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The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 8, 1907

v. 18

VOL. XVIII. A

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1909

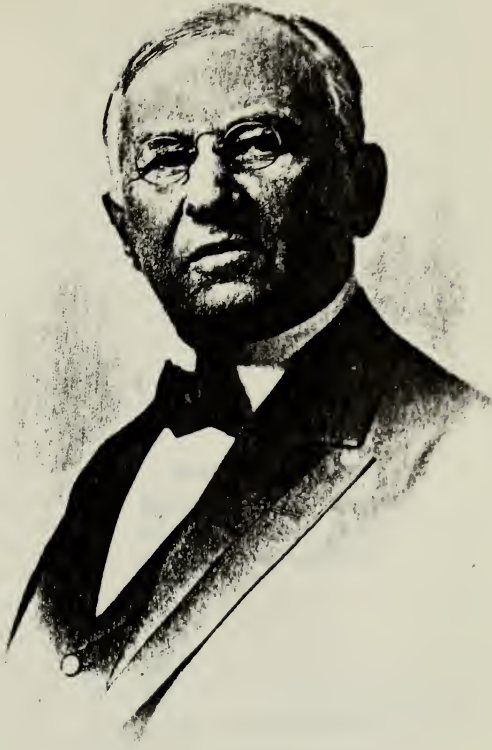
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Yours very truly
John Wauamaker

Publication Committee

JULIUS F. SACHSE, LITT.D.
DANIEL W. NEAD, M.D.
HENRY M. M. RICHARDS

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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CONTENTS	3
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY	4
MINUTES OF MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA	5
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, BENJAMIN MATTHIAS NEAD	6
REPORT OF SECRETARY, H. M. M. RICHARDS	14
REPORT OF TREASURER, JULIUS F. SACHSE	18
ACTION ON RESOLUTION OF DR. BUEHRLE	19
ELECTION OF OFFICERS	19
HISTORICAL PAPERS	19
OBITUARIES	21

Pennsylvania — THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT:

PART XIX. DIARY OF A VOYAGE FROM ROTTERDAM TO PHILADELPHIA IN 1728.

PART XX. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW SWEDEN. 1454936

A CONTRIBUTION TO PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY: MISSIVES TO REV. AUGUST HERMAN FRANCKE FROM DANIEL FALCKNER, GERMANTOWN, APRIL 16, 1702, AND JUSTUS FALCKNER, NEW YORK, 1704.

PENNSYLVANIA—GERMAN LITERATURE:
HARBAUGH'S HARFE.

CHURCH RECORDS OF THE WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP CONGREGATION.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR 1907-1908

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
AT ITS
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1907

THE Executive Committee of the Society held its regular quarterly meeting at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Pa., at 8.30 P. M., on Thursday, November 7, for the transaction of its business.

MORNING SESSION.

By courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the seventeenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society was held in the lecture room of its handsome and well-adapted new building, southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, November 8, 1907. The gathering was large.

The meeting was called to order at 10.00 A. M. by the President, Benjamin Matthias Nead, Esq., of Har-

risburg, Pa., and opened with an invocation by the Rev. Samuel Laird, D.D., of Philadelphia, which was followed by the annual address of the president.

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN MATTHIAS NEAD, PRESIDENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It appears to have received the sanction of custom that the one whom the Pennsylvania-German Society annually honors with its choice as president shall, upon assuming his duties, briefly take up for consideration, from the view-point of his services in the ranks, and his experience in the work of the society, its aims and purposes, and give expression to his interpretation of the faith which is within it. Considering the somewhat advanced age of the organization, and the number of interesting and comprehensive addresses which have been delivered by its presidents in the past, this duty may, at first thought, appear to be a perfunctory one, and the subject matter of consideration, a "twice-told tale"; but the society, apparently, wisely subscribes to the truth of the proposition that no individual, or association of individuals, was ever so completely skilled in the conduct of affairs as not to receive new information from experience.

It was, I believe, the German poet and writer, Goethe, who gave expression to this thought, "that occasions arise when we must read between the lines of books and printed records in general, to properly understand them." And, so there are, as truly, occasions when we must read between the lines of the annals of a people and the story of their every-day lives, their habits and their customs, to properly understand their true agency in the predestined scheme of the world's uplifting.

Avowedly, this organization of ours came into being

for the purpose of searching out and preserving the ancestral records of that important class of Pennsylvania's people who are of German descent; for the purpose of bringing their forefathers into such recognition in the eyes of the world, and, especially, in the eyes of their own children, as is deserved; for the purpose of developing the friendly and fraternal spirit that should exist between those in whose veins the same blood flows; for the purpose of rescuing from obscurity the story of honorable and praiseworthy actions; and for the purpose of preserving to posterity the ancient public records, the landmarks and memorials which, in another generation, will have entirely disappeared.

But the founders of the Pennsylvania-German Society were actuated by a broader and far more patriotic spirit than can be recognized in a simple reading of their avowed purposes in the beginning. Among a certain class of thoughtful citizens of Pennsylvania, who were not wholly absorbed in the contemplation of the glory, the wealth and the political power of their native state from the sole standpoint of evolving dollars therefrom and forwarding methods by which those dollars might be converted to their individual uses and advantage, there was a growing spirit of discontent, call it, if you will, wounded patriotic pride, or civic shame. This spirit received an impetus in the centennial year of American independence, when the nations of the world, and their sister states of the Union, gathered, by representation, in the historic metropolis of our own state, where American liberty was "both cradled and crowned." Each endeavoring to show by striking object lessons, not only its preëminence in material wealth, in which rivalry Pennsylvania easily bore the palm, as well its preëminence in history, as a factor in nation building,

in which latter claim, alas, the poverty of Pennsylvania was only too apparent, however conscious of her merits were many of her well informed but, as usual, too complacent, people.

The secret why Pennsylvania was such an insignificant figure in the recorded story of the nation's past was then laid bare to any thoughtful individual who cared to look into the situation.

Historiography in New England was, at that period, over two centuries old; record-keeping and record-preserving and monument building in that locality were fixed habits, and had been for over a hundred years. The magnificent documentary histories of Massachusetts and New York were treasure houses to which Bancroft and other general historians had recourse when they told the story of the past, and incidentally, and perhaps from the necessity of the case, magnified the parts played by these peoples.

What of Pennsylvania's records at this time? Dr. William Henry Egle, to whose advanced ideas and unselfish efforts this Society owes so much, with his collaborator, John Blair Linn—all honor to their patriotic pride—were endeavoring to gather what remained of these records, scattered, as they were, like forest leaves in the autumn, and to print and preserve them, with the reluctant and inadequate assistance rendered by an indifferent, but professedly utilitarian, state law making power; confronting, as these workers had to, a criminal neglect and a carelessness, marking the past, which—pardon the repetition of the same language employed by the speaker on another occasion, in the same connection—found “Pennsylvania using her state records and archives for fuel with apparently no one to love them and care for them but that

sterling old Pennsylvania-German, I. Daniel Rupp, who was laboriously copying and heroically printing, with his sturdy comments thereon, such as came to hand. Yes, using them as fuel, or suffering vandals to seize them to add value to their autographic collections, or to mutilate or to dispose of them to the paper mills of the country, to be turned into pulp out of which paper was made, perchance to have printed upon it the historical works of New York and New England."

Herein lay the shame of Pennsylvania; herein the secret of her subordinate place in the recorded story of American civilization. It was not that she failed in willing workers. She had her annalists, biographers and genealogists, conscientious and painstaking, but the work of the annalist, the biographer and genealogist is naturally circumscribed in its scope, and precludes any extended consideration of underlying principles or comprehensive view of causes and effects.

Pennsylvanians of German descent awoke to a full appreciation of this situation. From the earliest days of the founding of the province of Penn there had been giant forces at work for rational settlement and civilization. The results accomplished by some of these forces had been chronicled, but, alas, in a manner all too modest and feeble. There was one "Sleeping Giant" and it was time for it to awake and speak, not for its own honor alone, not that the pride of ancestry might be gratified in a present generation, but for the honor of Pennsylvania and for the gratification of the patriotic pride of her whole people, and, too, that she might be aided in assuming her proper position in history. It was an idea of civic growth aroused, to demonstrate the forceful agency of a particular element in the settlement and advance of the

dominant commonwealth of the new world government; an element that was early active in the promulgation of intelligent patriotic thought; an element that comprised, at the period of the outbreak of the revolutionary war, fully half the population of the state; an element that, neither through tradition nor kinship, owed any allegiance to the power across the sea, which was endeavoring to curtail the liberties of the Colonists, an element which proved to be the preponderating power which finally led Pennsylvania to subscribe to the doctrine of separation from the mother country; an element that substantially aided the state to fill her army quotas in the war for independence which followed; an element which gave to the government, which it had so materially aided in establishing, the most sturdy exponents and executors of timely and rational statesmanship; the great cohesive element, the mighty bond which held in place the other elements, the American of German descent, who, by that longing, which was a natural inheritance, for an untrammelled government that respected his rights; for a home and home comforts, and, by that inborn thrift and industry which characterized him, aided, let it be repeated, aided, most substantially, in laying the earliest and most durable foundations of actual settlement and de-Anglicised government in Pennsylvania.

This situation being properly understood, the Pennsylvania-German Society needs no apology for its existence, nor, to-day, can its conscientious industry be questioned, for its well-known published archives of critical and narrative history are generally recognized as legitimate and trustworthy aids to the important study, from a philosophical standpoint, of the causes which have operated to make Pennsylvania a dominant factor in the formation and perpetuation of the Union of States.

Yet, notwithstanding the unquestioned right of this Society to exist, and the praiseworthy character of the work which it has accomplished, it has been, to a certain degree, looked upon from a false viewpoint by the general public. In the judgment of some of its most worthy members its chosen name is held to be, in a way, responsible for this false view. Ours is not an organization of Germans, but distinctively of Americans. It is neither the apologist, if one, indeed, be needed, nor yet is it the antagonist of modern German-American citizenship, nor has it a call to aid in promulgating or promoting, in any particular, the language or the social, political or economic thought or philosophy of that element. While it is not ashamed of, but honors the language spoken by the forefathers of its membership, and cherishes the individual right to speak that language, or any dialect of it, as an accomplishment, it deprecates its common use as un-American.

The stranger critic, in his generalizations, notes no distinction between the several elements of early Pennsylvania-German citizenship and writes, himself ignorant of the fact that there is a wide difference to-day between a Pennsylvania citizen of German descent and a German-American citizen. He classes them all together and designates them by a single term—and that a misnomer—“the Dutch,” or “Pennsylvania Dutch.” That generalization fails also, both in fairness and in truth, which classes together the Pennsylvania-German of the churches, largely preponderating in numbers, and the Pennsylvania-German sectarian, and attributes to the former the peculiarities, in isolated lives, in habits and customs, of the latter, and makes the latter responsible for the distinctive peculiarities of the former, slandering both by misconceived caricatures of their language.

It is, perhaps, the legitimate outcome of the tardy awakening of the true spirit of historical investigation in Pennsylvania; of the indifference of the people to the teachings of the past; of their complacency in permitting their public archives and private records and memorials to be shamelessly emasculated, or wholly destroyed, that, where this state and its people should occupy the first place, and honored position as potent factors in American civilization, they have been relegated to a subordinate place, overshadowed by the faithfully gathered, loyally preserved, and, with due respect, sometimes exaggerated, story of the worth and greatness of our eastern and southern neighbors.

To the same causes, to a great extent, is due this unfair misrepresentation of the elements of our Pennsylvania citizenship, under discussion. Time was, and I speak from experience, when a Pennsylvania boy was fortunate enough to be sent for his education to a New England college, a boon indeed, he was looked upon as a *rara avis* and surprise was often manifested and expressed that he came from "Dutch" Pennsylvania and spoke good English, barring his provincialisms, but after all when it came to the use of provincialisms his New England and southern chums could give him points and put to rout any array of his Pennsylvanianisms, whether born of German idioms, or otherwise.

When the Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart made his first hostile incursion into Pennsylvania, it was spoken of by his men as a raid upon the "Dutch," and when his forces returned to Virginia from that very successful expedition, they talked of the "Dutch" horses and wagons they had captured. Moreover, their first night in camp, after their return, was given up to merrymaking in a

neighboring barn, a chief feature of which was an improvised theatrical performance, called "The Pennsylvania Dutchman and His Wife," in which General Stuart himself took a prominent part. A common item in the requisitions which the southern armies were accustomed to make upon the captured Pennsylvania towns was for so many "hogsheads of sauer kraut."

Whilst we may be amused at, and look with some degree of forbearance upon, the absurd criticism of our misinformed neighbors, what can be said of the loyal spirit and state pride of the native Pennsylvanian, "to the manner born," who will lend arms to the assailants of his people's honor; who will dishonor the blood that flows in his own veins?

A facile pen, by superficial historical illusion, by some knowledge of local settings, by ridiculous exaggeration in dialect painting, may sometimes, for the purposes of lurid fiction, valuable only from a commercial standpoint, create characters "such as are found nowhere." These may amuse and do but little harm, but when the intelligent wielder of a more virile pen, theretofore accustomed to praiseworthy uses only, is enticed into a new field of activity and presents for publication, in connection with well established facts, and under the guise of facts, generalizations almost indecent in phraseology, wholly unfair and intemperate in tone and a biting libel of a general nature upon a large element of the citizenship of his native state, to which he himself is akin, without distinction and without analysis, who may fathom the depth of the misleading, among those willing to be misled, or rightly calculate the measure of the harm done?

And now, my friends, will you permit me, in conclusion, to urge you to renewed activity in the practical work of

this organization? You need not again to be reminded of the importance of preserving and marking old landmarks and historic sites and of aiding and encouraging the work of all existing historical societies and inducing the formation of new ones, if possible. I call your attention particularly to the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies as an agency which bids fair to prove preëminent in the work of advancing the interests of local history. My parting word to you will be the suggestion, if you will permit it, that your Executive Committee take up for consideration, in the near future, the feasibility of formulating a plan of correspondence between our society and kindred societies, working along similar lines in Pennsylvania, which will have in view, not only coöperation in routine work, but will look in the near future for the joint meeting of all cognate societies, at the same time and place, at least annually, for united conferences and for united work for the honor of Pennsylvania.

I thank you for your patient hearing.

Following the address of the president came the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

Gentlemen: In making my usual annual report I am glad to be able to announce the continued prosperity of our society.

Volume XVI. of our publications is now in the hands of our members. It contains much data of value and, it is trusted, meets with the approval of those who have read it. The delay in its appearance was through no

fault of your Executive Committee, nor of those in charge of its publication, but was entirely owing to a series of unfortuitous and unpreventable circumstances, principal among which was a continued strike of the printers spreading over a considerable territory. All the material for reprints of Vols. I., II., III. and VI., together with all manuscript copy for Vol. XVII., is now in the publisher's hands. The two first volumes are about ready for issue and the others will be urged forward with all possible despatch.

All thoughtful persons who have been interested in the history of the Pennsylvania-Germans and have read, with any care, the publications of this society, must have been struck before this, with the fact that not only have these sturdy and worthy people achieved great deeds, with lasting results in their own home, Pennsylvania, but that, besides these comparatively local achievements, they have branched out into the regions beyond, and, with their influence, have aided most materially in the great development of our entire country. Large parts of Virginia and Maryland are filled with Pennsylvania-Germans having a noble history behind them. They occupy many of the states beyond the Allegheny Mountains and the Ohio River; they are to be found in the South, and have gradually spread to the far west.

Taking these facts into consideration your Secretary begs to ask the members of the Pennsylvania-German Society whether the time has not come for it to be somewhat more aggressive and for it to cover not only a part of the field which belongs to it, as it has already so well done in past years, but to occupy the whole territory. The great fault of our fathers was an ultra conservatism, and a failure to properly and rightfully assert themselves

and their worthy deeds. In this one respect we, their children, dare not tread in their footsteps.

With a view of properly carrying out this idea I beg to offer, for your thoughtful consideration, the advisability of establishing, in every suitable state of the Union, branch societies of our parent stock. Let there be a general Pennsylvania-German Society, with a Virginia Branch of the Pennsylvania-German Society, a Maryland Branch, an Ohio Branch, etc., to completion. Let each Branch have its President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee, to arrange for local gatherings, enlist members for the respective Branches, and do such other things as would appropriately belong to such organization. The officers of the parent Society could be known as President-General, Treasurer-General, Secretary-General and General Executive Committee. Each Branch would be entitled to representation on the General Executive Committee, whose duty, as now, would be to get out the main publications of the society and to have a general oversight of its welfare. There would be a grand Annual Meeting and a general home-gathering each year.

I need not enlarge on this proposed plan which would be modeled after others already in existence which have proven eminently successful. My firm belief is that, with such an organization, there would be aroused so great an interest that our numbers might well increase from the 500 of the present to a possible 5,000 in the future, and that this Society would speedily become not only the useful body which it now is but would attain the national prominence which it deserves, and would, thereby, so much the more succeed in the object for which it is striving, that of bringing before the public, in a proper and truthful manner, the honorable deeds of men who

have too long been denied the praise and credit which rightly belongs to them.

At our last annual meeting, on November 2, 1906, the following resolution was offered by the Hon. Robt. K. Buehrle, Ph.D., which was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, to be reported by them, with their recommendation, to the society at its present annual meeting:

"*Resolved*:—That the Executive Committee report to the society, at its annual meeting in 1907, as to the advisability of the society taking action looking to the securing of a suitable Pennsylvania-German anthology, and as to the best manner of proceeding in case such action be taken."

After a lengthy and careful consideration of the subject the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that such anthology would be quite desirable if of a carefully selected character, to form a preliminary work of say 150 to 200 pages, and serving as an example of the better productions from the pens of our people. To make this book of a creditable character necessitates an editor in every way qualified for the work, and the Committee has selected the Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., of Bethlehem, Pa., as a gentleman eminently adapted for such compilation. They ask the approval, by the Society, of their action and recommendation.

The total membership of the society now foots up 474. There have been 19 new members received during the year, and 7 have died.

Respectfully,

H. M. M. RICHARDS,

Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania-German Society:

Your Treasurer begs leave to report that during the past fiscal year there have been received:

Dues account—1906 and 1907	\$ 633.00
Dues account—1908	624.00
For books sold	105.25
Interest on life fund	20.00
Cash from Secretary	10.72
Total	<u>\$1,392.97</u>
Balance in Bank October, 1906	1,831.15
	<u>\$3,224.12</u>
Cr. by vouchers paid	1,589.38
Leaving a cash balance to credit of the Society	
of	<u>\$1,634.74</u>

Résumé.

Cash, general fund	\$1,604.74
Cash, life fund	30.00
500 E. and P. Bond	500.00
Total	<u>\$2,134.74</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JULIUS F. SACHSE,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1907.

The report of the Treasurer was referred to an auditing committee consisting of James M. Lamberton, Alfred Percival Smith and George B. Kulp, esquires, who subsequently reported that they had duly audited the same and found it to be correct.

ACTION ON RESOLUTION OF DR. BUEHRLE.

The Executive Committee reported that they had duly considered the resolution offered at the last annual meeting, by the Hon. Robert K. Buehrle, Ph.D., of Lancaster, relative to the securing of a suitable Pennsylvania-German Anthology, and recommended that the editing of this work be left in the hands of the Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., of Bethlehem, who was especially qualified for it and had consented to undertake it.

To this the society, on motion, gave approval.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, with the following result: President Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, James McCormick Lamberton, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Carl Hess Niemeyer, C.E., of Wall, Allegheny County, Pa.; Treasurer, Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D., of Philadelphia; Executive Committee, Thomas C. Zimmerman, L.H.D., of Reading, and Abraham S. Schropp, Esq., of Bethlehem.

The Hon. John Wanamaker, being present, upon notification of his election to the presidency was pleased to accept the position and express his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in a most fitting and interesting address.

HISTORICAL PAPERS.

Having disposed of the business pertaining to the meeting those present were privileged to listen to the reading of the following most excellent and valuable historical papers: "The Contribution of Pennsylvania-German Lutherans to the Higher Education," by Rev. Frederick

Gebhart Gotwald, York, Pa.; "Harbaugh's Harfe," by Ulysses Sidney Koons, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.; "American History in German Archives," by Maj. Joseph G. Rosengarten, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; "Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Road," by Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; "Contributions of the Pennsylvania-German to Science," by David Hendricks Bergey, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

AFTERNOON.

The afternoon was spent by the members in sight-seeing and general recreation.

EVENING.

The annual banquet, a most delightful and successful affair in every respect, was held at 7.00 P. M., in the Hotel Walton, corner of Broad and Locust Streets, preceded by an informal reception.

The attendance was large; the menu and music excellent; the addresses most interesting. The toast master of the evening, James M. Lamberton, Esq., most ably presided. The topics and speakers were as follows: "The Pennsylvania-German on the Bench and at the Bar," by Hon. Harman Yerkes; "The Pennsylvania-German as a Banker," by William Luther Gorgas; "Pennsylvania-German Childhood on the Farm," by Henry S. Borneman; "The Pennsylvania-German in Science," by David Hendricks Bergey, M.D.; "Why I am a Pennsylvania-Dutchman," by Oliver S. Henninger.

In Memoriam

John Doe

1870-1945

1900-1945

1910-1945

1920-1945

1930-1945

1940-1945

1941-1945

1942-1945

1943-1945

Dr. Samuel T. Davis.

Dr. Samuel T. Davis was born March 6, 1838, near Cottage, West Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. He was son of Henry Davis, b. 1814, d. 1897, who was son of Louis Davis, b. 1782, d. 1862. His mother was Catharine Walheater, b. 1818, who was daughter of Henry Walheater, d. ab. 1863, who was grandson of Hans George Walheater. His maternal ancestor came from Germany to this country in 1751.

His inclination was, at an early age, towards the medical profession. His studies in this direction were, at first, under the preceptorship of Dr. Orlady, of Huntingdon County. Later he attended the Mooresville Collegiate Institute and graduated from the Millersville State Normal School. He then taught school for a while, but, at the outbreak of the Civil War, his patriotic impulses led him to enlist in Company H, 15th Regt. Penna. Vols., in which he served for three months. At the expiration of this term he reënlisted as Second Lieutenant in Company C, 77th Regt. Penna. Vols. At the organization of the regiment he was appointed and commissioned as its adjutant. Later, he was made acting assistant adjutant general of the brigade and served in that capacity until his regiment recruited as veterans when he was commissioned as Captain of Company G, a Welsh company from Scranton. He was wounded at both Chickamauga and Resaca, at the latter place lying on the battle-field for five

days. After being in the Chattanooga Hospital for three months he was honorably discharged in 1864.

After the war he continued his medical studies with Dr. S. B. Hartman, at Millersville, and, after attending one course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated at the Long Island Medical College in 1865. For the succeeding nine years he was in practice alone at Millersville, but, in 1874, moved to Lancaster, Pa., where for the next eleven years, he practiced with his brother, Dr. M. L. Davis, after which the partnership was dissolved, and he removed to the location on North Prince Street which he occupied until his decease.

He attained considerable distinction in his profession. In July, 1889, he was appointed president of the State Board of Health, and reappointed to the same position in July, 1893. He was a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, of which he was one time president; of the City Pathological Society, in which he held office, and of the American Medical Association, of which he was an original member. He attended, as a member, the Pan-American Medical Congress which met in Chicago in 1893, and in every branch of his profession was fully abreast of modern schools and methods. His specialty was surgery.

In politics he was a strong Republican, and served in the Common Council of Lancaster, for a continuous period of five years, during which time he was honored by election to its presidency. In 1885 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and, in 1887, returned by one of the largest majorities ever given by the city.

He was naturally much attached to the cause of the "old soldier." He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, and the Military

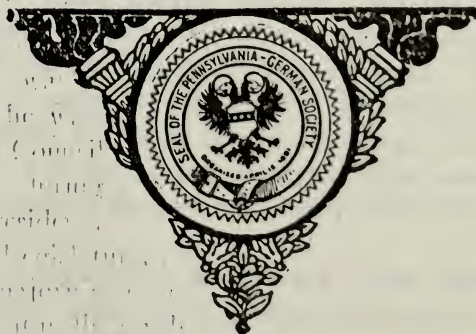
Order Loyal Legion, and served for a number of years as a member of the Pension Examining Board.

He was also an active Mason, and took his thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He served as Thrice Potent Grand Master in the Lodge of Perfection. Of a charitable nature, he was thoroughly wrapped up in the interests of the Henry G. Long Home for Aged Women, being one of its trustees and, latterly, president of the board. He was one of the organizers and president of the Greenwood Cemetery Association.

His great delight was in hunting big game. A few years ago he published a book on "Caribou Hunting in Newfoundland." His decease occurred October 23, 1908, near Pacheco, Mexico, while on a hunting trip in that locality with his intimate friend, Mr. A. C. Kepler.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on January 18, 1898.

H. M. M. R.



Hon. James Nevin Ermentrout.

Hon. James Nevin Ermentrout was born October 25, 1846, at Reading, Pa., and came from an old and prominent Berks County family.

He was son of William Ermentrout, b. December 12, 1799, d. January 21, 1880 (m. Justina Silvis, b. June 9, 1804, d. January 12, 1882), who was son of John Ermentrout, b. April 27, 1777, d. March 27, 1851 (m. Maria Magdalena Moyer), who was son of Christopher Ermentrout, b. February 8, 1754, d. April 5, 1825, who was son of John Ermentrout who emigrated to Pennsylvania from the German Palatinate, August, 1739. The family is still represented in the German nobility.

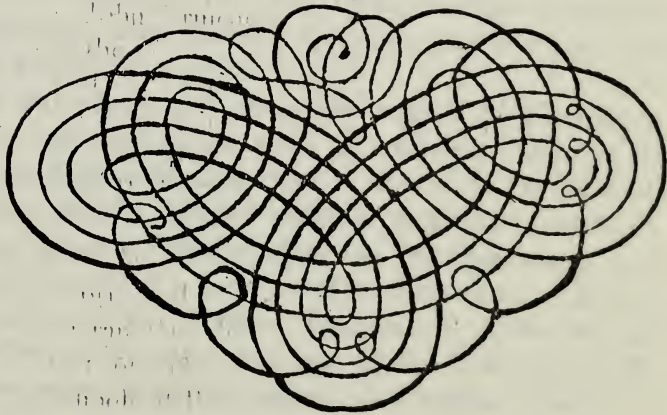
His education was in the public schools of Reading, Pa. After graduation from the high school, June, 1862, he taught in the Berks County Schools, 1862-63, then became instructor in Latin, Greek and mathematics at the Tuscarora Academy, Juniata County, 1864-65. In 1865-66 he was principal of the English Department of St. John's Lutheran Parochial School, Reading, and for two years after, 1866-68, served as deputy superintendent of the public schools of Berks County under his brother, John Silvis Ermentrout.

While thus engaged he studied law in the office of his brother, Daniel, who, for a number of years, was State Senator and, later, Member of Congress. Having been admitted to the Berks County bar on November 27, 1867, the two brothers entered into partnership and built up a very large practice.

In 1885 he was nominated for judge and elected by a large majority; in 1895 he was renominated and again elected, and, in 1905, he was reelected for the third term to expire 1916. He served as Additional Law Judge of the 23d Judicial District, Berks County, Pa., 1886-1890, and as President Judge from that time until his death, which occurred suddenly on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 19, 1908.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on January 12, 1894.

H. M. M. R.



Charles Buffington Fager, Sr., M.D.

Charles Buffington Fager, M.D., was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on March 31, 1841, the son of John H. Fager, M.D. (May, 1806–August, 1872), and Mary H. Buffington, who was son of John Fager (June 10, 1768–May 10, 1848), who was son of Jacob Fager, born in Germany near Saar-brucken (June 1, 1738—December 10, 1815), who was son of Henry Fager, born in Germany, February 14, 1714. Henry Fager emigrated to America, from Nassau, Germany, about 1754, and Jacob Fager about 1759.

He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg and, in time took up the study of medicine. In 1862 he was appointed a medical cadet in the U. S. Service and, in 1864, made a contract assistant surgeon; in 1866–67 he was appointed vaccine physician for Harrisburg, and gradually acquired a large practice in that city. He was a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, in 1864, and one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Dauphin County in 1866.

For many years Dr. Fager served as a school director of Harrisburg, and, for several terms, was president of its School Board. He was a director of the Harrisburg National Bank and West Harrisburg Market House Company, also a member of the Dauphin County Historical

Society. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 24, 1901.

Dr. Fager was married to Susan A. Hummel, daughter of Valentine Hummel of Harrisburg.

His decease occurred on January 17, 1908.

H. M. M. R.



Philip Wetzel Flores.

Philip Wetzel Flores was born August 9, 1832, near the village of Dillingersville, in Upper Milford Township (now Lower Milford) of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

He was the fourth child and only living son of Peter Heiser Flores (March 20, 1792–October 1, 1865), who was a weaver and farmer, owning a part of the ancestral farm and who married, March 26, 1826, Elizabeth (July 22, 1804–July 11, 1889), oldest daughter of Philip Truckenmiller Wetzel.

His grandfather, Johann Michael Flores (March 14, 1756–March 14, 1799), inherited the family farm, and was a farmer and blacksmith. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and participated, as a private, in the Revolutionary War. He was married to Anna Maria Heiser (February 22, 1756–June 11, 1836). He was the fifth child and oldest son of his father.

His great-grandfather, Michael Flores, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, emigrated to America in 1745, with his wife, Maria Elizabeth, and died in 1785. The family was originally of Spanish descent, the ancestors emigrating from Spain into Germany years before. Upon arrival in Pennsylvania he settled near the present village of Dillingersville, Lehigh County, where he took up 137 acres of land and followed the occupation of farmer and blacksmith. He was a leading member of the original Upper Milford Lutheran congregation.

On the maternal side Mr. Flores was a grandson of Philip Truckenmiller Wetzel (December 25, 1773–January 27, 1863), who was a wheelwright and farmer, and a member of the Reformed church. He married Elizabeth Schaub (April 9, 1783–February 23, 1871), daughter of Hans Schaub. His great-grandfather was Hans Wetzel, who emigrated in 1764 from the Palatinate to America, and married Catharine, daughter of Sebastian Truckenmiller.

Obliged, as he was to work on his father's farm during his youth, Mr. Flores grew up a farmer with but such an education as he was able to acquire in the common schools of the vicinity. Notwithstanding what he lacked in opportunity his taste for literature led him to do much reading and he became an exceptionally well informed man of his day. During his life time he succeeded in gathering about him a well-stocked library, many books of which were both old and rare. He became one of the foremost historians of Lehigh County and was the first vice-president of the Lehigh County Historical Society. He wrote various interesting historical sketches for "Skizzen aus dem Lecha Thal," published by Trexler & Hartzell, Allentown, 1880–86, and is the author of the "History of Lower and Upper Milford," in the "History of Lehigh and Carbon Counties," published by Evarts & Richard, Philadelphia, 1884.

Mr. Flores served during the Civil War from November 7, 1862, to August 18, 1863, as Second Lieutenant in Co. K, 176th Regt. P. D. M. He was assistant Assessor of U. S. Internal Revenue of the 4th Division, 6th District, Pa., 1864–67; Postmaster of Dillingersville, 1866–87; Census Enumerator for Lower Milford township in 1890. He was a member of the Coopersburg

Lodge, No. 390, I. O. O. F., and was confirmed a member of the Reformed Church in November, 1854, by the Rev. John B. Poerner, in which he was always active in church, Sunday-school and mission affairs.

On January 1, 1866, Mr. Flores married Lucetta Larosch, daughter of Israel Larosch, of French Huguenot descent, by whom he had four children, three daughters and one son.

His death, the result of paralysis, occurred suddenly on Thursday, February 27, 1908. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on April 20, 1897.

H. M. M. R.



Frank Wildbahn Hanold.

Frank Wildbahn Hanold was born April 22, 1855, in Reading, Pa., the son of Lewis Jacobi Hanold, b. August 17, 1815, d. January 9, 1895, who was son of Mary (Wildbahn) Hanold, b. June 24, 1791, d. March 20, 1879, who was daughter of Thomas Gottlob Wildbahn, b. July 19, 1763, d. 1805, in Philadelphia during the yellow fever epidemic, who was son of the Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, D.D., b. December 2, 1733, d. January 31, 1804.

His great-great-grandfather, Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, D.D., was a resident of Ruhla, a village in Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Coburg, on the Suhlbach, seven miles south, south-east from Eisenach, whence he came to this country in 1756 as a soldier in the French and Indian War. He was a man of education, so being obliged to relinquish his military life because of physical weakness, he took up his residence in Philadelphia preparatory to entering the Lutheran ministry. On July 12, 1762, he was married to Miss Anna Maria Schaeffer, born September 29, 1744, in Adams County, Pa. In this same year he was sent by the Pennsylvania Synod on a mission to Winchester, Virginia, but, because of Indian troubles, was soon forced to leave there and filled various missions at Woodstock, Va., Hanover and York, Pa., remaining until July, 1782, when, in response to a call extended him March 30, 1782, he moved to Reading, Pa., where he was installed as pas-

tor of Trinity Lutheran congregation, preaching his first sermon on July 28, 1782. Here he continued until November 23, 1796, when he went to Frederick, Md., for a short time, thence, also for a short time, to Virginia, returning to Reading, Pa., where he filled various country charges until called to Centre Square, Montgomery County, Pa. Here he died January 31, 1804, and lies buried in the grave-yard of his charge, the Grog Hill Church, now St. John's Lutheran Church of Centre Square.

His grandmother, Mary Wildbahn, married John Hanold in 1812, who came to America from Germany about the close of the eighteenth century, lived in New Orleans fifteen or more years where he amassed a fortune, then came to Reading, Pa., and engaged in mercantile business until his death in 1847.

His father, Lewis Jacobi Hanold, carried on the business of John Hanold for some three years, when he entered the Farmers' Bank at Reading, Pa. Here he served for an unbroken period of forty-four years until his decease, noted for his business capacity and strict integrity. His associate, as cashier, during many of these years, was that grand Christian gentleman, Dr. Hiester H. Muhlenberg.

His mother was Amanda Craig, who was daughter of Joseph Craig, b. May 2, 1780, d. May 13, 1860, and wife Maria, née Van der Beak, b. December 28, 1783, d. April 21, 1863 (descendant of Andrew Van der Beak, from Holland, private New Jersey Militia in Revolutionary War), who was son of Robert Craig, b. November 15, 1734, d. October 6, 1797, and wife Elizabeth, née Taylor, d. August 6, 1830, who was son of Moses Craig, b. 1702, d. July 31, 1777, of Lamington, Somerset

County, N. J., private New Jersey Militia in Revolutionary War, who came to this country from the north of Ireland.

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Mr. Hanold was a prominent business man of Reading, being engaged for some years in the sale of coal, coke and sand, and, latterly, as president of the Hampden Knitting Mills.

He had been an active member of the Wyomissing and Berkshire Country Clubs, and was actively identified with the First Presbyterian Church.

His death, which was sudden, occurred at 3.10 P. M. on Thursday, January 7, 1909, at his home, 615 Centre Avenue, Reading, Pa., from heart disease. He is survived by his wife Mary, née Stein, and a son, Stein Wildbahn, as well as by two single sisters, Amelia and Mary, all of Reading, Pa.

He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on July 18, 1895.

H. M. M. R.



William A. Kelker.

William A. Kelker was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on September 20, 1853. He was son of Rudolph F. Kelker born, Harrisburg, February 17, 1820, died October, 1906; who was son of Frederick Kelker, born, Lebanon, October 29, 1780, died, Harrisburg, July 12, 1857; who was son of Anthony Kelker, born, Herrliberg, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 30, 1733, died, Lebanon, March 12, 1812, served during the Revolutionary War as 1st Lieutenant, 2d Company, Colonel Greenawalt's battalion of Lancaster County Associators, August 28, 1775, 1st Lieutenant Lancaster County Militia, May 7, 1777, Wagon-Master June 19, 1778, also Sheriff of Dauphin County, 1785, and member of the House of Representatives, 1793-94. Anthony was son of Henry Kelker, baptized July 12, 1705, died, Lebanon County, 1762, who was son of Henry Kelker, born, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, baptized November 22, 1685, died, Canton Zurich, 1753. The original Kelker immigrants arrived in this country late in the winter of 1743-4.

His mother was Mary Anne Reily, born, Myerstown, September 30, 1820, died, Harrisburg, August 27, 1890, who was the daughter of Salome Valentine, born 1800, died, Harrisburg, May 23, 1866.

Mr. Kelker was a noted collector of Indian relics, so far as they related to the tribes of the Susquehanna River valley, and of first imprints of books published in Harrisburg, Pa. On these Indian relics he has been quoted as an authority by the Smithsonian Institution.

During his searches after Indian arrow-heads, axes, etc., which began with his boyhood days, he developed a latent taste for the things of nature. As a result of this, more than a quarter of a century ago, since 1872, he began to record much natural phenomena, such as daily observations on the weather in his vicinity, the first appearance in the spring of flowers, birds and insects, and other items of interest. These records became so valuable as to attract the attention of the U. S. Weather Bureau which requested copies of the same. General Greeley, then at the head of the bureau, wrote in the following complimentary manner to Mr. Kelker concerning them: "They are the best amateur records, and I have examined many, that I have ever seen."

It was while on a ramble through the country near Linglestown, taking note of the first appearance of spring, that he suddenly expired, from heart disease, at 4.45 P. M. on Saturday, February 15, 1908. He is survived by one brother, Luther R. Kelker, chief of the Division of Public Records of the State Library.

Mr. Kelker's education took place in the public schools and at the Harrisburg Academy. He was a vice-president of the Dauphin County Historical Society, and, for years, its librarian and custodian of records. He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on January 13, 1892.

H. M. M. R.

Dr. John Peter Keller.

Dr. John Peter Keller IV., one of Harrisburg's most prominent citizens, president of the Dauphin County Historical Society, and at one time a facile writer of historical sketches, reminiscences and local incidents, died at his home, 37 North Second Street, Monday evening, December 23, 1907, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Dr. Keller had been in poor health for over a year, and his condition had been critical since September last. He suffered from organic heart disease, which in the last few months was complicated by a general breaking down of his physical powers. All the members of the family were with him at the time of his death with the exception of his son, Christian K. Keller, of the art department of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who arrived next morning.

Dr. John P. Keller IV., a life-long resident of this city, was born February 20, 1831, and was a representative of two of the oldest families in Harrisburg. His maternal grandfather, Christian Kunkel, who came here from York County in 1786 when Harrisburg was a comparative wilderness and swamp, became a highly successful merchant and a leader in the enterprises of the day. He purchased many large farms contiguous to Harrisburg, most of which have now become parts of the built up portions of our city. He died in 1823.

The first ancestor of whom we have any knowledge was his paternal great-great-grandfather, Johann Peter

Keller I., born in Zurich, Switzerland. He emigrated to America in 1735, bringing with him his fourteen-year-old son, Carl Andrew Keller, settling in Lancaster, Pa.

His paternal grandfather, John P. Keller II., came from Lancaster to Harrisburg on horseback in 1796 and engaged in brass founding and rope-making, and filled many public positions, being at the time of his death, in 1859, the last of the original directors of the Harrisburg Bank.

His father, John P. Keller III., was born in Harrisburg in 1808 and conducted a hardware store at Second and Walnut Streets in the present Keller homestead. He died at an early age.

John P. Keller IV. attended several private schools, but when the "Lancastrian" school on Walnut Street was established he attended this school. Later he finished his education at the Harrisburg Academy.

He spent several years as clerk in his uncle's store at Shippensburg, and in 1849 he began the study of dentistry and built up a large practice, but on account of ill health in 1866 he partially relinquished the work and opened a housefurnishing store, at that time a new idea in Harrisburg. The store became well known in this city and vicinity. He retired from active business in 1887.

Early in life he connected himself with Zion Lutheran Church, in which church his parents and grandparents were deeply interested and were leaders in helping to found and establish. During the greater part of the time he was a member of the vestry of the church, and was an elder at the time of his death, as well as a teacher and officer of the Sunday-school. Together with the late William Sayford he was largely instrumental in securing funds and placing the chime of bells in Zion's steeple, their

names being cast on each bell. He was frequently elected a lay delegate to represent the church in the East Pennsylvania Synods, and also a delegate to the General Synod of the United States, held at Allegheny, Pa. He served several terms on the board of directors of the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and for years was member of the board of directors of the *Lutheran Observer*, serving as such at the time of his death.

Since the inception of the Dauphin County Historical Society he has been an interested member, for many years chairman of the executive committee, and upon the death of Hon. J. W. Simonton was elected president, which office he retained until his death.

He was also one of the originators of the Pennsylvania-German Society and at one time vice-president. Greatly interested, he attended all the annual meetings in the various cities except two in later years. It was while he was vice-president that the Harrisburg meeting took place in 1901. He was elected in January, 1895, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and was the last surviving charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, and filled all the offices, except president, in its early history.

For years he has been a member of the board of the West Harrisburg Market House Company, and was a charter member of the Harrisburg Chapter, No. 2030, Knights of Honor.

Dr. Keller was married June 20, 1861, to Emeline H. Croll, daughter of the late John Croll, of Middletown, who survives him, together with the following children: John P. Keller, Jr., Croll Keller, C. K. Keller, Jr., William L. Keller, and Helen L. Keller; also his brother, Christian K. Keller, the oldest druggist in Harrisburg.

Dr. Keller was an authority on early history in Harrisburg and interesting stories and data frequently appeared in the *Harrisburg Telegraph*.

The funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon, December 26, 1907, at three o'clock, by Rev. S. Winfield Herman, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, with interment private in the Harrisburg cemetery.

It was his express wish that his four sons carry him from the home he lived in all his life to his last resting place. As the funeral passed Zion Lutheran Church the chimes pealed forth several of his favorite hymns.

The honorary pall-bearers were Major J. B. Keefer and Theo. B. Kline, two of his boyhood companions; C. A. Kunkel, president of Zion Lutheran Church vestry; B. M. Nead, Esq., president of the Pennsylvania-German Society; Levi B. Alricks, Esq., and Wm. A. Kelker, members of the Dauphin County Historical Society; and M. G. Potts, a representative of the West Harrisburg Market House Company.



Henry Albright Klock, M.D.

Dr. Henry Albright Klock was born August 16, 1848, in Eldred township, Schuylkill County, Pa. He was son of Joseph Klock (November 29, 1824–May 26, 1865), who was son of Peter R. Klock (December 20, 1798–October 26, 1869), who was son of John Peter Klock (September 13, 1771–December 18, 1846), who was son of John Peter Klock (January 1, 1743–December 9, 1818). His mother was Magdalena Hepler (December 12, 1825–March 23, 1904), dau. of Henry Hepler (May 12, 1795–July 5, 1864), who was son of John Casper Hepler (May 20, 1751–December 27, 1816).

He was one of the leading citizens and practicing physicians of Schuylkill County, and was prominently identified with several of the leading secret societies of the State, among them the P. O. S. of A., and Odd Fellows.

His death took place, unexpectedly, on Saturday, February 1, 1908. He is survived by a wife and two sons, both of whom are likewise physicians. He resided in Mahanoy City, Pa.

Dr. Klock was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on July 17, 1906.

H. M. M. R.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



*Very truly yours,
J. M. Levering*

REV. J. MORTIMER LEVERING, D. D.

BORN JANUARY 20, 1849.

DIED APRIL 4, 1908.

Rt. Rev. Joseph Mortimer Levering, D.D.

Rt. Rev. Joseph Mortimer Levering, D.D., Bishop of the Moravian Church, was born February 20, 1849, at Hamburg, Hardin County, Tenn. He was son of Lewis Alexander Levering, b. September 28, 1826, who was son of Charles Joseph Levering, January 23, 1795–January 27, 1877, who was son of Joseph Levering, March 28, 1755–June 6, 1797, who was son of Susannah Bechtel, February 22, 1730–August 10, 1783, who was daughter of John Bechtel, October 3, 1690–April 16, 1777, and wife, Appolonia Marrett.

John Bechtel was born in Weinheim of the Palatinate, emigrated from Heidelberg, came to America in October, 1726, and settled in Germantown, Pa., where he officiated some years as a lector of the German Reformed Church. Later, he joined the Moravian church and was ordained a deacon by Bishop David Nitschmann in 1746. His house was the first lodging place of Count Zinzendorf in Germantown in 1741, and in this house the first Moravian school for girls in America was opened in May, 1742. In that year a catechism for the scattered members of the German Reformed Church, prepared by Count Zinzendorf, was published under Bechtel's name and printed by Franklin. His daughter Susannah was married to John Levering on May 19, 1748, who was a grandson of Gerhard, or Garret, Levering, one of the two brothers who originally settled at Germantown. They engaged in Moravian school work until 1759 when they went as mis-

sionaries to the West Indies. Levering died August 19, 1764, in Jamaica. His widow married Rev. John Merck, returned to the West Indies and died on the island of St. Jan.

On his maternal side Bishop Levering was the son of Sophia Theresa Hauser, who was daughter of Rev. Martin Hauser, September 23, 1799–October 25, 1875, who was son of Abraham Hauser, August 20, 1762–December 27, 1819, who was son of Martin Hauser, born at Mumpelgard, Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1735.

Although born in a non-Moravian community, his parents were Moravians, and the family is one of the historic Moravian families. With his parents he moved to the Moravian settlement at West Salem, Ill., in 1852, and lived there until 1856, when they moved to Olney, Ill., where at that time there was a Moravian congregation, since given up.

There he attended public and private schools, and pursued an advance course of study, preparing himself for college. He entered the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1870, and graduated in 1874. His classmates were the Rev. Charles Kraemer, the Rev. Robert W. Herbst, both of whom have died, and the Rev. William H. Oerter, pastor of the Moravian Church at Lebanon, Pa. He taught at Nazareth Hall one term, and on December 20, 1874, he was ordained a deacon of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa., by the late Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, S.T.D. On January 3, 1875, he assumed charge of the Moravian congregation at Uhrichsville, Ohio, which had been organized the preceding October, he thus becoming its first pastor, and during his pastorate the church edifice was built.

On May 21, 1876, at Nazareth, Pa., during the Provincial Synod, he was ordained a presbyter of the Moravian Church by the late Bishop A. A. Reinke, and after the adjournment of Synod he was married at Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss Martha Whitesell, a very efficient teacher of the Moravian Parochial School. In 1879 he was called to take charge of the Moravian congregation at Lake Mills, Wis., the largest congregation of the Moravian Church in the Fourth District, and began his work there on April 27 of that year, remaining until 1883. From there he was called to the pastorate of the Bethlehem Moravian congregation, entering upon his duties on October 28, 1883. He continued to hold this office for the almost unprecedented period of eighteen years, when long-continued ill health compelled him to seek relief in temporary retirement in the summer of 1901.

While pastor at Bethlehem he filled various other positions. After the death of Bishop de Schweinitz on December 18, 1887, he was elected to fill his unexpired term as member of the Provincial Elders' Conference, the Executive Board of the Moravian Church, and so served from March to September, 1888. At the Provincial Synod held that month at Bethlehem, Pa., he was elected a bishop of the Moravian Church, and with Bishop Clement L. Reinke, was the last American bishop, whose election was confirmed by the use of the apostolic lot. He was consecrated at Bethlehem, Pa., on September 30, 1888, by the late Bishops A. A. Reinke and H. J. Van Vleck.

Prior to this he filled other minor offices. In 1884 he served as an associate editor of the *Brueder Botschafter*, the German official organ of the Moravian Church in America, and likewise on the committee to prepare Ger-

man liturgies. He was the author of the office of worship for Sunday evening, No. 1, now in general use in the English-speaking Moravian Churches. From 1886 to 1887 he served on the First District Board of Church Extension. In 1888 he was appointed Provincial Archivist, to succeed Bishop de Schweinitz, and served until 1901. In 1889 he served as vice-president of the General Synod of the Moravian Church held at Herrnhut, in Germany. In 1895 he was elected president of the Moravian Historical Society and held that office at the time of his death. In 1898 he served as president of the Provincial Synod of the Moravian Church held at Lititz, Pa., and in 1903 he served in the same capacity in the Provincial Synod held at Bethlehem.

On June 9, 1903, he was elected a member of the Provincial Elders' Conference, the highest governing board of the Moravian Church. At the time of his death he held the following offices: president of the Provincial Elders' Conference, president of the Board of Church Extension of the American Moravian Church, president of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, president of the Board of Trustees of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, president of the Moravian Historical Society, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, Honorary vice-president of a number of interdenominational bodies, advisory trustee of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem, of the Nazareth Hall Boarding School, and of Linden Hall Seminary, at Lititz.

Bishop Levering was an eloquent preacher and had a rare ability in meeting the requirements of special addresses and sermons. He was especially noted for his his-

torical research, and his masterpiece is the "History of Bethlehem," which is far more than an ordinary history of a town. It is a philosophical treatise on all the causes leading to the settlement of the Moravians in America, and an exceptionally able exposition of all relating to their work.

His executive ability in directing the work of the church is well known and his varied services cannot be summarized in a few words. The loss to the Moravian Church cannot be easily estimated, and his presence in the community will be greatly missed, for he was keenly interested in everything pertaining to Bethlehem's welfare, twenty-seven of his fifty-nine years having been spent in this town. He attained the age of fifty-nine years, one month and fifteen days.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Allen W. Stephens, of Newark, N. J., and Miss Gertrude Levering, a teacher in the Young Ladies' Seminary at Bethlehem; a sister, Mrs. Alice Taylor, of Olney, Ill., and two brothers, Martin Levering, of Olney, Ill., and the Rev. Lewis R. Levering, of Faribault, Minn.

Bishop Levering's reputation as a pulpit orator was recognized beyond the confines of his own church. His great literary ability were constantly at the service of his church and his impress will abide upon many of its liturgical forms. His executive ability and tact in administering the affairs of the church at large are acknowledged by all who are conversant with its work.

His illness, which began March 25, rapidly terminated on Saturday morning, April 4, 1908, from neuralgia of the heart. "His was the blessed privilege of passing directly from the active service of his Lord on earth into

the more immediate presence of that Lord and Saviour, whose he was, and whom he served." The funeral services were held in the Central Mōravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., on Wednesday, April 8, at 2.30 P. M.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on July 20, 1894.

H. M. M. R.



Prof. Franklin Pierce Miller.

Prof. Franklin Pierce Miller was born July 27, 1871, in the old Miller Homestead near Fritztown, Pa. He was son of Peter S. Miller, b. September 11, 1850, who was son of Peter Miller, b. March 8, 1813, d. February, 1896, who was son of John Miller. His mother was Susan Epler, b. August 21, 1853, who was daughter of John Epler, b. 1813, d. 1886, who was son of George Epler.

He obtained his early education in the public schools, and, at the age of sixteen, became a teacher. He taught five successive terms in Fritztown and then entered the Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1893. He entered Franklin and Marshall Academy in the fall of 1895 and was graduated four years later. For one term he served as principal of the Leesport schools and then matriculated at the Eastern Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa. In 1900 he was elected an instructor in physics and German at the Keystone Normal School but continued his studies while teaching. In 1903 he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church. Although he never entered the ministry he preached in Berks and Lehigh County churches nearly every Sunday, in connection with his duties as instructor in physics and German at the Keystone Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.

His death occurred January 2, 1909, and was due to

tuberculosis of the system contracted some three years before while conducting an experiment with the X-ray.

Besides his wife Ella (née Krick), Professor Miller is survived by one son, Leroy, also by his aged mother and various brothers and sisters.

He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 24, 1901.

H. M. M. R.



John Frederick Unger.

John Frederick Unger was born in Lower Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Pa., on March 5, 1832. He was son of Thomas Unger (1804), who was son of John Christian Unger (1779), who was son of George Unger (1748), who lived in the Fishing Creek Valley, Dauphin (then Lancaster) County. The family came from south Germany about 1736. His mother was Julianna, daughter of Peter and Catharine Seiberling.

He was first educated in a private English school which his father was instrumental in organizing, and, later, in the Stewartsville Academy, N. J. He followed the profession of a civil engineer from 1856 to 1873, being assistant to George B. Roberts (later president of the Pennsylvania Railroad) on the Allentown and Auburn, Millville and Glassboro, and Mahanoy and Broad Mountain railroads from 1862 to 1865; assistant to Robert H. Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, from 1865 to 1868, with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and chief engineer of the Nanticoke and Scranton Railroad. From 1868 to 1873 he was engaged in special engineering work, north and south.

During the Civil War he became a member of the Union League in Philadelphia and organized a corps of engineers for field railroad with the Union Army, which however, was not called into active service.

Failing health, because of constant exposure and hard

work, necessitated the abandonment of his profession, and, since 1873, he was interested in various manufacturing enterprises. He was a partner in the J. O. Schimmel Preserving Company, then in the Bryan Preserving Company. In 1896 he became actively engaged in the slate business, at Slatington, Pa., also, later, interested in the Slatington Rolling Mill Company.

Mr. Unger took a keen interest in scientific matters, and, for over forty years, was a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

He was an active member of Christ Reformed Church of Philadelphia, in which he held various important offices.

He was married to Lydia Louise, daughter of Rev. Samuel Miller, of Pottsville, Pa., by whom he is survived, together with three daughters, Anna Julia, wife of Rev. Edwin A. Gernant, now of Towanda, Pa., Nono and Madeleine, also one son, Frederick William Unger, author and former Boer War correspondent.

While Mr. Unger was a resident of Philadelphia his decease occurred on Saturday, April 11, 1908, at his summer residence, "Wiederhollen," in Ontelaunee Township, near Leesport, Pa.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on January 16, 1896.

H. M. M. R.



Hon. John B. Warfel.

Hon. John B. Warfel, of Lancaster, Pa., was born September 19, 1830, in Paradise Township, Lancaster County, Pa. He was the son of John Warfel, who was son of Jacob Warfel, who was son of Henry Warfel, who was son of George Warfel, who came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century from the Palatinate.

Mr. Warfel was educated in the public schools, at the Strasburg Academy, and at Bucknell University, of Lewisburg, Pa. He was an alumnus of the Columbia Law School. During his earlier years he engaged in school teaching, and, later, became a surveyor and conveyancer. In his lifetime he held many positions of trust and honor. He was a justice of the peace; a school director for nearly forty years; Internal Revenue Assessor; State Senator for Pennsylvania, 1869-1875; Examiner in Pension Department, Washington, D. C., and a Hayes Presidential Elector for Pennsylvania. Since May, 1872, he was a trustee of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., and was one of the founders and publishers of the Lancaster *New Era*.

His death occurred late in the night of Sunday, April 19, 1908.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society at its organization.

H. M. M. R.

William Christian Gretzinger.

William Christian Gretzinger was born August 23, 1866, in the city of Reading, Pa. He was son of John Christian Gretzinger, b. June 13, 1847, d. May 20, 1870, and Amelia Wentzel (later Leyman), who was son of Christian Gretzinger, b. October 26, 1809, d. January 22, 1879. The latter filed his declaration for citizenship January 25, 1841, in the courts of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was admitted August 8, 1844. He was a native of Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany. Another ancestor was a great-great-grandfather, John Printz (probably descended from Johan Heinrich Printz, from Hanan, Witemburg, Darmstadt Eisenberg, September 26, 1749), to whom property was deeded 1774, and whose son was named John.

His father served in Company A, 195th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War, and established the first newspaper agency in the city of Reading, Pa., conducting it for a number of years.

Mr. Gretzinger was a graduate of Carroll's Institute, Reading, afterwards became a student at Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa., and, later on, entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1889, and of which he became the Registrar, in which capacity he served for eighteen years.

He was quite popular among the National Guardsmen of Pennsylvania, serving as captain and quartermaster in the 12th Infantry.

He was also manager of all the college teams of Bucknell, always taking an active part in field and athletic sport. About two years ago he took his football team to Norfolk and other places in Virginia, winning a number of games.

Mr. Gretzinger was a member of the Baptist denomination and a prominent and popular citizen.

His death occurred on Thursday, February 19, 1909, from Bright's disease, after a protracted illness. He is survived by a wife and two children.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on July 9, 1901.

H. M. M. R.





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