a treaty or conference without this potion being a part of the presents made by the *refined* white man to his *ignorant* red brother. Of a consequence liquor was sold, and we are told by Conrad Weiser that on one occasion "on the Sasquahannah," the Indians whom he was conducting to Philadelphia became so drunk that he was fearful of them and left them. At the period first referred to, it seems, a predatory band of Indians, on returning from the Carolinas, or the "Patowmack," naturally halted at John Harris'. In exchanging part of their goods, probably rum—for this seems to have been the principal beverage drunk at that period—was one of the articles in barter. At least we have it by tradition that the Indians became riotous in their drunken revelry, and demanding more rum, were refused by Mr. Harris, who began to fear harm from his visitors. Not to be denied, they again demanded liquor, and seizing him, they took him to a tree near by, binding him thereto. After helping themselves to whatever they wanted of his stores, they danced around the unhappy captive, who no doubt thought his death was nigh.

Prior to this, the Indian village of Paxtang had been deserted, and the inhabitants removed to the west side

of the Susquehanna. On the bluff opposite John Harris', as also at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, there were lodges of Shawanese, and these held our Indian trader in high esteem. Information was taken them by Mr. Harris' negro servant, when at once were summoned the warriors, who crossed the river, where, after a slight struggle with the drunken Indians, they rescued from a death of torture their white friend.

Although no mention of these facts is made in the Provincial records, there may possibly have been good reason therefor, and it is well known that many incidents, well authenticated in later years, have not been noted in the documents referred to. By tradition and private sources alone are they preserved from oblivion. It was no myth, this attempt to burn John Harris, and although the pen and pencil have joined in making therefrom a romance, and heightened it with many a gaudy coloring, yet accurate resources have furnished us with the details here given.

The remains of this tree, which in the memory of the oldest inhabitant bore fruit, stands within the enclosure at Harris park, a striking memento of that thrilling incident, and in this place and in this connection we propose to erect a substantial monument to the memory of that brave pioneer, that as the years roll on and that old stump crumbles into dust something may tell that story of frontier times. Let subscriptions of one dollar each be the limit, and 2,500 or 3,000 persons in a city of 30,000 can readily be found with patriotism enough in their bosoms to contribute to this laudable design. Before the year closes I can assure my hearers, that the monument to the memory of those who fell in the war for the

Union will be completed. After that, the duty for which I speak will properly suggest itself.

Harris' trade with the Indians continued to increase, and Harris Ferry became known far and wide, not only to the red men, but to the white race in foreign countries.

During John Harris' frequent visits to Philadelphia he met at the house of his friend Shippen, Miss Esther Say, like himself not over young, from his native Yorkshire, and in the latter part of the year 1720 married her. The wedding took place either at the Swedes Church, Wicaco, or at Christ Church, both being members of the Church of England. Among the early colonists who settled in Philadelphia were a number of the name of Say, but to which family Esther Harris was connected is not to be ascertained with certainty. She was kinswoman to the Shippens, and of course respectably connected. A remarkable woman, she was also well calculated to share the love, the trials, the hardships and the cabin of the intrepid pioneer.

In 1721–22 their first child, Elizabeth, was born; in 1725 their second, Esther Harris, and in October, 1727, their first son, John Harris. This was the founder of Harrisburg. The statement that he was the first white male child born west of the Conewago Hills is not correct. There were settlers beyond, along the Swatara, as early as 1718; and it is natural to suppose that in many a log cabin the sunshine of boyhood gladdened the hearts of the hardy pioneer, and who also attained mature age. The parents carried their child when nearly a year old to Philadelphia, where he was baptized on the 22d of September, 1728, as they had previously done with their other children. That of Esther Harris took place Au-

gust 31, 1726, according to the parish register of Christ Church, but we have not been able to ascertain the date of the baptism of the eldest child.

Until this period (1728) the country lying between the Conewago Hills and the Kittochtinny Mountains was owned, or rather claimed, by the Five Nations. It is true, the Scotch-Irish settlers had been pushed within these bounds ten years previously by the very Provincial authorities who destroyed their cabins on land already purchased. The treaty of 1728 opened up this vast and rich valley to the adventuresome. Filling up rapidly, on May 10, 1729, the Assembly passed "An act for the erecting the Upper Part of the Province of Pennsylvania lying towards the Sasquehannah, Conestogoe, Donnegal, etc., into a county," to be called Lancaster. At the first court in and for said county, November 3, 1730, at Posthlethwaite's, a petition was presented by John Harris, among others, "praying that he may be recommended to the Governor as a suitable person to trade with the Indians," and was allowed *per curiam.*" This, of course, was necessary in the change of counties; heretofore the application passed through the court of Chester county, and in this connection we may remark that among the Chester county records as early as 1722 is to be found the name of John Harris, "on the Sasquahannah." Subsequently he made application to the same authority to "sell rum by the small," which was granted.

In 1732, with the desire of establishing an additional trading-post, Harris built a store-house at the mouth of the Juniata. The last purchase (1728) not extending this far, the Indians objected to it, especially Sassonan and Shickalamy, who wrote through their interpreters to the Governor, informing him of the fact, and also to John

Harris, commanding him to desist from making a plantation at the point referred to. The authorities made no objection.

By virtue of a warrant from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, bearing date January 1, 1725–6, five hundred acres of land were granted to John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg; and subsequently, on the 17th of December, 1733, by a patent, three hundred acres of allowance land, upon which he had commenced a settlement, on the present site of the city, about the year 1717. The land included in the latter patent extended from what is now the line of Cumberland street some distance south of the present north boundary of the city, and including also a part of the present site of the city, with its several additions.

Until the year 1735–6, there was no regularly constructed road to the Susquehanna, but at a session of the Provincial Council held in Philadelphia January 22, 1735–6, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties, "setting forth the Want of a High Road in the Remote parts of the said Counties where the petitioners are seated, and that a very commodious one may be laid out from the Ferry of John Harris, on Susquehannah, to fall in with the High Road leading from Lancaster town at or near the Plantation of Edward Kennison, in the Great Valley in the County of Chester," it was ordered that viewers be appointed who shall make a return of the same, "together with a Draught of the said Road." Subsequently this was done, and the highway opened from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, and in years after continued westward to the Ohio. As a matter of course, the laying out of this road increased greatly the business at Harris Ferry, and it became at a

very early period the depot of trade to the western and northern frontiers of the Province, a position which it has held for over a century and a half.

Well advanced in life, at the age of about seventy-five, after having for several years intrusted his business to his eldest son, still in his minority, in December, 1748, the first pioneer quietly passed away from earth, having previously made a request that his remains be interred underneath the shade of that tree so memorable to him. There his dust lies at rest on the banks of our beautiful river—within the hearing of its thundering at flood-tide, and the musical rippling of its pellucid waters in its subdued majesty and beauty.

The oldest son, John Harris, who succeeded to the greatest portion of his father's estate, and who, in 1785, laid out the Capital City of Pennsylvania, married first Elizabeth M'Clure and second Mary Reed, daughter of Captain Adam Reed, of Hanover, an officer of the Provincial service, was a prominent personage during the Indian wars, and the principal military storekeeper on the frontier. His letters to the Governors of the Province and other officials are of intense interest, and deserve to be collated by our antiquarians. Not models of style, it is true, but they give vivid descriptions of the perilous times in which our ancestors dwelt who made the then out-bounds of civilization flourish and "blossom as a rose."

By a grant from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqs., proprietaries, to John Harris, Jr., bearing date of record "ye 19th February, 1753," that gentleman was allowed the right of running a ferry across the Susquehanna, from which originated the former name of the place, which previous to the organization of the county, was known far and near as Harris Ferry.

It appears from letters of John Harris, written to Governor Morris, that an Indian named Half-King, also called *Tanacharisson*, died at his house on the night of the 1st of October, 1754. Rupp says that "he had his residence at Logstown, on the Ohio, fourteen miles below Pittsburgh, on the opposite side. George Washington visited him in 1753, and desired him to relate some of the particulars of a journey he had shortly before made to the French Commandant at Fort Duquesne." We find this note among the votes of Assembly, 1754: "Dec. 17, Post Meridian, 1754.—The Committee of Accounts reported a balance of £10 15s. 4d. due to the said John Harris for his expenses, and £5 for his trouble, &c., in burying the Half-King and maintaining the sundry Indians that were with him."

They had considerable trouble at Harris Ferry during the French and Indian war, which extended over the period from 1754 to 1765. A petition from the inhabitants of the townships of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, Lancaster county, bearing date July 22, 1754, and setting forth their precarious condition, was presented and read in the Council on the 6th of August following. It bore the signatures of Thomas Forster, James Armstrong, John Harris, Thomas Simpson, Samuel Simpson, John Carson, David Shields, William M'Mullin, John Cuoit, William Armstrong, William Bell, John Dougherty, James Atkin, Andrew Cochran, James Reed, Thomas Rutherford, T. M'Carter, William Steel, Samuel Hunter, Thos. Mayes, James Coler, Henry Rennicks, Richard M'Clure, Thomas Dugan, John Johnson, Peter Fleming, Thomas Sturgeon, Matthew Taylor, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Thos. King, Robert Smith, Adam Reed, John Crawford, Thomas Crawford, Jonathan M'Clure, Thomas Hume,

Thomas Steene, John Hume, John Creige, Thomas M'Clure, William M'Clure, John Rodgers, James Patterson, John Young, Ez. Sankey, John Forster, Mitchel Graham, James Toalen, James Galbraith, James Campbell, Robert Boyd, James Chambers, Robert Armstrong, Jno. Campbell, Hugh Black, Thomas Black.

At this period also we find an extensive correspondence between John Harris, Conrad Weiser and others and Edward Shippen, complaining of the insecurity of life and property owing to the depredations of the Indians; and their tenor is a continual and just complaint of the outrages committed by the savages, and urgent requests to the authorities for protection, and arms, etc.

On the 8th of January, 1756, a council with the Indians was held at the house of John Harris, at Paxtang, composed of Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Governor; James Hamilton and Richard Peters, secretaries; Joseph Fox, commissioner, and Conrad Weiser, interpreter; two Indians of the Six Nations called "The Belt of Wampum," a Seneca, and the "Broken Thigh," a Mohawk. The meeting was of an amicable character, and was only the preliminary step to a larger and more important council held the week following at Carlisle. One of the reasons for holding the council at the latter place was, "that there were but few conveniences 'for the proper entertainment' of the Governor and his company at Harris Ferry, and Mr. Weiser gave it as his opinion that it would be better to adjourn to Carlise." A second council was held here on the 1st of April, 1757. Present: the Rev. John Elder, Captain Thomas M'Kee, Messrs. James Armstrong, Hugh Crawford, John Harris, William Pentrup, interpreter, and warriors from the Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagoes, Nanticokes, Cayugas,

Delawares, Senecas and Conestogoes, with their women and children. George Croghan, Esq., deputy agent to the Hon. Sir W. Johnson, Bart., his majesty's sole agent and superintendent of the Six Nations, etc., was also present. This council was removed to Lancaster, owing to the number of Indians then encamped at Conestoga Manor, where the remainder of the business was concluded.

The most interesting event of this period was the extermination of the so-called Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang Rangers. The situation of the frontiers succeeding the Pontiax war was truly deplorable, principally owing to the supineness of the Provincial authorities, for the Quakers, who controlled the government, were, to use the language of Capt. Lazarus Stewart, "more solicitous for the welfare of the blood-thirsty Indian than for the lives of the frontiersmen. In their blind partiality, bigotry and political prejudice, they would not readily accede to the demands of those of a different religious faith. Especially was this the case relative to the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, both of whom were tolerated by mere sufferance. To them, therefore, was greatly attributable the reign of horror and devastation in the border counties. The government was deaf to all entreaties, and General Amherst, commander of the British forces in America, did not hesitate to give his feelings an emphatic expression—"*The conduct of the Pennsylvania Assembly*," he wrote, "*is altogether so infatuated and stupidly obstinate, that I want words to express my indignation thereat.*" Nevertheless, the sturdy Scotch-Irish and Germans of this section rallied for their own defense. The inhabitants of Paxtang and Hanover immediately enrolled themselves into several companies, the Rev. John Elder being their Colonel.

Lazarus Stewart, Matthew Smith and Asher Clayton, men of acknowledged military ability and prowess, commanded distinct companies of Rangers. These brave men were ever on the alert, watching with eagle eye the Indian marauders who at this period swooped down upon the defenseless frontiers. High mountains, swollen rivers, or great distances never deterred or appalled them. Their courage and fortitude were equal to every undertaking, and woe betide the red men when their blood-stained tracks once met their eyes. The Paxtang Rangers were the terror of the Indians—they were swift on foot, excellent horsemen, good shots, skillful in pursuit or escape, dexterous as scouts and expert in manœuvering.

The murders in and around Paxtang, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Rangers, became numerous, and many a family mourned for some of their number shot by the secret foe or carried away captive. The frontiersmen took their rifles with them to the field and to the sanctuary. Their colonel and pastor placed his trusty piece beside him in the pulpit; and it is authoritatively stated that on one occasion old Derry meeting house was surrounded while he was preaching; but their spies having counted the rifles the Indians retired from their ambuscade without making an attack.

Many were the murderous deeds perpetrated by the savages—but where these came from was a mystery. Indians had been traced by the scouts to the wigwams of the so-called friendly Indians at Conestoga, and to those of the Moravian Indians in Northampton county. Suspicion was awakened, the questions, "are these Christian Indians treacherous? are their wigwams the harbors of our deadly foe? do they conceal the nightly prowling as-

sassin of the forest: the villain, who with savage ferocity, tore the innocent babe from the bosom of its mother, where it had been quietly reposing, and hurled it in the fire? The mangled bodies of our friends cry aloud for vengeance." Such were the questions, surmises, and expressions of the exasperated people on the frontiers; and well warranted, for on one occasion when the Assembly were deaf to all entreaties and petition, with the hope of arousing their sympathy the murdered were taken to Philadelphia on wagons—when a prominent Quaker, with a sneer, remarked they were "only Irish." This unfeeling expression was remembered by the Scotch-Irish of the frontiers.

The Quakers who controlled the government, as heretofore remarked, "seemed resolved," says Parkman, "that they would neither defend the people of the frontier or allow them to defend themselves, vehemently inveighed against all expeditions to cut off the Indian marauders. Their security was owing to their local situation, being confined to the eastern part of the Province." That such was the case, rather than to the kind feelings of the Indian towards them, is shown by the fact that of the very few living in exposed positions, several were killed.

The inhabitants declared openly that they no longer confided in the professions of the Governor or his advisers in the Assembly. Numbers of volunteers joined the Rangers of Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, York and Cumberland, who were engaged in tracing the midnight assassins. On the Manor, a portion of land surveyed for the Proprietaries, situated in Lancaster county, near where the borough of Columbia is now located, was settled a band of squalid, miserable Indians—the refuse

of sundry tribes. Time and again they were suspected of murder and thievery, and their movements at this crisis were closely watched. *Strange* Indians were constantly coming and going.

Colonel Elder under the date of September 13, 1763, thus wrote to Governor Hamilton, "I suggest to you the propriety of an immediate removal of the Indians from Conestoga and placing a garrison in their room. *In case this is done, I pledge myself for the future security of the frontiers.*"

Subsequently, on taking charge of the executive affairs of the Province in October, Governor John Penn replied as follows: "The Indians of Conestoga have been represented as innocent, helpless and dependent on this government for support. The faith of this government is pledged for their protection. I cannot remove them without adequate cause. The contract made with William Penn was a private agreement, afterwards confirmed by several treaties. Care has been taken by the provincial committee that no Indians but our own visit Conestoga. Whatever can be faithfully executed under the laws, shall be as faithfully performed;" and yet Governor Penn in writing to Thomas Penn afterwards uses this language: "Many of them," referring to the frontier inhabitants, "have had their wives and children murdered and scalped, their houses burnt to the ground, their cattle destroyed, and from an easy, plentiful life are now become beggars. In short, not only in this Province, but in the neighboring governments is the spirit of the people inveterate against the Indians."

John Harris had previously made a similar request: "The Indians here, I hope your honor will be pleased to

be removed to some other place, *as I don't like their company.*"

The Rangers finding appeals to the authorities useless, resolved on taking the law into their own hands. Several Indian murderers had been traced to Conestoga, and it was determined to take them prisoners. Captain Stewart, whose men ascertained this fact, acquainted his colonel of the object, who seemed rather to encourage his command to make the trial, as an example was necessary to be made for the safety of the frontier inhabitants. The destruction of the Conestogas was not then projected. That was the result of the attempted capture. Parkman and Webster, following Rupp, state that Colonel Elder, learning of an intent to destroy the entire tribe, as they were about to set off rode after them commanding them to desist, and that Stewart threatened to shoot his horse. Such was not the case. From a letter dated Paxtang, December 16, 1763, written to Governor Penn, he says: "On receiving intelligence the 13th inst., that a number of persons were assembled on purpose to go and cut off the Conestoga Indians, in concert with Mr. Forster, the neighboring magistrate, I hurried off an express with *written message* to that party 'entreating them to desist from such an undertaking, representing to them the unlawfulness and barbarity of such an action; that it's cruel and unchristian in its nature, and would be fatal in its consequences to themselves and families; that private persons have no right to take the lives of any under the protection of the legislature; that they must, if they proceeded in that affair, lay their accounts to meet with a severe prosecution, and become liable even to capital punishment; that they need not expect that the country would endeavor to conceal or

screen them from punishment, but that they would be detected and given up to the resentment of the government.' These things I urged in the warmest terms in order to prevail with them to drop the enterprise, but to no purpose."

Not to be deterred, the Rangers reached the Indian settlement before daylight. The barking of some dogs discovered them and a number of *strange Indians* rushed from their wigwams, brandishing their tomahawks. This show of resistance was sufficient inducement for the Rangers to make use of their arms. In a few moments every Indian present fell before the unerring fire of the brave frontiersmen. The act accomplished, they mounted their horses and returned severally to their homes. Unfortunately a number of the Indians were absent from Conestoga, prowling about the neighboring settlements, doubtless on predatory excursions. The destruction at the Manor becoming known, they were placed in the Lancaster work-house for protection. Among these vagabonds were two well known to Parson Elder's scouts.

An express being sent to Philadelphia with the news, great excitement ensued, and Governor Penn issued a proclamation relative thereto. Notwithstanding its fine array of words it fell upon the Province harmless. Outside of the Quaker settlements every one heartily approved of the measures taken by the Paxtang Rangers. As the Governor himself wrote to England: "If we had ten thousand of the King's troops I don't believe it would be possible to secure one of these people. Though I took all the pains I could even to get their names, I could not succeed, for indeed nobody would make the discovery, though ever so well acquainted with them, and there is not a magistrate in the country would have

touched one of them. The people of this town are as inveterate against the Indians as the frontier inhabitants. For it is beyond a doubt that many of the Indians now in town [referring to the Moravian Indians confined in the barracks] have been concerned in committing murders among the back settlers."

The presence of the remaining Indians at Lancaster also became a cause of great uneasiness to the magistrates and people, for as previously remarked, two or three were notorious scoundrels. It may be here related that several of the *strange* Indians harbored at Conestoga, who were also absent at the destruction of the village, made their escape and reached Philadelphia, where they joined the Moravian Indians from Nain and Wechquetank, and there secreted.

The removal of the remaining Indians from Lancaster was requested by the chief magistrate, Edward Shippen. Governor Penn proved very tardy, and we are of the opinion he cared little about them, or he would have acted promptly, as from his own confession he was not ignorant of the exasperation of the people and the murderous character of the refugees. Day after day passed by, and the excitement throughout the frontiers became greater. The Rangers, who found that their work had been only half done, consulted as to what measure should be further proceeded with. Captain Stewart proposed to capture the principal Indian outlaw, who was confined in the Lancaster work-house, and take him to Carlisle jail, where he could be held for trial. This was heartily approved, and accordingly a detachment of the Rangers, variously estimated at from twenty to fifty, proceeded to Lancaster on the 27th of December, broke into the work-house, and but for the show of resistance would

have effected their purpose. But the younger portion of the Rangers, to whom was confided this work, were so enraged at the defiance of the Indians, that before their resentment could be repressed by Captain Stewart, the unerring rifle was employed, and the last of the so-called Conestogas had yielded up his life. In a few minutes thereafter, mounting their horses, the daring Rangers were safe from arrest. George Gibson, who, from his acquaintance with the principal frontiersmen of his time, in a letter written some years after, gives the most plausible account of this transaction, which bore such an important part in the early history of the Province. He says: "No murder has been committed since the removal of the friendly Indians and the destruction of the Conestogas—a strong proof that the murders were committed under the cloak of the Moravian Indians. A description of an Indian who had, with great barbarity, murdered a family on the Susquehanna, near Paxtang, was sent to Lazarus Stewart at Lancaster. This Indian had been traced to Conestoga. On the day of its destruction he was on a hunting expedition. When he heard that the Rangers were in pursuit of him he fled to Philadelphia. The three or four who entered the workhouse, at Lancaster, were directed by Stewart to seize on the murderer, and give him to his charge. When those outside heard the report of the guns within, several of the Rangers alighted, thinking their friends in danger, and hastened to the door. The more active of the Indians, endeavoring to make their escape, were met by them and shot. No children were killed by the Paxtang boys. No act of savage butchery was committed."

If the excitement throughout the Province was great after the affair at Conestoga, this last transaction set

everything in a ferment, "No language," says Rev. Dr. Wallace, "can describe the outcry which arose from the Quakers in Philadelphia, or the excitement which swayed to and fro in the frontiers and in the city." The Quakers blamed the Governor, the Governor the Assembly, and the latter censured everybody except their own inaction. Two proclamations were issued by the Provincial authorities, offering rewards for the seizure of those concerned in the destruction of the Indians; but this was impossible, owing to the exasperation of the frontiersmen, who heartily approved of the action of the Rangers.

On the 27th of December the Rev. Mr. Elder hurriedly wrote to Governor Penn: "The storm, which had been so long gathering, has at length exploded. Had government removed the Indians from Conestoga, as was frequently urged without success, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do was done. I expostulated, but life and reason were set at defiance, and yet the men, in private life are virtuous and respectable—not cruel, but mild and merciful. * * * *The time will arrive when each palliating circumstance will be calmly weighed. This deed, magnified into the blackest of crimes, shall be considered one of those youthful ebullitions of wrath caused by momentary excitement, to which human infirmity is subjected.*"

To this extenuating and warm-hearted letter came a reply, under date of December 29, 1763, from the Governor, requesting the commanders of the troops—Colonels Elder and Seely—to return the provincial arms, etc., as their services were no longer required. From this letter of Governor John Penn, it is evident that the commissioners, or rather the Provincial council, intended

to punish both Colonel Elder and Esquire Seely, or that with the destruction of the Conestogas, there was little or no danger of Indian atrocities. The latter proved to be the case, but the authorities were cognizant of the fact that the Paxtang boys were correct in their surmisings, and that peace would follow the removal of the friendly Indians. It shows, also, that believing thus, the Provincial authorities were culpable to a great degree, in allowing the Indians to remain on the Manor, despite the representations of Colonel Elder, John Harris and Edward Shippen. The Reverend Mr. Elder quietly laid by his sword, feeling confident that time would vindicate his course, whatever that may have been.

Of the marching of the Paxtang boys towards Philadelphia, we shall briefly refer in this connection, and the reason therefor is best given by an extract from a letter of Governor Penn: "The 14th of this month we suspect a Thousand of the Rioters in Town to insist upon the Assembly granting their request with regard to the increase of Representatives, to put them upon an equality with the rest of the Counties. They have from time to time presented several petitions for the purpose, which have been always disregarded by the House; for which reason they intend to come in Person." Although our Quaker historians have uniformly stated that the object of the Paxtang Boys was the massacre of the Moravian Indians in Philadelphia, yet the foregoing statement of the Executive of the Province proves conclusively that their visit was not one of slaughter but of petition for redress of grievances. The narrative is one of interest to us in this section and the true history remains to be written.

Pamphlets, says Webster, without number, truth or decency, poured like a torrent from the press. The

Quakers took the pen to hold up the deed to execration; and many others seized the opportunity to defame the Irish Presbyterians as ignorant bigots and lawless marauders.

Violent and bitter as were the attacks of the Quaker pamphleteers, Parson Elder was only casually alluded to. With the exception of the following, written to Col. Burd, he made no attempt to reply to any of these, leaving his cause with God and posterity: "Lazarus Stewart is still threatened by the Philadelphia party; he and his friends talk of leaving; if they do, the Province will lose some of its best friends, and that by the faults of others, not their own; for if any cruelty was practiced on the Indians, at Conestoga or at Lancaster, it was not by his or their hands. There is great reason to believe that much injustice has been done to all concerned. In the contrariness of accounts, we must infer that much rests for support on the imagination or interest of the witnesses. The character of Stewart and his friends were well established. Ruffians, nor brutal, they were not; but humane, liberal and moral, nay, religious. It is evidently not the wish of the party to give Stewart a fair hearing. All he desires is to be put on trial at Lancaster, near the scenes of the horrible butcheries committed by the Indians at Tulpenhocken, etc., where he can have the testimony of the scouts and rangers, men whose services can never be sufficiently rewarded. The pamphlet has been sent by my friends and enemies; it failed to inflict a wound; it is at least a garbled statement; it carries with it the seeds of its own dissolution. That the hatchet was used is denied, and is it not reasonable to suppose that men, accustomed to the use of guns, would make use of their favorite weapons?

"The inference is plain, that the *bodies* of the Indians were thus *mangled* after death by certain persons, to excite a feeling against the Paxtang boys. This fact Stewart says he can and will establish in a fair trial at Lancaster, York or Carlisle. At any rate we are all suffering at present by the secret influence of a faction—a faction who have shown their love to the Indians by not exposing themselves to its influence in the frontier settlements."

The "pamphlet" alluded to in the foregoing was the notorious article written by Benjamin Franklin for political effect. He acknowledged, in a letter to Lord Kames, that his object was a political one. As such, its tissue of falsehoods caused his defeat for member of the Assembly, a position he had held for fourteen years. Fortunately for him, the Revolution brought him into prominence, and the past was forgotten.

This transaction was subsequently "investigated" by the magistrate at Lancaster, but so condemnatory of the Indians was the evidence elicited that *it was the Quaker policy to suppress and destroy it.* Nevertheless all efforts to carry into effect the proclamation of the Governor was really suspended, so far as his authority went, in regard to which grave complaints were made by the Assembly, who seemed to bend all their energies to persecute the offenders.

The names of many of those brave defenders of their homes have been lost to us—but the frequent statement in all our histories that the participants in that transaction came to an untimely end, is false. With the exception of Lazarus Stewart, who fell on that unfortunate day at the massacre of Wyoming, these heroes of the frontiers lived to hearty old age, and several reached almost

the hundred years of life. Their deeds were those of desperation, it is true, but their acts are to be honored and their names revered.

The discussions which ensued may truly be said to have sown the seeds of the Revolution, and in a letter of Governor John Penn to his brother in England, written at this time, he thus alludes to the inhabitants of Paxtang, "their next move will be to subvert the government and establish one of their own."

No wonder then, when the first mutterings of the storm was heard, that the people of this entire section were ripe for revolution. The love of liberty was a leading trait of the people who settled this delightful valley. The tyranny and oppression of Europe drove them to seek an asylum among the primeval forests of America. Persecution for conscience' sake compelled alike the Scotch-Irish and the German of the Palatinate to come hither and rear their altars dedicated to God and Freedom to man. With them Independence was as much their dream as the realization. Their isolated position—placed on the frontiers—unprotected by the Provincial authorities—early instilled into their minds those incentives to action, that when the opportune moment arrived they were in the van. Two years before the Declaration by Congress, the people had assembled at their respective places of rendezvous, and heralded forth their opinions in plain and unmistakable language, while the citizens of the large towns were fearful and hesitating.

As early as the spring of 1774 meetings were held in the different townships, the resolves of only two of which are preserved to us. The earliest was that of an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster county, held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Colonel Timothy Green,

chairman, "to express their sentiments on the present critical state of affairs." It was then and there "Unanimously resolved:"

"1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2d. That it is the bounden duty of the inhabitants of America to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3d. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the people.

"4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

"5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergency may require.

"The committee consisted of Col. Timothy Green, Jas. Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Copenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joseph Barnett and John Rogers."

So much for patriotic Hanover. Following in the footsteps of these brave men, on Friday following, June 10, 1774, a similar meeting was held at Middletown, Col. James Burd, chairman, at which these stirring resolves were concurred in, and which served as the text of those passed at the meeting at Lancaster subsequently:

"1st. That the acts of the Parliament of Great Britain in divesting us of the right to give and grant our money, and assuming such power to themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive.

"2d. That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and posterity to oppose with decency and firmness every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges.

"3d. That a close union of the Colonies and their faithful adhering to such measures as a general Congress shall judge proper, are the most likely means to procure redress of American grievances and settle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent basis.

"4th. That we will sincerely and heartily agree to and abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the general Congress of the Colonies.

"5th. That a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees relative to the present exigency of affairs."

Not to be behind their Scotch-Irish neighbors, the German inhabitants located in the east of the county, met at Frederickstown, (now Hummelstown,) on Saturday, the 11th of June, at which Captain Frederick Hummel was chairman, resolving to stand by the other townships in all their action.

We say they were ripe for revolution, and when the stirring battle-drum aroused the new-born nation, the inhabitants of Dauphin valiantly armed for the strife. One of the first companies raised in the Colonies was that of Captain Matthew Smith, of Paxtang. Within ten days after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, this company was armed and equipped, ready for service. Composing this pioneer body of patriots was the best blood of the county—the Dixons, the Elders, the Simpsons, the Boyds, the Harrises, the Reeds, the Tods and others. Archibald Steele and Michael Simpson were the lieutenants. It was the second company to arrive at Boston, coming south of the Hudson river. It was subsequently ordered to join General Arnold in his unfortunate campaign against Quebec, and the most reliable account of that expedition was written by a member of this very

Paxtang company, John Joseph Henry, afterwards President Judge of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. They were enlisted for one year. The majority, however, were taken prisoners at Quebec, while a large per centage died of wounds and exposure.

In March, 1776, Capt. John Murray's company was raised in Paxtang township, attached to the rifle battalion of Col. Samuel Miles. The officers of this company were First Lieutenant, John Stoner, May 15, 1776; Second Lieutenant, James Hamilton, March 16, 1776; and Third Lieutenant, Charles Taylor, March 19, 1776. The last named was killed at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. This company participated in the bat tles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton and Trenton.

Captain Patrick Anderson's company was raised in the lower part of the county in January, 1776. It was attached to Col. Atlee's musketry battalion, suffered severely at Long Island, re-organized under Captain Ambrose Crain, a gallant officer, placed in the Pennsylvania State regiment of foot, commanded by Col. John Bull, and subsequently, in the re-arrangement of the line, the 13th Pennsylvania, under Col. Walter Stewart, so conspicuous in the battle of Yorktown.

Captain John Marshal's company was from Hanover, enlisted in March, 1776, and attached to Col. Miles' battalion, participating in the various battles in which that brave command distinguished itself. Of this company the remaining officers were First Lieutenant, John Clark, March 15, 1776; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Gourley, March 15, 1776, promoted to First Lieutenant of the 9th Pennsylvania, December 7, 1776; Third Lieutenant, Stephen Hanna, March 19, 1776.

Captain Smith's company, on the expiration of their term of service, re-enlisted in the First Pennsylvania

(Col. Hand,) with Captain Michael Simpson, December, 1776, who retired from the army January 1, 1781. David Harris commanded a company in this regiment July 1776 (resigned October, 1777,) of which also James Hamilton, formerly lieutenant in Capt. John Murray's company, was promoted major (retiring January 1, 1783.) Major Hamilton was captured at the battle of Brandywine.

In the Tenth Pennsylvania (Colonel Joseph Penrose) were Captain John Stoner's company, December 4, 1776; and Capt. Robert Sample's, December 4, 1776, (retired January 1, 1781.) John Steel, First Lieutenant of the former company, was killed at Brandywine September 11, 1777.

In the Twelfth Pennsylvania (Col. William Cook) was the company of Capt. John Harris, October 14, 1776; First Lieutenant, John Reily, October 16, 1776 (subsequently promoted to Captain, and mustered out with the regiment November 3, 1783;) Second Lieutenant, John Carothers, October 16, 1776, (killed at Germantown.)

The foregoing were the different companies raised in this part of the country at the *outset* of the Revolution—ere the thunder-tones of the Declaration of Independence sounded along the corridors of time. Following those in succession were the Associators, the brave minute-men,

> "Who left the ploughshare in the mould,
> Their flocks and herds without a fold,
> The sickle in the unshorn grain,
> The corn, half garner'd on the plain,
> And muster'd, in their simple dress,
> For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
> To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe,
> To perish, or o'ercome the foe."

At one period the entire country was so bare of men that the old men, the women and the lads of ten and

twelve years not only done the planting and harvesting, but took up arms to defend their homes in the threatened invasion by Indians and tories after the massacre of Wyoming.

At Trenton, at Princeton, at Brandywine and Germantown, at the Crooked Billet and the Paoli, the militia of Dauphin fought, and bled, and died. With over one hundred and fifty commissioned officers, of whom my friend, Mr. Hamilton, has so well referred to, there certainly must have been a powerful force. After what has been said, I need scarcely refer to the gallant Burd, Crouch, Green, Weir, Cox, Boyd, Graham, Forrest, Allen and Lee; or the chivalric Stewart, Murray, Wilson, Wiggins and Rogers—and that long line of heroes whose brilliant achievements shed an undying glory on the patriotism of Dauphin county in the Revolution. What was once said of the men of New England can more truthfully be said of our own county, and of Pennsylvania especially:

"* * * On every hill they lie,
On every field of strife made red
By bloody victory.
Each valley, where the battle pour'd
Its red and awful tide,
Beheld "Old Dauphin's bravest" sword
With slaughter deeply dyed.
Their bones are on the Northern hill
And on the Southern plain,
By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the roaring main.

"The land is holy where they fought,
And holy where they fell,
For by their blood that land was bought,
The land they loved so well.
Then glory to that valiant band,
The honor'd saviours of the land!"

When liberty shall have been crushed to earth—then, and then only will their deeds and their sweet memories be effaced from the hearts of their descendants.

With the dawn of peace, the people of the county returned to their usual avocations. Civil affairs were taken cognizance of, and movements were at once made to secure the formation of a new county, with Harrisburg as the seat of justice. By the act of Assembly of March 4, 1785, the county of Dauphin was separated from Lancaster, its name derived from the eldest son of the then king of the French—France at that period, in consequence of its efficient aid to the Colonies, being uppermost in the affections of the people. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and, as we shall refer to hereafter, carried to extreme lengths. The name was suggested by the prime movers for the formation of the new county. The seat of justice was fixed at Harris' Ferry, then a village of about one hundred houses, although the town was not actually laid out or surveyed until after the passage of the ordinance referred to. In the commissions of the officers of the new county, the town was named Louisburgh, in honor of Louis XVI., suggested by Chief Justice Thomas M'Kean, not only on account of his French leanings, but to show his petty spite against Mr. Harris, to whom, somehow or other, he held political opposition.

This act of injustice was subsequently remedied, when, on the 13th of April, 1791, the town was created a borough, by the name of Harrisburg. It was undecided for awhile whether to call the place Harris' *Ferry* or Harris*burg*. The latter, fortunately, was adopted.

On the organization of the county, Middletown was the largest village in the county, and strenuous efforts were made by its citizens and the inhabitants of the townships subsequently forming Lebanon county, to make it the seat of justice; while similar claims were

made for the town of Lebanon, on account of its central location.

The machinery of the new county was soon put into motion, the earliest record of whose courts reads thus:

"At a court of quarter sessions, holden near Harris' Ferry, in and for the county of Dauphin," &c., on the "third Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord 1785," before "Timothy Green, Samuel Jones and Jonathan M'Clure, Esqrs., justices of the same court."

We may imagine the scene, in a small room in a log house near the "lower ferry," at Front and Vine streets, with a jury particularly intelligent—an excellent set of county officers, and such a bar as Ross, Kittera, Chambers, Hubley, James Biddle, Hanna, Andrew Dunlop, Reily, Collinson Reed, Jasper Yeates, John Joseph Henry, Thomas Duncan, and Thomas Smith, most of whom rose to occupy the highest positions at the bar or in the Senate—quite a show of famous men to start the judicial engine of the new county, with the net result of convicting William Courtenay, a descendant of one of the proudest houses of England, and sentencing him to eighteen lashes, fifteen shillings fine, and "to stand in the pillory." This instrument of judicial vengeance stood about sixty yards below the grave of John Harris, the elder, or just above the ferry house, at the junction of Front and Paxtang streets. This, doubtless, was the exact position, as two or three of the first courts were held in a building on what is now the southern corner of Front street and Washington avenue. There was no citizen of Harrisburg on the first jury, except, perhaps, Alexander Berryhill, but that is not certain. Colonel James Cowden, of Lower Paxtang township, was the foreman of this grand jury.

The sheriff of Lancaster county exercised the same office in Dauphin county. The names of the jurymen were James Cowden, (foreman,) Robert Montgomery, John Gilchrist, Barefoot Brunson, John Clarke, Roan M'Clure, John Carson, John Wilson, Wm. Crane, Archibald M'Allister, Richard Dixon, John Pattimore, James Crouch, Jacob Awl, William Brown, Andrew Stewart, James Rogers, Samuel Stewart, John Cooper, Alexander Berryhill. Alexander Graydon was the first prothonotary, and Anthony Kelker the first sheriff.

The minutes of the second court held in the town are dated at "Harrisburgh," and on the 3d of August, 1786, the following endorsement appears on the docket: The name of the county town, or seat of the courts, is altered from "Harrisburgh" to "Louisburgh," in consequence of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth, so styling it in the Commissions of the Justices of said town."

The courts were held for several successive years in the same locality, but subsequently in the log house recently demolished on the south-east corner of Market street and Dewberry alley. From here it was removed to its present location, except during the sessions of the Legislature from 1812 to 1822, when the court occupied the brick building built by the county commissioners on the corner of Walnut street and Raspberry alley. The present edifice was erected in 1860.

The act of Assembly erecting Harrisburg into a borough defined its limits as follows:

"Beginning at low-water mark on the eastern shore of the Susquehanna River; thence by the pine-apple tree north 60¼ degrees, east 79 perches, to an ash tree on the west bank of Paxton Creek; thence by the several

corners thereof 323 perches, to a white hickory on William Maclay's line; thence by the same south 67¾ degrees, west 212 perches, to a marked chestnut-oak on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna; thence by the same course to low-water mark to the place of beginning."

The borough limits were extended by the act of the 16th of April, 1838, as follows: "The north-western boundary line of the borough of Harrisburg shall be and the same is hereby extended and enlarged as follows: Extending it along the river line to the upper line of the land of the late William Maclay, on said river; thence to Paxton creek, and thence along said creek to the north-western corner to the present boundary." Thus annexing Maclaysburg, or all the territory included in the borough then lying north-west of South street.

During the so-called Whisky Insurrection, 1794, Harrisburg became quite prominent, it being on the great thoroughfare to the Western counties. The court house was then building, and some of the sympathizers with the anti-excise men beyond the mountains hoisted a French flag on that structure. Of course this gave offense and it was quietly removed. Several arrests were made of individuals who expressed sympathy for the Western insurgents—one of whom, Major Swiney, was confined in prison for nearly a year, when he was released without trial. Governor Mifflin, who was an excellent stump-speaker, made one of his characteristic addresses here, and in two days time no less than three companies from the town were on their march to Carlisle. When Gov. Howell, of New Jersey, and his brilliant staff remained over night, they were so hospitably entertained by the citizens that he returned his thanks in special orders.

On Friday, the 3d of October, when the President, the great and good Washington, approached the town, he was met by a large concourse of the people and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The worthy burgesses, Conrad Bombaugh and Alexander Berryhill, presented the address of the town, to which the chief magistrate briefly replied, bearing "testimony to the zealous and efficient exertions" they had made. That evening he held a reception at his head-quarters, where the principal citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the venerated chieftain. On the morning of the 4th he crossed the river at the upper ferry, which was fifty yards above the present Harrisburg bridge.

About this period came the fever of 1793–5 and the mill-dam troubles. For two years previous a disease of a malignant type prevailed during the summer season in the borough. Its origin was proved beyond doubt to be due to a mill-dam located in what is now the First ward of the city, on Paxtang creek. In 1793, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, it was thought and even pronounced such. Quite a number of Irish emigrants died, and although many of the inhabitants were attacked there were no fatal cases among them. This was proof positive that the endemic was due to the damming up of the Paxtang creek, which was always "dead water," (its Indian significance,) producing malarial poisoning. Our ancestors, reasoning rightly, their next move was to get rid of the nuisance. Meetings were held, committees appointed, funds raised and tendered to the owners of the mill, Peter and Abraham Landis, the amount demanded by them the previous year for their property. The impecunious millers now required a greater sum, but the citizens positively refused, and at

a public meeting they resolved that a further tender be made the Landises and in case of refusal to "prostrate the dam" and pay, if necessary, the "proportionable parts of all legal expenses and damages that might accrue on any suits or indictments which might be brought or prosecuted in consequence of such acts." Our forefathers were not to be trifled with, and suiting the action to the word, met at a given hour and opened the dam. Eventually the parties compromised—the Landises accepted a certain sum and the town secured the mill right. The valuable papers relating to this interesting epoch in the history of Harrisburg are in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society and being prepared for publication. The entire transaction was creditable to the ancient Harrisburger, and the descendants of the men who then stood up for the rights of the people are among the most prominent of our citizens to-day.

In 1798, when a war with France was imminent and a call made by the general government on Pennsylvania for troops, an unusual excitement was created, and several companies tendered their services to the Governor. The storm blew over, and as in 1807, when a war was threatened with Great Britain—no occasion for troops were required, until five years after—when the second struggle with England took place. Among the prominent military organizations which armed for the conflict were the companies of Captains Thomas Walker, Richard M. Crain, John Carothers, Jeremiah Rees, Thomas M'Ilhenny, Peter Snyder, John B. Moorhead, James Todd, Richard Knight, John Elder, Isaac Smith, Philip Fedderhoff and Gawen Henry, quite a formidable array. Some of these marched as far as Baltimore at the time of the British attack on that city, while others went no farther

than York. None of these companies had an opportunity to meet the enemy on the sanguinary field—but Dauphin county men composed the major portion of two companies which joined the Canada expedition. The heroes of this conflict are nearly all passed from off the stage of life. Following in the footsteps of the fathers of the Revolution, they emulated their heroism and devotion to the liberties of their country.

In the war with Mexico, consequent upon the annexation of Texas, among the troops which went out to that far-off land to vindicate the honor of our country and preserve its prestige, was the Cameron Guards, under command of Captain Edward C. Williams. They made a good record, their heroic conduct at Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and the Garreta de Belina, won for them high renown and the commendation of their venerated commander-in-chief. Scarce a corporal's guard remains of that gallant band.

Coming down to later times, when the perpetuity of the Union was threatened, and the great North rose up like a giant in its strength to crush secession and rebellion, the events are so fresh in the remembrances of all that we shall only refer to them in brief. The first public meeting held after the firing upon Fort Sumter in the State of Pennsylvania, and in fact the first in any northern city, was in the court house at Harrisburg, General Simon Cameron being chairman thereof. Dauphin county, foremost in tendering men and means to the government for that bitter, deadly strife, furnished her full quota of volunteers. Twice Harrisburg was the objective point of the Confederate troops, and at one time (June, 1863) the enemy's picket was within two miles of the city. Active preparations were made for its defense, and fortifications

erected on the bluff opposite, and named "Fort Washington." This was the only fortification deserving a name erected in any of the Northern States. Rifle pits were dug along the banks of the river, in front of Harris Park, and every preparation made to give the enemy a warm reception. The Union victory at Gettysburg checked the further advance of the Confederates, and with it the last attempt to invade the North. It would take volumes to rehearse not only the heroism of the sons of Dauphin county on the battle-field, but the deeds of mercy and charity and love of the noble-hearted women. Need we speak of the gallantry of the lamented Simmons and the six hundred brave dead—stricken down on the field of battle, in the hospital or in the loathsome prison, or yet of the living—Knipe and Jennings, the Awls, Porter, Williams and Jordan, Witman and Davis, Detweiler, M'Cormick and Alleman, Savage and Hummel, and many others—a long line of illustrious names—officers and privates of that immense force which Dauphin county sent out from her midst for the preservation of the Union.

The location of the first and greatest military camp in the Northern States was within the limits of Harrisburg—named, by Generals Knipe and Williams in honor of the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, Camp Curtin, which with being the central point of communication, especially with the oft-beleagured Federal Capital, made it a prominent rendezvous. Our citizens were equal to any emergency, and a community which fed gratuitously 20,000 returned soldiers, repel with disdain the insinuation made by a malicious correspondent of a New York newspaper, that our people charged soldiers ten cents for a glass of water. This statement is equally reliable with that at the outset of the war, when the same newspapers

ignorantly displayed at the head of their columns "Harrisburg protected by the Federal gunboats."

From the commencement of the war, the charity of the citizens was unbounded and without stint, the doors of hospitality freely opened, and to our honor be it said, two citizens, Messrs. John B. Simon and Eby Byers, established the Soldiers' Rest, where the sick and wounded patriot, on his way homeward, found rest, and refreshment, and gentle care. Thousands were kindly ministered to, and until the "boys came marching home" the good work went on unabated. In every cemetery and graveyard within the borders of Dauphin county lie the remains of her brave and true sons, while in the cemetery at Harrisburg the grass grows green over the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers from far-off States. In all the struggles for life, for liberty, for right and for the Union, Dauphin county has been in the van. But these dark days of our country have passed like "a dream that has been told." May the lesson taught be heeded by those who come after us—that the Union of States is not a rope of sand which may be broken at the will of any section.

The first newspaper enterprise in the county was by Major Eli Lewis, but even its name and date of issue are lost. The first permanent effort, however, in that line of which copies are extant, was *The Oracle of Dauphin, and Harrisburg Advertiser*, the initial number bearing date October 20, 1792, John Wyeth, editor and proprietor. Its forerunner was probably *The Harrisburg Advertiser*. The history of newspaperdom at Harrisburg is eventful as it is interesting. When the town became the capital of the State, which it did in 1812, unnumbered ventures were made in that line. Nearly all tell the

same story—premature decay. In 1830, with a population of a little over 4,000 inhabitants, Harrisburg contained twelve printing offices, six book binderies, publishing eleven newspapers and one periodical, with an invested capital of over seventy-three thousand dollars. Of course that was not the era of railroads and telegraphs, and newspapers could spring up, and live a while and be extinguished without serious loss. The entire circulation of all these papers was not equal to either one of the daily issues of the *Telegraph* or *Patriot.*

The subject of internal improvements was one which early commanded the attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and one hundred years ago, as now, communication with the western country was the great aim of the business men of Philadelphia. The first effort was the removal of obstructions in the various streams, and especially that of the Susquehanna river; and although a considerable amount of money was eventually spent in improving the navigation thereof, the result was far from satisfactory. Previous to the Revolution, (1774,) the attention of the Provincial Assembly was called to this matter, and as a preliminary, it was proposed to lay out a town or city on that stream. John Harris, the founder of our city, immediately gave notice of his intention of laying out a town, which seemed to quiet the movement of undoubted land speculators. The Revolution coming on, such enterprises, if ever seriously considered, were abandoned. No sooner, however, came peace, than the business activity of the people sought out new channels—roads were made, attempts at slackwater navigation ventured on—until finally the Pennsylvania canal, from Columbia to Pittsburgh, opened up an avenue to trade, and brought prosperity to all the towns on its route. On none had it better effect than Middletown and Harris-

burg, and the former place at one period was destined to retain a supremacy in population, enterprise, wealth and influence. It was a great lumber mart; the Union canal, and its admirable location, always made it a rival to the Capital City.

Previous to the opening of the Pennsylvania canal, the transportation facilities of the town were confined to Troy coaches or stages for passengers, and Conestoga wagons, great lumbering vehicles with semi-circular tops of sail-cloth, drawn by six stalwart horses, for goods of various descriptions. This was expensive—and the completion of the public improvements was an eventful era in the progress and development of this locality. Real estate advanced, commission and other merchants established themselves on the line of the canal, rope and boat manufactories were erected and various enterprises inaugurated, giving new life to the town and thrift and prosperity to the people. Several lines of passenger packets were established, and it was considered a wonderful thing when four packet boats arrived and departed in a single day. The consuming of three days and a half to go to Pittsburgh began to be deemed slow, and the building of railroads opened up another era in the development of the country. In September, 1836, the first train of cars entered the limits of Harrisburg over the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad. Following this effort, other rapid transit enterprises were carried forward to completion until at the present time—when no less than one hundred trains of passenger cars arrive and leave Harrisburg daily for different points. We give these facts to show not only how great the travel, but the wonderful progress made in transit.

Previous to the year 1841, the pump or well was the only source of water supply, for drinking purposes, and

the rain-barrel or cistern for other uses. When this is contrasted with the present abundance of that fluid, and the old fire engines of that day with the ponderous steam apparatus of the present, we wonder how the goodly citizens of forty years ago managed to get along. They were not as wasteful as we are; the river was nigh, it is true, but water carriage cost considerable in large families when required for laundry purposes. The most serious difficulty was in cases of fire, and frequently the pumps giving out the lines were formed to the river, of men, women and children, and the supply secured from thence. In those days every one went to the fire; there was work for all, old and young—the leathern buckets were required to be on hand, and all business was suspended while a conflagration was in progress. Far different now. The alarm sounds, and we listen to count the stroke—find out the location—and, should it be at a distance, we quietly resume our duties, knowing our presence is not required, for the brave and disinterested firemen with their engines are there and no fears are awakened as to the result. This feeling of security actuates us all, and yet how seldom do we think to whom we are so deeply indebted. It is the brave fireman who is fighting the mad flames, who is endangering his life for our property, and the safety, perchance of our little ones. To him is due the highest meed of praise—surpassing the valor of him who treads the wine-press of the battle-field. All honor to the ever-ready, intrepid fireman!

The first fire engine purchased by the citizens of Harrisburg was the "Union." Contemporaneous with this primitive machine were the Hope and Friendship, both of which organizations are in the highest state of efficiency to-day. When their Centennial comes around may "we all be there to see." The Citizen, the Wash-

ington, the Mount Vernon, the Paxton, the Good Will and the Lochiel were organized from 1836 to 1874, in the order named. We have alluded to their valuable services. A grateful community will ever stand by them.

On the 18th day of September, 1841, the water works were completed at a total expense of $120,000—a large sum in those days, but meagre compared with the sum expended in erecting the present extensive ones—which reach well on to a million of dollars. To no one is this community more deeply indebted for the successful carrying out the plan of the original water works than to Gen. William Ayres, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Harrisburg, and for many years the president of the town council. To his energy, forethought and enterprise, these with other municipal improvements were brought to successful completion—and his name and services deserve kindly remembrance on this occasion.

To notice the various events which have transpired in the county and town is the duty of the faithful annalist—but time, if naught else, forbids. A summary, however, of such as may be of especial interest we recall for preservation.

The statistics of the churches have been given by Rev. Dr. Robinson. After these organizations the oldest association in the county, ante-dating the laying out of the town of Harrisburg, is Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, of Free and Accepted Masons, constituted in November, 1779, and styled among the records as the "Lodge at Paxtang." Its first members were officers of the Revolution, and through its existence of nearly a hundred years it has enrolled the names of many distinguished in the annals of the county and State—heroes, statesmen and divines, with men of all professions and trades—while *its*

charity which has never been a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" has been without stint.

Of library companies various attempts were made from the year 1791 for a period of fifty years, to establish them—all proving unsuccessful. That there is no large public library and reading room in our city is far from creditable to the intelligence or liberality of our citizens, and it is hoped that measures will be taken for such an enterprise. It is only by endowment that such will prove permanent, and until this can be accomplished propositions are useless and of little avail. Society private libraries are not permanent. These have their uses—but a free public library will alone meet the wants of a rapidly-growing and a reading community like ours. Too much dependence has been placed in the library of the State—which unfortunately has too frequently been one of circulation instead of reference. We have a number of men of wealth among us, any one or two of whom could confer upon their fellow-citizens no favor, nor secure for themselves more lasting honor, than by the judicious founding of a free public library.

The Lancasterian school system was established at Harrisburg by the act of the 11th April, 1827, and was abolished on the 20th of May, 1834, when the free or common schools went into operation. One need only take a survey of the magnificent school edifices, of the high standing of the teachers and the rapid advancement of the children, to fully realize the immense benefits derived from the Pennsylvania system of education. They need no encomium at our hands. The Harrisburg Academy established in 1809, is still in full vigor, and annually sends forth its young men prepared either for a higher collegiate course, or for the active pursuits of life.

The Harrisburg Bank was chartered on the 9th of May, 1814, with a capital of $300,000. William Wallace was its first President and John Downey, Cashier. It first went into operation at the then residence of its cashier in Second street, a few doors north-west of Cherry alley, where it remained until 1837, when the present site was purchased from the Bank of Philadelphia. At this time, in addition, eight banking institutions attend to the financial affairs of our community.

The removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, although suggested as early as 1787, and often moved in the Assembly, did not prove successful until by the act of February, 1810, when "the offices of the State government were directed to be removed to the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin," "within the month of October, 1812," and "the sessions of the Legislature thereafter there to be held." The first sessions of the Assembly were held in the court house, and that body continued to occupy the building until the completion of the Capitol.

No historical resume of Dauphin county can be called complete without some reference to the so-called "Buckshot War" of 1838. At the October election of that year David R. Porter, of Huntingdon, was chosen Governor, after a hotly contested political canvass, over Governor Ritner. The defeated party issued an ill-timed and ill-advised address, advising their friends "to treat the election as if it had not been held." It was determined, therefore, to investigate the election, and to do this the political complexion of the Legislature would be decisive. The majority of the Senate was Anti-Masonic, but the control of the House of Representatives hinged upon the admission of certain members from Philadelphia whose

seats were contested. The votes of one of the districts in that city were thrown out by reason of fraud, and the Democratic delegation returned. The Anti-Masonic return judges refused to sign the certificates, "and both parties made out returns each for a different delegation, and sent them to the Secretary of the Commonwealth." The Democratic returns were correct, and should have been promptly received "without question."

When the Legislature met, the Senate organized by the choice of Anti-Masonic officers. In the House a fierce struggle ensued, both delegations claiming seats. The consequence was that each party went into an election for Speaker, each appointing tellers. Two Speakers were elected and took their seat upon the platform—William Hopkins being the choice of the Democrats, and Thomas S. Cunningham of the opposition. The Democrats believing that they were in the right, left out of view the rejection of the votes of the Philadelphia district. However, when the returns from the Secretary's office were opened, the certificate of the minority had been sent in, thus giving the advantage to the Anti-Masons. It was then a question which of the two Houses would be recognized by the Senate and the Governor.

At this stage of the proceedings, a number of men (from Philadelphia especially,) collected in the lobby, and when the Senate after organization proceeded to business, interrupted it by their disgraceful and menacing conduct. The other branch of the Legislature was in like manner disturbed, and thus both Houses were compelled to disperse. The crowd having taken possession of the halls proceeded to the court house, where impassioned harangues were indulged in and a committee of safety appointed. For several days all business was suspended

and the Governor alarmed for his own personal safety, ordered out the militia, and fearing this might prove insufficient, called on the United States authorities for help. The latter refused, but the militia under Major Generals Patterson and Alexander, came promptly in response. For two or three days during this contest, the danger of a collision was imminent, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the Senate having voted to recognize the section of the House presided over by Mr. Hopkins, the so-called "Insurrection at Harrisburg" was virtually ended. This was what is commonly known as the "Buckshot War."

In the year 1860 Harrisburg received its highest corporate honors—that of a city. Although at the time arousing much opposition, yet its subsequent growth and prosperity have fully realized the fondest expectations of its earnest advocates. In population it ranks the sixth in the State, and in manufacturing interests it is the third—Pittsburgh and Philadelphia alone exceeding it—while in the Union it ranks high among the inland cities. As a native of the town we are proud of its prosperity, of its importance and its high social position.

It may not be out of place on this occasion to allude to the many citizens to whom this city and county of ours are indebted for their position, prominence and influence. Within the city's boundaries rest the remains of Governors Findley, Wolf, Porter and Geary. Honored and revered in the church were the Reverends Roan, Bartram, Sankey, Elder, Snodgrass, Snowden, Lochman, Castleman, Cookman, DeWitt, Winebrenner, Berg and Maher. Among the physicians were the Luthers, Agnew, Simonton, the Wiestlings, Fager, the Roberts, Reily, Dock, Orth, the Rutherfords, and the Seilers, with others celebrated in their day and generation. Of mem-

bers of the bar, the names of Graydon, Patterson, Shunk, Douglass, McCormick, Elder, Fisher, Kunkel, Forster, M'Kinney, Wood, Alricks, Ayres, Rawn and Briggs present themselves. Of valued citizens, representative men, the Harrises, Maclays, Hanna, Hamilton, Berryhills, Wyeths, Hummel, Beatty, M'Clure, Buehlers, Espy, Sloan, Graydon, Downey, Shoch, Fleming, Bergner, Bombaugh, Kelker, Beader, Bucher, Cowden, M'Allister, Potts, Boyd, Kean, the Gilmores, Rutherfords, Grays, Allens, Haldemans, Elders, Cox, Ziegler, Forster, with hundreds of others, may be named—the worthy ancestors of prominent Dauphin county citizens of the present. In this Centennial anniversary let us do honor to their memories, recall their names, as we emulate their virtues.

Let us not forget on this occasion that within the limits of our county of Dauphin were born LINDLEY MURRAY the grammarian, WILLIAM DARBY the geographer, Rev. WILLIAM GRAHAM the founder of the now celebrated Washington and Lee University of Virginia, Commodore DAVID CONNOR, of the United States Navy, ALEXANDER M'NAIR, the first Governor of Missouri, with a long list of statesmen, divines and soldiers, representative men in the homes of their adoption—honored when living and revered while dead.

The townships of Peshtank, Lebanon and Derry covered the territory within the bounds of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon in 1729, when Lancaster county was formed. From the time of the organization of the former county until 1813, when Lebanon was separated therefrom, the townships were as follows, with date of erection: Paxton, 1729; Lebanon, 1729; Derry, 1729; Hanover from Derry, 1737; Bethel from Lebanon, 1739; Heidelberg, 1757; Londonderry, 1768; Upper

Paxton, 1767; West Hanover, 1785; East Hanover, 1785; Middle Paxton, 1787; Swatara, 1799; Annville, 1799; Halifax, 1804, and Lykens, 1810. When Lebanon county was created, the townships of Lebanon, East and West Hanover, Heidelberg, Bethel and Annville were lost to Dauphin. Since that period there have been erected: Susquehanna, 1815; Mifflin, 1819; Rush, 1820; Jackson, 1828; Wiconisco, 1840; Lower Swatara, with new lines for Swatara, 1840; South, East and West Hanover, 1842; Jefferson, 1842; Washington, 1846; Reed, 1849; Conewago, 1850, and Williams, 1868.

The different boroughs and villages were laid out as follows: Harrisburg, 1785; Middletown, 1755; Hummelstown, 1762; Dauphin, 1826; Millersburg, 1807; Halifax, 1794; Gratz, 1805; Berrysburg, 1871; Lykens, 1847; Highspire, 1814; Linglestown, 1765; Rockville, 1839; Fisherville, 1854; Wiconisco, 1848; Williamstown, 1869, and Uniontown, 1864. Many of these towns were settled years previously; but the plans were not officially recorded until the year noted.

At the time of the organization of the county of Dauphin, it contained a population of nearly 16,000, although in 1790, when the first census was taken, the number was only 18,177, due probably to the emigration of great numbers of the Scotch-Irish, who removed either westward or southward. In 1800—22,270. In 1810—31,883. In 1820—21,653, a decrease, owing to the separation from it of the county of Lebanon, February 16, 1813, which by this census had a population of 16,975. In 1830—25,243. In 1840—30,118. In 1850—35,754. In 1860—46,756. In 1870—60,740. In 1876—at least 75,000.

Of its 233,835 acres of land—61,249 acres, or almost one-fourth, is unimproved. The valuation of farm property, $20,000,000. As a farming community, however, Dauphin, owing to the large amount of untillable land, comes far down in the list of counties in the State. And yet the portion of the county lying between the Conewago hills and the Kittatinny mountains contains as highly cultivated and productive farms as any in the United States. Thrift and intelligence characterize the staid "Dutch" farmers of Dauphin, and they vie with any community in all that appertains to enterprise and progress. In manufacturing industries Dauphin is the sixth. Allegheny, Berks, Luzerne, Montgomery and Philadelphia alone surpassing her. The earliest industrial establishment in this locality was the "nailery" of Henry Fulton in 1785, although we must give precedence to the enterprise of the "noted Burney," who, five years previous, at his residence "in Upper Paxtang," manufactured counterfeit coin. His establishment was soon closed, however, the owner "sent to Lancaster goal," and, although "he left a great quantity of his cash in the hands of several," he never returned to claim it or renew the labors of his manufactory. Fulton's establishment was only a little remote from a "smithy." To look now at the industries of Harrisburg and the county of Dauphin, the progress within the last fifteen years is really wonderful, apart from the great contrast with fifty years ago. The number of manufactories of iron, alone, its furnaces, foundries, machine shops and nail works, form a list as gratifying to the citizens as it is surprising. The Pennsylvania steel works, the Lochiel iron works, M'Cormick's, Wister's, Dock's and Price's furnaces at Harrisburg, besides the Cameron at Middletown, one at Manada, and another near Dauphin. The Harrisburg Car and

Machine works, with a similar establishment at Middletown, Hickok's Eagle Works, Wilson's, Jennings' and numberless other foundries scattered all over the county. These only represent the iron industries; time prevents an enumeration of the other sources of wealth. The coal mines of the Lykens Valley, with its boundless treasures, the development of the entire county by means of the various railroads projected or running through it, are destined to bring our county of Dauphin in the van of mineral wealth. The future will open up the riches hidden as yet from our view if the enterprise of its citizens but will it.

And now, fellow-citizens, in the hope that this brief historical record of the transactions of our locality may be acceptable to you and the people of my native town, county and State, I can only wish that in the coming hundred years their crowning glory may be the superior intelligence, the virtue and the integrity of their citizens, the love and loyalty of the people. Through Providence our fathers founded an empire great and grand. May their descendants, by the same benign and Divine influence, transmit the glorious heritage to the latest posterity.

GENERAL INDEX.

INDEX TO DAUPHIN COUNTY SURNAMES.

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

V

W

Y

Z

[Two important errors have crept into Mr. Morgan's sketch, which we deem necessary to correct. On page 47, to Matthew Smith is imputed the authorship of the preceding letter. It was James Smith, of Cumberland county. On page 56, the statement is made that "John Harris, the first settler, and father of the founder," "thought the Declaration premature." The first settler had been dead upwards of twenty-five years, while the founder himself was an early advocate for Independence.